

MOS/POL/125/01/90

- 117

Confidential

(अरुण कुमार चटर्जी)  
(ARUN KUMAR CHATTERJEE)  
संयुक्त सचिव (सं. एवं व.)  
Joint Secretary (CNV)  
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi

DECLASSIFIED

Documents Received from

Foreign Office Regarding

SUBHASH C. BOSE

Copy { Total Pages - 1-376  
          Ser no                      1-118 }

Keep





Documents provided by the Russian side for the use of Justice Mukherjee Commission over the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose were forwarded to the Ministry on 31.8.2001

On the basis of an affidavit filed before the Commission by one Mr. Kamal Dutta stating that The Russian Archives of Foreign Affairs unearthed a document on Netaji which narrates: Sayadyants V a Soviet agent was residing in Bombay during the period of World War II. Sayadyants left for Moscow with a letter of J. Nehru for Stalin leaving behind a small report on political situation in India. On the basis of this affidavit, Mission made a request to the MFA and the copy of letter of Sayadyants V to I V Sadchikov, the Soviet Ambassador in Iran regarding the political situation in India in 1946, provided by MFA was forwarded to Ministry on 31.3.2005.



MOS/POL/125/01/90

- 117

~~Confidential~~

रवि शर्मा  
Joint Secretary (CIV)  
Joint Secretary, and Director  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi

**DECLASSIFIED**

Documents Received from

Foreign Office Regarding

SUBHASH C. BOSE

Total Pages - 1-376

Ser no

1-118



118

COPY=

376

1/1

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

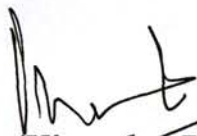
<b>To : Shri L.D. Ralte Joint Secretary (CNV) Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul Counsellor (Pol) Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Fax No. 2379-2285</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Amb/DCM/C(Pol)</b>	

*Dear Sir,*

Kindly refer to your D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XIII dated February 24, 2005 regarding the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI). Upon receipt of your letter No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XIII of December 3, 2004, we had made a specific request to the Russian MFA on their assistance in obtaining documents said to be available in the Archives of Russia. This request was based on an affidavit mentioned in your above letter.

2. An English translation of the reply received from the Russian MFA is enclosed.

*Yours faithfully,*

  
**(Virander Paul)  
Counsellor (Pol)  
March 31, 2005**



**No.1314/2DA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of India in Moscow and, with reference to the Embassy's note no. SA/259/04 dated 22 December 2004, has the honour to forward a copy of the letter from the Soviet films distributor in India and Iraq, V. Sayadyants to the Soviet Ambassador in Iran, I.V.Sadchikov regarding the political situation in India in 1946. The name of S.C. Bose is mentioned in this letter. The Foreign Policy Archives of the Russian Federation does not have any other material written by V. Sayadyants referring to S.C. Bose.

The Ministry avails this opportunity to renew to the Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

Encl: As above (7 pages)

Moscow, 4 March 2005

Seal

**EMBASSY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
Moscow**



374

3/11

**Copy**

**"Eyes only"**

**To the Ambassador of the USSR in Iran**

**Comrade I.V. Sadchikov**

Enclosed for your perusal is the report as desired – a short analysis of the political situation in India. If necessary, I would be glad to elaborate further on any matter whenever required.

**Yours sincerely,**

**(V.G.Sayadyants)**

**Teheran, 2 September 1946**

True copy.

Sd/-

29.08.46.



373

4/11

Copy

Short review of political situation in India

"Britain surrenders ..."

Several articles headlined as above were published in the Indian press recently. They stated that the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell requested the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to form a National Cabinet of India and Pandit Nehru agreed.

The formal grounds for this were laid when the Indian National Congress won the recent elections for the Constitutional Assembly with an overwhelming majority: 201 out of 288 seats, with the 93 reserved for the principalities and 4 for the Sikhs out of a total of 385 going vacant because of the latter boycotting the elections.

In accordance with the proposed and accepted plan the cabinet of 14 ministers, including the Prime Minister, was to have included 6 from the Congress, 5 from the Muslim League and 3 from the minorities, viz., the Sikhs, "untouchable" castes, Parsis, Christians, Anglo-Indians etc.

Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Muslim League President won only 73 seats in the Constitutional Assembly elections, refused at the last moment to be part of the new government, put forth his well known proposal for Pakistan yet again and declared the "16 August" as the first day of "direct action", i.e., a high profile, but peaceful, demonstration of Mohameddan strength. It is well known that the thousands killed just in Calcutta were proof enough, and very direct and immediate proof, of the "peaceful" activities.



Pandit Nehru's attempts to find a common language with Jinnah through personal negotiations were futile. Nehru started independently forming the Cabinet, while keeping the doors open for the subsequent participation of the Muslim League. The list of members for the first national government drawn up by Nehru and approved by the King of England was as follows:

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU – Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister, Congress President,

SARDAR VALLABHAI PATEL – Home Minister, Congress Executive Committee member,

RAJAGOPALACHARI – Finance Minister, Congress Executive Committee,

RAJENDRA PRASAD – Food and Agriculture Minister, Congress Working Committee member,

SARAT CHANDRA BOSE – Law Minister, Congress Executive Committee member, brother of famous **Subhas Chandra Bose**,

ASAF ALI – Information and Broadcasting Minister, Congress member, Muslim, not member of Muslim League,

JOHN MATTHAI – Industry and Supplies Minister, Indian Christian, Managing Director, Tata Chemical Works,

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH – Defence Minister, Sikh Leader,

JAGJIVAN RAM – Leader of “untouchable” castes, Congress member,

Sir SHAFAT AHMED KHAN – former High Commissioner of India in South Africa, not member of Muslim League,

S.N.BHABHA – member of privileged caste – Parsi,

SAYED ALI ZAHEER – Shia Muslim leader



and two more unannounced Muslims, not members of the Muslim League. The ministerial portfolios that remained unallotted were Trade and Communications, Labour, Health and Civil Aviation.

According to press reports the swearing in ceremony and transfer of power have been scheduled for 2 September. The outcome of the talks between Nehru and the Viceroy on the National Army and the royal veto are not yet known. But Lord Wavell assured the Congress leaders in a special letter that the rights and functions of the new government, formed for the first time by the Indian people and not by the British, would equal dominion status, without their being declared as such, and if the Congress placed their trust in him, the cooperation between them would lead to India being granted complete independence as soon as the new constitution was drawn up by the Constitutional Assembly.

One must realize that the politico-economic situation at the moment is at a very critical stage and is extremely unfavourable for the functioning of the new government.

The first tentative blow has been struck by the Muslim League with its Pakistan and its direct action. With complete police and Army inaction there are more than 3,000 killed and 7,000 injured, only as per official statistics, in a span of just three days in Calcutta. A section of the press is already demanding that the new Home Minister Patel use the "iron fist" to deal with those providing the ideological inspiration for such "direct" action. The British are apparently critical of Jinnah's conduct, the Muslim League is making a great show of throwing away British insignia and refusing titles and, at the same time, the Muslim government in Bengal led by Prime Minister Suhrawardi, Jinnah's deputy, together with the Governor General, Sir Frederick Burrows, the British troops commander and the police chief, are calmly skirting the areas of unrest and are discussing in a peaceful and friendly manner the possible measures to be undertaken. The wave of "direct action" has now moved to other peripheral centres of Pakistan's activities. And, by a strange "coincidence", this is at a time when hundreds and thousands of workers and employees, Hindus and Muslims have unitedly, standing



shoulder to shoulder, started a very decisive struggle for better working conditions and for political rights.

With the abolition of a number of military and paramilitary organizations in India large numbers of very poor people were thrown into the streets. Their numbers grew with each passing day as a result of a continuous reduction in the staff strength of government organizations and the shutting down of numerous private enterprises supplying the Army. With the slackening of controls the prices of essential commodities rose steadily. Not only in the surviving organizations, but also in the large industrial and transport enterprises the salaries were artificially maintained at practically pre-war levels, e.g., the starting salary was Rs.16/- p.m. in the Railways. All this resulted in such a deterioration in the workers' conditions that neither the government nor the entrepreneurs had any means of stopping the massive wave of strikes across the country in practically all branches of industry, trade and administration. The official Labour Department statistics show a growth curve of those participating in the strikes with the monthwise breakup as follows:

August 1945	55,000 persons
January 1946	197,000 persons
March 1946	239,000 persons
July 1946	1,500,000 persons (incomplete)

Gandhi's appeals in his weekly Harijan not to go on strike without the approval of the Congress till the Constitutional Assembly was convened and the National Government formed will not stop the progressive growth of the strikes and the National Government will have to take decisive and effective steps to reduce unemployment as well as increase salaries. This problem is further compounded by the fact that the government will also have to think about dealing with the demobilized ranks from the Indian Army, fifty to sixty thousand every month with a total of about two million people.

In most areas the new harvest is expected only in mid-November. September and October are regarded as the most difficult months of the food crisis. Famine has already spread across a number of southern provinces with the eastern provinces awaiting their turn. The hundreds of thousands of tons of grain promised by



the International Organisation and America have been coming in very slowly in batches of just tens of thousands of tons. Congress leaders have set forth programme targets that include the abolishing the zamindar class, allotting land to the peasants, uplifting agriculture etc. But even these half-measures of theirs will take a lifetime to implement. And now, right from the very first days of its inception, the National Government will have to face and overcome both a severe food crisis and a no less severe policy of generating famine followed by the imperialist countries.

The National Government does not include representatives of the Princes and Maharajas. They are following their own independent policy or are going in for a certain amount of democratization in their governance or are trying to group a number of principalities into territorial alliances in order to better withstand any attempts to look after the interests of the people. At meetings held in June and August the princes took a decision to cooperate with the Central Government only in matters of defence, foreign affairs and means of communication. In order to protect the existing structure from interference by the Congress or, as they complain loudly, by the British, in their internal affairs, they will maintain their armies and govern their principalities through ministers appointed by them. They have also not participated so far in the Constitutional Assembly striving to allow a maximum of 50% elected delegates while appointing the rest of the delegates as per their discretion.

Neither workers' nor peasants' organizations are represented in the new government. But the Congress is the largest party in India and its strength and vast membership depend basically on the religious veneration of Gandhi and the ardent love for and faith in Nehru, the idol of Indian youth. The party's finances are looked after by the largest industrial houses of the Birlas and Tatas, bankers, textile tycoons and other nationalistic liberal capitalists, who are trying, and fairly sincerely too, to free themselves from British patronage and competition.

Despite having its representative, Somnath Lahiri, in the Constitutional Assembly, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India with its 50,000 members, after its special session (23 July to 5 August), came up with a broad political programme-cum-



declaration castigating and revealing the new maneuvers of British imperialism as well as censuring the defeatist and conciliatory moves of the Congress and Muslim League. The Communist Party of India is calling upon all progressive left-leaning forces in the Congress and Muslim League, all workers, peasants and employees to unite for a final struggle to achieve real freedom from British imperialism and Indian feudalism. The programme of a National Democratic Revolution declared by them includes the immediate, complete and unconditional independence of India, abolition of the institution of princes, confiscation of land and British capital, nationalization of leading industries and real rights for workers, peasants and minorities.

In contrast to all the parties, the organization Forward Bloc has recently been active all over. Founded seven years ago by Subhas Chandra Bose, it is less a party and more a platform, based on his original idea, for uniting all progressive elements and groups to actively fight the invaders, and has been calling for India's immediate independence which will result in India's internal political tasks being resolved. With the start of the war the Forward Bloc went underground and Subhas Bose himself fled first to Germany and then to Japan, set up the Indian National Army in Malaya and in coordination with the Japanese advanced upon India under the slogan Jai Hind! Freedom for India! Britain's Enemies – India's Friends! After Japan was defeated legal proceedings were initiated by the British in Delhi to try war criminals, three officers of the INA. The trials were turned into an overwhelming victory for the Indian National Army and the Forward Bloc.

The semi-legal Executive Committee of the Forward Bloc had announced the Party's manifesto and had unfolded a vast programme for setting up an all-India network. In August the British Indian government legalized the Forward Bloc and the official convention of the Executive Committee is planned to be held in Delhi shortly. In its manifesto of 10 June 1946 the Executive Committee of the party appealed to all "progressive, radical and uncompromisingly anti-imperialistic elements in the country as a whole, and the Congress, in particular, calling on them to unite together under the militant banner of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and, in an organized manner, lay the foundations of the Indian Revolution" under the



slogan "All power to the Indian people"! The manifesto then declares the formation of the Forward Bloc as a socialist party, that recognizes the class struggle as the only means of achieving its objectives, of creating an independent India where the exploitation of man by man will be abolished, where all power will belong to the workers and peasants, where landownership with all the remnants of feudalism will be wiped out and all industry nationalized. The Forward Bloc stands for the complete freedom of culture, language, religion, the press, workers' organizations, for equal rights for women and its final objective is to establish a classless society.

A number of factors indicates that the Forward Bloc already has hundreds of thousands of organized members and an even larger number of sympathizers. The new government and the Congress Central Committee have active members of the Forward Bloc, with the first and foremost being Subhas Chandra Bose's own brother, Sarat Chandra Bose, Law Minister. Pandit Nehru himself led the defence of the Indian National Army officers in the British court.

An analysis of the above situation makes one realize that it is not a "surrender" by Britain, but the unfolding of unprecedented and feverish activity in all its bodies to hold on to its colonial domination over this jewel in the British crown. An overall review of ways and means was undertaken. Religious, caste and racist divisions were implanted over the centuries. The people have now matured and stepped across these superstructures, which necessitated a more delicate and deeper political maneuvering. But more and more often the flags and hands of the Indian masses are joining together in a single effort and a united struggle for the right to life and for independence. Strikes in the textile industry, the postal services, the banking sector, the railways, the Navy, the jute factories and hundreds of other areas are the dire signs of a new stage in the struggle of the Indian people as a whole against British imperialism and domestic capitalism.

While excelling in their efforts to politically divide India as much as possible in order to replace the outdated divisions of caste and religion the architects of British India have not forgotten foreign affairs either. In the north, at the important junction of the interests of India, Iran, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union the Qalat Khan movement



366

11/11

has been started in a hurry under the complete control and guidance of the Political Officer of the British Indian government. The movement has as its goal the independence of Baluchistan, the unification of the Baluch speaking peoples and the unification of their territories which includes the region of Quetta which has for long been steadily consolidating. According to the Iranian newspaper Rakhbar a similar movement has been started at exactly the same time in Iranian Baluchistan. It is not difficult to foresee the real purpose of this "independent" political base – for aggression northwards across the border, for controlling its territories and monitoring the situation in the whole of Central Asia, and for any eventuality in "independent" India.

There are lots of such eventualities in India. As an Indian political leader said in Bombay, "India is today like a live volcano, ready to erupt any minute".

V.G.Sayadyants

Teheran, 1 September 1946

True copy.

Sd/-



Copy = 365  
117  
**No.1314/2DA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of India in Moscow and, with reference to the Embassy's note no. SA/259/04 dated 22 December 2004, has the honour to forward a copy of the letter from the Soviet films distributor in India and Iraq, V. Sayadyants to the Soviet Ambassador in Iran, I.V.Sadchikov regarding the political situation in India in 1946. The name of S.C. Bose is mentioned in this letter. The Foreign Policy Archives of the Russian Federation does not have any other material written by V. Sayadyants referring to S.C. Bose.

The Ministry avails this opportunity to renew to the Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

Encl: As above (7 pages)

Moscow, 4 March 2005

Seal

**EMBASSY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
Moscow**



364  
**Copy**

**"Eyes only"**

**To the Ambassador of the USSR in Iran**

**Comrade I.V. Sadchikov**

Enclosed for your perusal is the report as desired – a short analysis of the political situation in India. If necessary, I would be glad to elaborate further on any matter whenever required.

**Yours sincerely,**

**(V.G.Sayadyants)**

**Teheran, 2 September 1946**

True copy.  
Sd/-

**29.08.46.**



363  
Copy

### Short review of political situation in India

#### "Britain surrenders ..."

Several articles headlined as above were published in the Indian press recently. They stated that the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell requested the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to form a National Cabinet of India and Pandit Nehru agreed.

The formal grounds for this were laid when the Indian National Congress won the recent elections for the Constitutional Assembly with an overwhelming majority: 201 out of 288 seats, with the 93 reserved for the principalities and 4 for the Sikhs out of a total of 385 going vacant because of the latter boycotting the elections.

In accordance with the proposed and accepted plan the cabinet of 14 ministers, including the Prime Minister, was to have included 6 from the Congress, 5 from the Muslim League and 3 from the minorities, viz., the Sikhs, "untouchable" castes, Parsis, Christians, Anglo-Indians etc.

Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Muslim League President won only 73 seats in the Constitutional Assembly elections, refused at the last moment to be part of the new government, put forth his well known proposal for Pakistan yet again and declared the "16 August" as the first day of "direct action", i.e., a high profile, but peaceful, demonstration of Mohameddan strength. It is well known that the thousands killed just in Calcutta were proof enough, and very direct and immediate proof, of the "peaceful" activities.



Pandit Nehru's attempts to find a common language with Jinnah through personal negotiations were futile. Nehru started independently forming the Cabinet, while keeping the doors open for the subsequent participation of the Muslim League. The list of members for the first national government drawn up by Nehru and approved by the King of England was as follows:

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU – Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister, Congress President,

SARDAR VALLABHAI PATEL – Home Minister, Congress Executive Committee member,

RAJAGOPALACHARI – Finance Minister, Congress Executive Committee,

RAJENDRA PRASAD – Food and Agriculture Minister, Congress Working Committee member,

SARAT CHANDRA BOSE – Law Minister, Congress Executive Committee member, brother of famous **Subhas Chandra Bose**,

ASAF ALI – Information and Broadcasting Minister, Congress member, Muslim, not member of Muslim League,

JOHN MATTHAI – Industry and Supplies Minister, Indian Christian, Managing Director, Tata Chemical Works,

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH – Defence Minister, Sikh Leader,

JAGJIVAN RAM – Leader of “untouchable” castes, Congress member,

Sir SHAFAT AHMED KHAN – former High Commissioner of India in South Africa, not member of Muslim League,

S.N.BHABHA – member of privileged caste – Parsi,

SAYED ALI ZAHEER – Shia Muslim leader



and two more unannounced Muslims, not members of the Muslim League. The ministerial portfolios that remained unallotted were Trade and Communications, Labour, Health and Civil Aviation.

According to press reports the swearing in ceremony and transfer of power have been scheduled for 2 September. The outcome of the talks between Nehru and the Viceroy on the National Army and the royal veto are not yet known. But Lord Wavell assured the Congress leaders in a special letter that the rights and functions of the new government, formed for the first time by the Indian people and not by the British, would equal dominion status, without their being declared as such, and if the Congress placed their trust in him, the cooperation between them would lead to India being granted complete independence as soon as the new constitution was drawn up by the Constitutional Assembly.

One must realize that the politico-economic situation at the moment is at a very critical stage and is extremely unfavourable for the functioning of the new government.

- The first tentative blow has been struck by the Muslim League with its Pakistan and its direct action. With complete police and Army inaction there are more than 3,000 killed and 7,000 injured, only as per official statistics, in a span of just three days in Calcutta. A section of the press is already demanding that the new Home Minister Patel use the "iron fist" to deal with those providing the ideological inspiration for such "direct" action. The British are apparently critical of Jinnah's conduct, the Muslim League is making a great show of throwing away British insignia and refusing titles and, at the same time, the Muslim government in Bengal led by Prime Minister Suhrawardi, Jinnah's deputy, together with the Governor General, Sir Frederick Burrows, the British troops commander and the police chief, are calmly skirting the areas of unrest and are discussing in a peaceful and friendly manner the possible measures to be undertaken. The wave of "direct action" has now moved to other peripheral centres of Pakistan's activities. And, by a strange "coincidence", this is at a time when hundreds and thousands of workers and employees, Hindus and Muslims have unitedly, standing



shoulder to shoulder, started a very decisive struggle for better working conditions and for political rights.

With the abolition of a number of military and paramilitary organizations in India large numbers of very poor people were thrown into the streets. Their numbers grew with each passing day as a result of a continuous reduction in the staff strength of government organizations and the shutting down of numerous private enterprises supplying the Army. With the slackening of controls the prices of essential commodities rose steadily. Not only in the surviving organizations, but also in the large industrial and transport enterprises the salaries were artificially maintained at practically pre-war levels, e.g., the starting salary was Rs.16/- p.m. in the Railways. All this resulted in such a deterioration in the workers' conditions that neither the government nor the entrepreneurs had any means of stopping the massive wave of strikes across the country in practically all branches of industry, trade and administration. The official Labour Department statistics show a growth curve of those participating in the strikes with the monthwise breakup as follows:

August 1945	55,000 persons
January 1946	197,000 persons
March 1946	239,000 persons
July 1946	1,500,000 persons (incomplete)

Gandhi's appeals in his weekly Harijan not to go on strike without the approval of the Congress till the Constitutional Assembly was convened and the National Government formed will not stop the progressive growth of the strikes and the National Government will have to take decisive and effective steps to reduce unemployment as well as increase salaries. This problem is further compounded by the fact that the government will also have to think about dealing with the demobilized ranks from the Indian Army, fifty to sixty thousand every month with a total of about two million people.

In most areas the new harvest is expected only in mid-November. September and October are regarded as the most difficult months of the food crisis. Famine has already spread across a number of southern provinces with the eastern provinces awaiting their turn. The hundreds of thousands of tons of grain promised by



359

the International Organisation and America have been coming in very slowly in batches of just tens of thousands of tons. Congress leaders have set forth programme targets that include the abolishing the zamindar class, allotting land to the peasants, uplifting agriculture etc. But even these half-measures of theirs will take a lifetime to implement. And now, right from the very first days of its inception, the National Government will have to face and overcome both a severe food crisis and a no less severe policy of generating famine followed by the imperialist countries.

The National Government does not include representatives of the Princes and Maharajas. They are following their own independent policy or are going in for a certain amount of democratization in their governance or are trying to group a number of principalities into territorial alliances in order to better withstand any attempts to look after the interests of the people. At meetings held in June and August the princes took a decision to cooperate with the Central Government only in matters of defence, foreign affairs and means of communication. In order to protect the existing structure from interference by the Congress or, as they complain loudly, by the British, in their internal affairs, they will maintain their armies and govern their principalities through ministers appointed by them. They have also not participated so far in the Constitutional Assembly striving to allow a maximum of 50% elected delegates while appointing the rest of the delegates as per their discretion.

Neither workers' nor peasants' organizations are represented in the new government. But the Congress is the largest party in India and its strength and vast membership depend basically on the religious veneration of Gandhi and the ardent love for and faith in Nehru, the idol of Indian youth. The party's finances are looked after by the largest industrial houses of the Birlas and Tatas, bankers, textile tycoons and other nationalistic liberal capitalists, who are trying, and fairly sincerely too, to free themselves from British patronage and competition.

Despite having its representative, Somnath Lahiri, in the Constitutional Assembly, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India with its 50,000 members, after its special session (23 July to 5 August), came up with a broad political programme-cum-



declaration castigating and revealing the new maneuvers of British imperialism as well as censuring the defeatist and conciliatory moves of the Congress and Muslim League. The Communist Party of India is calling upon all progressive left-leaning forces in the Congress and Muslim League, all workers, peasants and employees to unite for a final struggle to achieve real freedom from British imperialism and Indian feudalism. The programme of a National Democratic Revolution declared by them includes the immediate, complete and unconditional independence of India, abolition of the institution of princes, confiscation of land and British capital, nationalization of leading industries and real rights for workers, peasants and minorities.

In contrast to all the parties, the organization Forward Bloc has recently been active all over. Founded seven years ago by Subhas Chandra Bose, it is less a party and more a platform, based on his original idea, for uniting all progressive elements and groups to actively fight the invaders, and has been calling for India's immediate independence which will result in India's internal political tasks being resolved. With the start of the war the Forward Bloc went underground and Subhas Bose himself fled first to Germany and then to Japan, set up the Indian National Army in Malaya and in coordination with the Japanese advanced upon India under the slogan Jai Hind! Freedom for India! Britain's Enemies – India's Friends! After Japan was defeated legal proceedings were initiated by the British in Delhi to try war criminals, three officers of the INA. The trials were turned into an overwhelming victory for the Indian National Army and the Forward Bloc.

The semi-legal Executive Committee of the Forward Bloc had announced the Party's manifesto and had unfolded a vast programme for setting up an all-India network. In August the British Indian government legalized the Forward Bloc and the official convention of the Executive Committee is planned to be held in Delhi shortly. In its manifesto of 10 June 1946 the Executive Committee of the party appealed to all "progressive, radical and uncompromisingly anti-imperialistic elements in the country as a whole, and the Congress, in particular, calling on them to unite together under the militant banner of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and, in an organized manner, lay the foundations of the Indian Revolution" under the



slogan "All power to the Indian people"! The manifesto then declares the formation of the Forward Bloc as a socialist party, that recognizes the class struggle as the only means of achieving its objectives, of creating an independent India where the exploitation of man by man will be abolished, where all power will belong to the workers and peasants, where landownership with all the remnants of feudalism will be wiped out and all industry nationalized. The Forward Bloc stands for the complete freedom of culture, language, religion, the press, workers' organizations, for equal rights for women and its final objective is to establish a classless society.

A number of factors indicates that the Forward Bloc already has hundreds of thousands of organized members and an even larger number of sympathizers. The new government and the Congress Central Committee have active members of the Forward Bloc, with the first and foremost being Subhas Chandra Bose's own brother, Sarat Chandra Bose, Law Minister. Pandit Nehru himself led the defence of the Indian National Army officers in the British court.

An analysis of the above situation makes one realize that it is not a "surrender" by Britain, but the unfolding of unprecedented and feverish activity in all its bodies to hold on to its colonial domination over this jewel in the British crown. An overall review of ways and means was undertaken. Religious, caste and racist divisions were implanted over the centuries. The people have now matured and stepped across these superstructures, which necessitated a more delicate and deeper political maneuvering. But more and more often the flags and hands of the Indian masses are joining together in a single effort and a united struggle for the right to life and for independence. Strikes in the textile industry, the postal services, the banking sector, the railways, the Navy, the jute factories and hundreds of other areas are the dire signs of a new stage in the struggle of the Indian people as a whole against British imperialism and domestic capitalism.

While excelling in their efforts to politically divide India as much as possible in order to replace the outdated divisions of caste and religion the architects of British India have not forgotten foreign affairs either. In the north, at the important junction of the interests of India, Iran, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union the Qalat Khan movement

has been started in a hurry under the complete control and guidance of the Political Officer of the British Indian government. The movement has as its goal the independence of Baluchistan, the unification of the Baluch speaking peoples and the unification of their territories which includes the region of Quetta which has for long been steadily consolidating. According to the Iranian newspaper Rakhbar a similar movement has been started at exactly the same time in Iranian Baluchistan. It is not difficult to foresee the real purpose of this "independent" political base – for aggression northwards across the border, for controlling its territories and monitoring the situation in the whole of Central Asia, and for any eventuality in "independent" India.

There are lots of such eventualities in India. As an Indian political leader said in Bombay, "India is today like a live volcano, ready to erupt any minute".

V.G.Sayadyants

Teheran, 1 September 1946

True copy.

Sd/-





सत्यमेव जयते

116

भारत का राजदूतावास, मास्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
MOSCOW  
Посольство Индии  
Москва

No. SA/259/04

December 22, 2004

Embassy of India in the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and with reference to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Enquiry that is inquiring into the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945, has the honour to forward an affidavit submitted to the Commission in India. The Commission has requested esteemed Ministry's assistance in obtaining/accessing documents said to be available in the archives of the Russian Federation. The affidavit, in particular, makes a mention of a letter written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, then prominent freedom fighter of India to Soviet Leader Joseph Stalin in August 1946.

JCM  
The Embassy would highly appreciate if the esteemed Ministry could render appropriate assistance in obtaining/accessing documents in the archives of the Russian Federation.

Embassy of India avails this opportunity to renew to the esteemed Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Russian Federation  
(Kind Attn: Ambassador G.I. Ivashentsev)  
Moscow





354  
3/7/2000

50 RS. 2/4



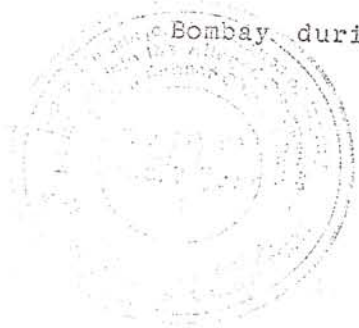
Before the Notary Public at Calcutta

A F F I D A V I T

Before the Justice Mukherjee Commission of enquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. 11/A Mirza Galib Street, Calcutta - 700 087, Block B (3rd Floor), I Kamal Dutta, age 48, son of Late Benoy Bhusan Dutta, Village : Station Road P.O. Hojai, district Nagaon, Assam 782435, Secretary North East Region Netaji Co-ordination Committee, Hojai, Village Station Road, P.O. Hojai, district - Nagaon, Assam 782435 do state as follows:  
The Russian archives of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation, unearthed a document on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose which requires proper examination and investigation.

The report narrates :

Sayadyants V. a soviet agent was residing in Bombay during the period of World War II, 1943. He was



MEER KUMAR BANERJEA,  
S O T A B E  
S. M. H. COURT CAMPUS,  
2, BANKERS' STREET,  
CALCUTTA-700 001

22 FEB 2000 ...2..

Kamal Dutta.



353



3/4

: 2 :

engaged in selling soviet literature, books, records etc. In August 16, 1946 J. Nehru asked this agent to deliver his letter personally to Stalin. With Nehru's letter to Stalin Sayadyants left for Moscow on August 28, 1946 through Tehran leaving behind a small report on political situation in India.

The report reveals certain intriguing clues :

- a] Comrade Somenath Lahiri's (the then Secretary CPI) secret visit to USSR from 23.07.1946 to 03.08.1946.
- b] Sayadyants observation of Soviet Communist Party's attitude towards Nehru & Gandhi's ideology.
- c] Finally, he asserts with evidences and makes a positive statement that Subhas Chandra Bose is the only alternative leader and can be accepted as the only National leader of India.

This Note clearly indicates that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was alive in August 1946. For this, the letter sent by Nehru to Stalin should be declassified and Sayadyants report needs verification.

....3..

GENERAL KUNIA BANERJEA,  
S O T A R E V  
C. M. M'S COURT CAMPUS,  
2 BANKSWALL STREET,  
CALCUTTA-700 005

Ramal Dutta.

2 FEB 2000

352



4/4

: 3 :

Besides, when Nehru as Prime Minister of India visited USSR in the year 1955, Sayadyants met him in Moscow and expressed his desire to settle in India. Records in the Ministry of External Affairs, Russian Federation, inform that during 1959-1960 Sayadyants left for India for good.

The Government of India can throw some light on the whereabouts and fate of Sayadyants.

The dossier, inventory and file numbers along with the documents will be produced when required.

Verified that the statements made in the above paragraphs of the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and some are collected from information received and believe to be true by me.

Sworn before me by the deponent who is identified to my satisfaction by advocate - Monoranjan Ghosh. The affidavit has been read out in full to the deponent who has signed it after admitting it to be correct, on this the second day of February, Two thousand.

Explained and Identified  
by me,

*R. anal. Rakha*

Deponent

*Monoranjan Ghosh*  
ADVOCATE.

SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED & DECLARED  
TO BE ME ON IDENTIFICATION

*[Signature]*  
B. K. BANERJEE  
NOTARY

2/2/2000

SIRAL KUNAR BANERJEE  
FOOT AB  
S. H. M. COURT CANTON  
S. BANERJEE, STERIL  
CALCUTTA-700 000

2 FEB 2000





351

115

**L.D.Ralte**  
**Joint Secretary (CNV)**

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XIII

03 December 2004

Dear *Asoke*,

The Ministry of Home Affairs has extended the term of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), that is inquiring into the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and the subsequent developments connected therewith, by a further six months ie. upto **14 May 2005**. The Commission has been asked to submit its report before the expiry of the extended term.

2. We have been informed by the JMCI that **it is constrained to cancel its proposed plans to visit the Russian Federation** due to its inability to schedule and undertake a visit during the ongoing bitter Russian winter and which is unlikely to be over before the end of its own term viz. May 2005.

3. Meanwhile the JMCI has sought Ministry's assistance in obtaining/accessing some documents said to be available in the Archives of the Russian Federation.

4. The JMCI have drawn attention to an affidavit filed by one Shri Kamal Dutt of Vill. Station Road, P.O.Hojai, Dist. Nagaon, Assam, wherein a reference has been made to a document said to be available in the Russian Federation Archives, containing information relating to Netaji dating back to August 1946. A copy of the affidavit is enclosed.

3. We shall be grateful if you could take up the matter with the Government of the Russian Federation and request them to allow the JMCI to access the relevant document said to be kept in the Russian archives.

*With warm regards and  
with the spirit of  
the season.*

Yours sincerely,

*(L.D.Ralte)*

**Shri Asoke Kumar Mukherjee**  
**Deputy Chief of Mission**  
**Embassy of India**  
**Moscow**

*N. V. S. Ballal*  
*for name*  
*in*  
*21/12*  
*C/PO*





Before the Notary Public at Calcutta

### A F F I D A V I T

Before the Justice Mukherjee Commission of enquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. 11/A Mirza Galib Street, Calcutta - 700 087, Block B (3rd Floor), I Kamal Dutta, age 48, son of Late Benoy Bhusan Dutta, Village : Station Road P.O. Hojai, district Nagaon, Assam 782435, Secretary North East Region Netaji Co-ordination Committee, Hojai, Village Station Road, P.O. Hojai, district - Nagaon, Assam 782435 do state as follows:

The Russian archives of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation, unearthed a document on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose which requires proper examination and investigation.

The report narrates :

Sayadyants V. a soviet agent was residing in Bombay during the period of World War II, 1943. He was



SURESH KUMAR BANERJEE,  
NOTARY  
S. H. M. COURT CAMPUS,  
2, BANKHALL, SYNERGY,  
CALCUTTA - 700 007

2 FEB 2000

Kamal Dutta.





349

: 2 :

engaged in selling soviet literature, books, records etc. In August 16, 1946 J. Nehru asked this agent to deliver his letter personally to Stalin. With Nehru's letter to Stalin Sayadyants left for Moscow on August 28, 1946 through Tehran leaving behind a small report on political situation in India.

The report reveals certain intriguing clues :

- a] Comrade Somenath Lahiri's (the then Secretary CPI) secret visit to USSR from 23.07.1946 to 03.08.1946.
- b] Sayadyants observation of Soviet Communist Party's attitude towards Nehru & Gandhi's ideology.
- c] Finally, he asserts with evidences and makes a positive statement that Subhas Chandra Bose is the only alternative leader and can be accepted as the only National leader of India.

This Note clearly indicates that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was alive in August 1946. For this, the letter sent by Nehru to Stalin should be declassified and Sayadyants report needs verification.

....3..

*Ram Lal Dutt.*

SHRIAL KUNJAR BANERJEA,  
NOTARY  
G. M. M'S COURT CAMPUS,  
3, BANKHALL STREET,  
CALCUTTA-700 009

2 FEB 2000



: 3 :

Besides, when Nehru as Prime Minister of India visited USSR in the year 1955, Sayadyants met him in Moscow and expressed his desire to settle in India. Records in the Ministry of External Affairs, Russian Federation, inform that during 1959-1960 Sayadyants left for India for good.

The Government of India can throw some light on the whereabouts and fate of Sayadyants.

The dossier, inventory and file numbers along with the documents will be produced when required.

verified that the statements made in the above paragraphs of the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and some are collected from information received and believe to be true by me.

sworn before me by the deponent who is identified to my satisfaction by advocate - Monoranjan Ghosh. The affidavit has been read out in full to the deponent who has signed it after admitting it to be correct, on this the second day of February, Two thousand.

Explained and Identified  
by me,

*R. Banerjee*  
.....

Deponent

*Monoranjan Ghosh*  
ADVOCATE.

FORMERLY AFFIRMED & DECLARED  
BEFORE ME ON IDENTIFICATION

*B.K. Banerjee*  
B. K. BANERJEE  
NOTARY

2/2/2000

3/2/2000

ANIL KUMAR BANERJEE,  
NOTARY  
C. M. M'S COURT CHAMBER,  
8, BANERJEE STREET,  
CALCUTTA-700 001

2 FEB 2000



347  
114  
**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI**

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE**

**OCTOBER 01, 2004**

**FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI**


**TO : INDEMBASSY MOSCOW**  
[FAX : 7-095-9170077/ 9752337]

FOR ASOKE MUKERJI, DY CHIEF OF MISSION  
FROM  
L.D.RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)

REFERENCE CORRESPONDENCE RESTING WITH MY FAX  
MESSAGE DATED 16<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2004 WHEREIN WE HAD  
CONVEYED THE COMMISSION'S DECISION TO REVISE THE  
PROGRAMME FOR THE PROPOSED VISIT OF THE JMCI TEAM TO  
RUSSIA.


2. IT HAS BEEN INFORMALLY CONVEYED THAT THE VISIT  
OF THE TEAM TO RUSSIA IS BEING POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.  
REVISED PLANS FOR THE VISIT, AS AND WHEN FINALISED BY THE  
JMCI, WILL BE INTIMATED TO YOU.

*With warm regards,*

  
(L.D.RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated October 01, 2004

*This is the Commission investigating Asoke's death.  
for information please*

  
20.10.04

  
—

*H 24.10*

*DCM*

*fs (P), 20/10*

*26/10*

*NGO*

113

346

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

<b>To: Director (CNV) Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul First Secretary (Pol) Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. US (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285, 23013253</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Amb/DCM/FS(Pol)</b>	

Reference earlier correspondence in regard to a proposed visit by Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Enclosed is a self-explanatory note verbale received from the Russian Foreign Office, alongwith its unofficial English translation.

Indyash,



(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
October 13, 2004

1  
18/10

NFO

14/10



345

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Russian Federation**

**No. 5954/2DA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of India in Moscow and, in continuation of Note No. 5538/2DA dated September 14, 2004, has the honour to inform that information sought on the fate of India's prominent political figure Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was not found in the Central Archives of the Federal Security Service of Russia.

The Ministry avails of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Moscow, October 6, 2004**

**Embassy of the Republic of India  
Moscow**

344  
№ 5954 ДА

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Республики Индии в Москве и в дополнение к ноте №5538/2ДА от 14 сентября 2004 года, имеет честь сообщить, что запрашиваемых сведений о судьбе видного политического деятеля Индии Нетаджи Субхаш Чандра Боса в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не обнаружено.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству уверения в своем весьма высоком уважении.



Москва, «6» октября 2004 года

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНДИИ  
г.Москва



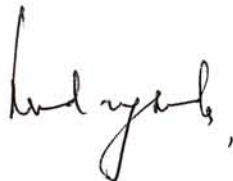
112 343  
**MOST IMMEDIATE**


**FAX**

<b>To: Director (CNV) Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul First Secretary (Pol) Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. US (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285, 23013253</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Amb/DCM/FS(Pol)</b>	

Q  
11/10  
FS(Pol)  
NGO

Reference earlier correspondence in regard to a proposed visit by Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Enclosed is a self-explanatory note verbale received from the Russian Foreign Office, alongwith its unofficial English translation.

Indrag, 

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
October 13, 2004

342

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Russian Federation**

**No. 5954/2DA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of India in Moscow and, in continuation of Note No. 5538/2DA dated September 14, 2004, has the honour to inform that information sought on the fate of India's prominent political figure Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was not found in the Central Archives of the Federal Security Service of Russia.

The Ministry avails of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Moscow, October 6, 2004**

**Embassy of the Republic of India  
Moscow**



№ 5954ДА

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Республики Индии в Москве и в дополнение к ноте №5538/2ДА от 14 сентября 2004 года, имеет честь сообщить, что запрашиваемых сведений о судьбе видного политического деятеля Индии Нетаджи Субхаш Чандра Боса в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не обнаружено.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству уверения в своем весьма высоком уважении.



Москва, «6» октября 2004 года

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНДИИ  
г.Москва

111


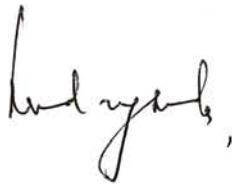
341

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

<b>To: Director (CNV) Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul First Secretary (Pol) Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. US (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285, 23013253</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Amb/DCM/FS(Pol)</b>	

Reference earlier correspondence in regard to a proposed visit by Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Enclosed is a self-explanatory note verbale received from the Russian Foreign Office, alongwith its unofficial English translation.



(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
October 13, 2004



340

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Russian Federation**

**No. 5954/2DA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of India in Moscow and, in continuation of Note No. 5538/2DA dated September 14, 2004, has the honour to inform that information sought on the fate of India's prominent political figure Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was not found in the Central Archives of the Federal Security Service of Russia.

The Ministry avails of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Moscow, October 6, 2004**

**Embassy of the Republic of India  
Moscow**

№ 5954 ДА

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Республики Индии в Москве и в дополнение к ноте №5538/2ДА от 14 сентября 2004 года, имеет честь сообщить, что запрашиваемых сведений о судьбе видного политического деятеля Индии Нетаджи Субхаш Чандра Боса в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не обнаружено.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству уверения в своем весьма высоком уважении.



Москва «6» октября 2004 года

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНДИИ  
г.Москва



110  
339  
1/4  
**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

No. Mos/Pol/125/01/90-III


<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Asoke Mukerji</b> <b>Charge d'Affaires</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Cd'A/FS(Pol)</b>	

My dear Ralte,

Reference your fax of September 16, 2004 regarding the proposed visit of a JMCI team to Russia. FS(Pol) in his earlier messages has kept the Ministry fully updated on the local situation in regard to the meetings in Moscow and St. Petersburg, as also on the request for access to Archives in Russia. Para 4 of your message may please be seen against the contents of FS(Pol)'s earlier messages. Barring the issue of access to Archives, meetings in Moscow and St. Petersburg had been confirmed even if the JMCI team were to reach Moscow on September 21, 2004.

As regards access to Archives, we have today received a formal self-explanatory communication from the Russian Foreign Office, a copy of which, alongwith an English translation of the same done at the Embassy, is enclosed.

With warm regards,

  
(Asoke Mukerji)  
Charge d'Affaires  
September 16, 2004

338

2/4

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation**

**N 5538/2DA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of India in Moscow and, in reference to the Embassy's Notes No. SA/174/04 dated 28.07.2004 and No. SA/202/04 dated 03.09.2004 regarding to the visit of Mukherjee Commission members inquiring the situation around disappearance of Subhash Chandra Bose, has the honour to inform that the Federal Archives Agency could not find any documents connected with the fate of Subhash Chandra Bose in the following Federal Archives – Russian State Military Archives, State Archives of the Russian Federation, Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East and the Russian State Archives of Cinema documents.

In accordance with the Russian law, the Mukherjee Commission members may work with open documents located in the State Archives of the regions of Omsk and Irkutsk.

The Ministry avails of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy its highest consideration.

14.09.2004, Moscow

**EMBASSY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
Moscow**



337  
(109)  
**MOST IMMEDIATE**

JMCI H  
NGO  
**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI**

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE**

**SEPTEMBER 16, 2004**

**FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI**

**TO : INDEMBASSY MOSCOW**

**[FAX : 7-095-9170077 / 9752337]**

FOR ASOKE MUKERJI, DY CHIEF OF MISSION  
FROM  
L.D.RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)

REFERENCE MY FAX MESSAGES DATED 23 JULY  
2004 AND 03 SEPTEMBER 2004 ~~AND~~ REGARDING  
PROPOSED VISIT OF JMCI TEAM TO RUSSIA.


2. CONFIRMATION OF MEETING WITH A GROUP OF  
SCHOLARS IN IOS, MOSCOW ON 22.9.04 AND OTHER  
DETAILS CONTAINED IN FS(POL)'S FAX MSGS NO.  
MOS/POL/125/1/90-III DATED 26.8.2004 AND 6.9.2004  
WERE CONVEYED TO JMCI.

3. THE JMCI HAS, IN TURN, CONVEYED TO US THAT  
**IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO ARRIVE IN MOSCOW ON 21<sup>ST</sup>  
SEPTEMBER,** AS TIME AVAILABLE FOR MAKING  
PREPARATIONS WAS TOO SHORT. PREPARATIONS INCLUDE  
SENDING INTIMATION TO ALL PROSPECTIVE DEPONENTS,  
WHO WOULD ALSO NEED ADEQUATE TIME TO APPLY AND  
OBTAIN VISAS FOR RUSSIA. IT HAS ALSO BEEN CONVEYED  
THAT MHA (WHICH APPROVES AND SANCTIONS SUCH  
VISITS BY JMCI TEAMS), NEEDS AT-LEAST 3-WEEKS TO  
COMMUNICATE THE REQUISITE SANCTION.

4. WHILE MISSION HAS CONFIRMED THE MEETING IN IOS, MOSCOW, NOTHING HAS BEEN MENTIONED ABOUT THE COMMISSION'S REQUESTED PLANNED VISIT TO OMSK, PADDOSK AND IRKHUTSK. NOR HAS ANY CONFIRMATION BEEN OBTAINED WITH REGARD ~~to~~ MEETINGS IN ST.PETERSBURG AND COMMISSION'S REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO RUSSIAN ARCHIVES. **JMCI HAS THUS EXPRESSED ITS INABILITY TO CONFIRM ITS EARLIER PROGRAMME TO VISIT MOSCOW FROM 21.9.2004.**

5. THE COMMISSION HAS INDICATED THAT IT HAS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO REVISE THE PROGRAMME AND AWAIT RECEIPT OF INPUTS ON THE PENDING ASPECTS MENTIONED ABOVE.

*Warm regards,*

  
(L.D.RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated September 16, 2004



(108)

MOST IMMEDIATE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

OCTOBER 01, 2004

FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI  
TO : INDEMBASSY MOSCOW  
[FAX : 7-095-9170077 / 9752337]

FOR ASOKE MUKERJI, DY CHIEF OF MISSION  
FROM  
L.D.RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)

REFERENCE CORRESPONDENCE RESTING WITH MY FAX  
MESSAGE DATED 16<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2004 WHEREIN WE HAD  
CONVEYED THE COMMISSION'S DECISION TO REVISE THE  
PROGRAMME FOR THE PROPOSED VISIT OF THE JMCI TEAM TO  
RUSSIA.

2. IT HAS BEEN INFORMALLY CONVEYED THAT THE VISIT  
OF THE TEAM TO RUSSIA IS BEING POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.  
REVISED PLANS FOR THE VISIT, AS AND WHEN FINALISED BY THE  
JMCI, WILL BE INTIMATED TO YOU. ||

*With warm regards,*

  
(L.D.RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated October 01, 2004

*In JMCI H*

*Nho*

*1/10*

*FS (Pol)*

*Q  
u/a*

334

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI**

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE****OCTOBER 01, 2004**

**FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI**  
**TO : INDEMBASSY MOSCOW**  
**[FAX : 7-095-9170077 / 9752337]**

FOR ASOKE MUKERJI, DY CHIEF OF MISSION  
FROM  
L.D.RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)

REFERENCE CORRESPONDENCE RESTING WITH MY FAX  
MESSAGE DATED 16<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2004 WHEREIN WE HAD  
CONVEYED THE COMMISSION'S DECISION TO REVISE THE  
PROGRAMME FOR THE PROPOSED VISIT OF THE JMCI TEAM TO  
RUSSIA.

2. IT HAS BEEN INFORMALLY CONVEYED THAT THE VISIT  
OF THE TEAM TO RUSSIA IS BEING POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.  
REVISED PLANS FOR THE VISIT, AS AND WHEN FINALISED BY THE  
JMCI, WILL BE INTIMATED TO YOU.

*With warm regards,*

  
(L.D.RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated October 01, 2004

*My Lady see*  
*h/o*

*Sur Q*  
*h/o*  
*As(P)*

*h/o*



333

107

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI**

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE**

**SEPTEMBER 3, 2004**

**FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI**  
**TO : INDEMBASSY MOSCOW**  
[FAX : 7-095-9170077 / 9752337]

**FOR SHRI ASOKE MUKERJI, DY CHIEF OF MISSION  
FROM  
L.D.RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)**

REFERENCE MY FAX MESSAGE DATED 23 JULY 2004 AND FIRST SECRETARY (POL)'S FAX MESSAGES NO. MOS/POL/125/1/90-III DATED 26.7.2004, 28.7.2004 AND 26.8.2004-REGARDING PROPOSED VISIT OF A JMCI TEAM TO RUSSIA.

2. WE HAVE CONVEYED TO JMCI THAT THE MEETING WITH A GROUP OF SCHOLARS IN THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES ON 22 SEPTEMBER 2004 HAS BEEN CONFIRMED, WHILE CONFIRMATION IS AWAITED WITH REGARD TO MEETINGS SOUGHT WITH SCHOLARS IN ST. PETERSBURG. REQUEST FOR ACCESS FOR JMCI TEAM TO VARIOUS ARCHIVES IN RUSSIA DURING THE PROPOSED VISIT IS ALSO AWAITED.

3. THE COMMISSION WANTS TO COMPLETE THE VISIT BEFORE SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 OR AT BEST BY THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER 2004, TO AVOID THE BITTER WINTER IN RUSSIA. MOREOVER, THE COMMISSION WOULD NEED TIME TO PREPARE FOR THE VISIT AND FOR INTIMATING, IN ADVANCE, ALL THOSE 'DEPONENTS' WHO MAY LIKE TO BE PRESENT AT THE SITTING/MEETING OF THE COMMISSION IN MOSCOW AND OTHER PLACES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

4. GRATEFUL TAKE UP MATTER WITH THE RUSSIAN SIDE FOR SEEKING EXPEDITIOUS CONFIRMATION OF THE MEETINGS AND CONFIRM ARRANGEMENTS MADE THEREOF URGENTLY SO THAT JMCI IS IN A POSITION TO FINALISE THE PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT.

*Warm regards,*

*[Signature]*  
(L.D.RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

**NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated September 3, 2004**

106  
332  
1/4  
**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

No. Mos/POL/125/01/90-III

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Asoke Mukerji</b> <b>Charge d'Affaires</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Cd'A/FS(Pol)</b>	

*My dear Ralte,*

Reference your fax of September 16, 2004 regarding the proposed visit of a JMCI team to Russia. FS(Pol) in his earlier messages has kept the Ministry fully updated on the local situation in regard to the meetings in Moscow and St. Petersburg, as also on the request for access to Archives in Russia. Para 4 of your message may please be seen against the contents of FS(Pol)'s earlier messages. Barring the issue of access to Archives, meetings in Moscow and St. Petersburg had been confirmed even if the JMCI team were to reach Moscow on September 21, 2004.

As regards access to Archives, we have today received a formal self-explanatory communication from the Russian Foreign Office, a copy of which, alongwith an English translation of the same done at the Embassy, is enclosed.

*With warm regards,*

9C  
*Asoke*  
(Asoke Mukerji)  
Charge d'Affaires  
September 16, 2004



331  
2/4

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation**

**N 5538/2DA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of India in Moscow and, in reference to the Embassy's Notes No. SA/174/04 dated 28.07.2004 and No. SA/202/04 dated 03.09.2004 regarding to the visit of Mukherjee Commission members inquiring the situation around disappearance of Subhash Chandra Bose, has the honour to inform that the Federal Archives Agency could not find any documents connected with the fate of Subhash Chandra Bose in the following Federal Archives – Russian State Military Archives, State Archives of the Russian Federation, Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East and the Russian State Archives of Cinema documents.

In accordance with the Russian law, the Mukherjee Commission members may work with open documents located in the State Archives of the regions of Omsk and Irkutsk.

The Ministry avails of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy its highest consideration.

14.09.2004, Moscow

**EMBASSY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
Moscow**

330

3/4

№ 5598 /2ДА

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Республики Индии в Москве и, ссылаясь на ноты Посольства №SA/174/04 от 28 июля 2004 года и № SA/202/04 от 3 сентября 2004 года относительно планируемого визита членов комиссии Мукерджи, расследующей обстоятельства исчезновения Субхаш Чандра Боса, имеет честь сообщить, что по сведениям Федерального архивного агентства в федеральных архивах – Российском государственном военном архиве (РГВА), Государственном архиве Российской Федерации (ГАРФ), Российском государственном историческом архиве Дальнего Востока (РГИА ДВ), Российском государственном архиве кинофотодокументов (РГАКФД) – документов, связанных с судьбой Субхаш Чандра Боса не обнаружено.

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНДИИ  
г.Москва



В государственных архивах Омской и Иркутской областей в соответствии с российским законодательством члены комиссии Мукерджи могут работать с документами, находящимися на открытом доступе в читальных залах.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству уверения в своем высоком уважении.



Москва, «14» сентября 2004 года

328

Copy being sent to  
MEA.

16/9

КСО-МСИ 26

МИНИСТЕРСТВО  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

105

№ 5598 /2ДА

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Республики Индии в Москве и, ссылаясь на ноты Посольства №SA/174/04 от 28 июля 2004 года и № SA/202/04 от 3 сентября 2004 года относительно планируемого визита членов комиссии Мукерджи, расследующей обстоятельства исчезновения Субхаш Чандра Боса, имеет честь сообщить, что по сведениям Федерального архивного агентства в федеральных архивах – Российском государственном военном архиве (РГВА), Государственном архиве Российской Федерации (ГАРФ), Российском государственном историческом архиве Дальнего Востока (РГИА ДВ), Российском государственном архиве кинофотодокументов (РГАКФД) – документов, связанных с судьбой Субхаш Чандра Боса не обнаружено.

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНДИИ  
г.Москва



327

В государственных архивах Омской и Иркутской областей в соответствии с российским законодательством члены комиссии Мукерджи могут работать с документами, находящимися на открытом доступе в читальных залах.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству уверения в своем высоком уважении.



Москва, «14» сентября 2004 года

326

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation**

**N 5538/2DA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of India in Moscow and, in reference to the Embassy's Notes No. SA/174/04 dated 28.07.2004 and No. SA/202/04 dated 03.09.2004 regarding to the visit of Mukherjee Commission members inquiring the situation around disappearance of Subhash Chandra Bose, has the honour to inform that the Federal Archives Agency could not find any documents connected with the fate of Subhash Chandra Bose in the following Federal Archives – Russian State Military Archives, State Archives of the Russian Federation, Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East and the Russian State Archives of Cinema documents.

In accordance with the Russian law, the Mukherjee Commission members may work with open documents located in the State Archives of the regions of Omsk and Irkutsk.

The Ministry avails of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy its highest consideration.

14.09.2004, Moscow

**EMBASSY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
Moscow**



(325)

(104)

A draft reply is placed  
below (on file), for consideration,  
please.

16/7

Cd'A

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI**

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE****SEPTEMBER 16, 2004****FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI****TO : INDEMBASSY MOSCOW****[FAX : 7-095-9170077 / 9752337]**

FOR ASOKE MUKERJI, DY CHIEF OF MISSION  
FROM  
L.D.RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)

REFERENCE MY FAX MESSAGES DATED 23 JULY  
2004, AND 03 SEPTEMBER 2004 ~~AND~~ REGARDING  
PROPOSED VISIT OF JMCI TEAM TO RUSSIA.

2. CONFIRMATION OF MEETING WITH A GROUP OF  
SCHOLARS IN IOS, MOSCOW ON 22.9.04 AND OTHER  
DETAILS CONTAINED IN FS(POL)'S FAX MSGS NO.  
MOS/POL/125/1/90-III DATED 26.8.2004 AND 6.9.2004  
WERE CONVEYED TO JMCI.

3. THE JMCI HAS, IN TURN, CONVEYED TO US THAT  
**IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO ARRIVE IN MOSCOW ON 21<sup>ST</sup>**  
**SEPTEMBER,** AS TIME AVAILABLE FOR MAKING  
PREPARATIONS WAS TOO SHORT. PREPARATIONS INCLUDE  
SENDING INTIMATION TO ALL PROSPECTIVE DEPONENTS,  
WHO WOULD ALSO NEED ADEQUATE TIME TO APPLY AND  
OBTAIN VISAS FOR RUSSIA. IT HAS ALSO BEEN CONVEYED  
THAT MHA (WHICH APPROVES AND SANCTIONS SUCH  
VISITS BY JMCI TEAMS), NEEDS AT-LEAST 3-WEEKS TO  
COMMUNICATE THE REQUISITE SANCTION.

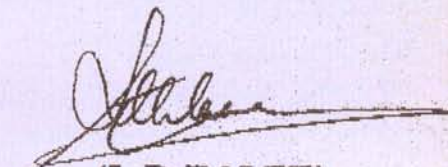


324

4. WHILE MISSION HAS CONFIRMED THE MEETING IN IOS, MOSCOW, NOTHING HAS BEEN MENTIONED ABOUT THE COMMISSION'S REQUESTED PLANNED VISIT TO OMSK, PADDOSK AND IRKHUTSK. NOR HAS ANY CONFIRMATION BEEN OBTAINED WITH REGARD TO MEETINGS IN ST.PETERSBURG AND COMMISSION'S REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO RUSSIAN ARCHIVES. **JMCI HAS THUS EXPRESSED ITS INABILITY TO CONFIRM ITS EARLIER PROGRAMME TO VISIT MOSCOW FROM 21.9.2004.**

5. THE COMMISSION HAS INDICATED THAT IT HAS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO REVISE THE PROGRAMME AND AWAIT RECEIPT OF INPUTS ON THE PENDING ASPECTS MENTIONED ABOVE.

*Warm regards,*

  
(L.D.RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated September 16, 2004



23      323

**CRASH**

**FAX**      (103)

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. (i) CG, St. Petersburg,</b> <b>(ii) US (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285, 23013253,</b> <b>8-812-2722473</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Cd'A/FS(Pol)</b>	

Kindly refer to our fax of September 6, 2004 regarding the proposed visit of a JMCI team to Russia.

2. As informed earlier, based on your earlier message that the JMCI delegation could visit Russia from September 21, 2004, the Mission has accordingly made tentative engagements. A meeting with a group of scholars at the Institute of Oriental Studies (IOS), Moscow is being scheduled to take place on September 22, 2004. Our CG in St. Petersburg has also confirmed that the meeting with Prof. Y.V. Vassilkov could also be organised in St. Petersburg during September 23-24, 2004. Response of the Russian MFA on the issue of access to Archives in Russia remains awaited.

3. The IOS in Moscow has once again requested the Mission to get a confirmation of the arrival of the JMCI team in Moscow on September 21, for them to plan their schedule and extend invitations to various scholars who could meet the visiting JMCI team. Some scholars would need to be invited by the Institute from outside Moscow. The proposed meeting in St. Petersburg would also accordingly need to be firmed up.

4. Most grateful for an urgent response. Details of the logistical requirements of the visiting delegation may also kindly be sent alongwith necessary Sanction etc.

*With kind regards,*

*(Signature)*

(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
September 15, 2004

*Q*  
*498*  
*Ex (103)*  
*12/9*  
*130*



In JMCI File.

NGO

18/9

322

102

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation**

**N 5538/2DA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of India in Moscow and, in reference to the Embassy's Notes No. SA/174/04 dated 28.07.2004 and No. SA/202/04 dated 03.09.2004 regarding to the visit of Mukherjee Commission members inquiring the situation around disappearance of Subhash Chandra Bose, has the honour to inform that the Federal Archives Agency could not find any documents connected with the fate of Subhash Chandra Bose in the following Federal Archives – Russian State Military Archives, State Archives of the Russian Federation, Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East and the Russian State Archives of Cinema documents.

In accordance with the Russian law, the Mukherjee Commission members may work with open documents located in the State Archives of the regions of Omsk and Irkutsk.

The Ministry avails of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy its highest consideration.

14.09.2004, Moscow

**EMBASSY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
Moscow**



№ 5598 /2ДА

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Республики Индии в Москве и, ссылаясь на ноты Посольства №SA/174/04 от 28 июля 2004 года и № SA/202/04 от 3 сентября 2004 года относительно планируемого визита членов комиссии Мукерджи, расследующей обстоятельства исчезновения Субхаш Чандра Боса, имеет честь сообщить, что по сведениям Федерального архивного агентства в федеральных архивах – Российском государственном военном архиве (РГВА), Государственном архиве Российской Федерации (ГАРФ), Российском государственном историческом архиве Дальнего Востока (РГИА ДВ), Российском государственном архиве кинофотодокументов (РГАКФД) – документов, связанных с судьбой Субхаш Чандра Боса не обнаружено.

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНДИИ  
г.Москва

В государственных архивах Омской и Иркутской областей в соответствии с российским законодательством члены комиссии Мукерджи могут работать с документами, находящимися на открытом доступе в читальных залах.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству уверения в своем высоком уважении.



Москва, «14» сентября 2004 года



319

**CRASH**

(10)

**FAX**

*No mos / pol / 1125 / 190-24*

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. (i) CG, St. Petersburg,</b> <b>(ii) US (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285, 23013253,</b> <b>8-812-2722473</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Cd'A/FS(Pol)</b>	

Kindly refer to our fax of September 6, 2004 regarding the proposed visit of a JMCI team to Russia.

2. As informed earlier, based on your earlier message that the JMCI delegation could visit Russia from September 21, 2004, the Mission has accordingly made tentative engagements. A meeting with a group of scholars at the Institute of Oriental Studies (IOS), Moscow is being scheduled to take place on September 22, 2004. Our CG in St. Petersburg has also confirmed that the meeting with Prof. Y.V. Vassilkov could also be organised in St. Petersburg during September 23-24, 2004. Response of the Russian MFA on the issue of access to Archives in Russia remains awaited.

o/c  
3. The IOS in Moscow has once again requested the Mission to get a confirmation of the arrival of the JMCI team in Moscow on September 21, for them to plan their schedule and extend invitations to various scholars who could meet the visiting JMCI team. Some scholars would need to be invited by the Institute from outside Moscow. The proposed meeting in St. Petersburg would also accordingly need to be firmed up.

4. Most grateful for an urgent response. Details of the logistical requirements of the visiting delegation may also kindly be sent alongwith necessary Sanction etc.

*With kind regards,*

*(Signature)*

(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
September 15, 2004



318

100

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. (i) CG, St. Petersburg,</b> <b>(ii) US (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285, 23013253,</b> <b>8-812-2722473</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Cd'A/FS(Pol)</b>	


Kindly refer to our fax of September 3, 2004 regarding the proposed visit of a JMCI team to Russia. Your message no. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII dated September 3, 2004 also refers.

2. We have today been requested by the Russian Institute of Oriental Studies (IOS), Moscow that the dates of the visit of the JMCI team could kindly be urgently reconfirmed, particularly in regard to the meeting of the JMCI team being scheduled to take place at the IOS, Moscow on September 22, 2004. They have emphasised that an earliest possible reconfirmation on this would help them timely invite the concerned scholars for the meeting, several of whom are required to be called from places outside Moscow.

3. Subject to the final convenience of the JMCI team to arrive in Moscow on September 21, 2004, the meeting at the IOS, Moscow may take place on September 22, 2004. The meeting with Prof. Y.V. Vassilkov of IOS in St. Petersburg could possibly take place on September 23, 2004. As regards access to the Archives, the Russian MFA has still not given us a confirmation.

4. Most grateful if you could kindly let us know the plans of JMCI team as early as possible.

*N-L hind again*

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
September 6, 2004



317

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

99

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. (i) CG, St. Petersburg,</b> <b>(ii) US (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285, 23013253,</b> <b>8-812-2722473</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Cd'A/FS(Pol)</b>	


Kindly refer to your fax of July 23 regarding proposed visit of a JMCI team to Russia from September 21, 2004.

2. Vide our message of August 26 we had conveyed the readiness of the Russian Institute of Oriental Studies to receive the JMCI group for discussions with a select group of Russian scholars on September 22, 2004. Our earlier fax messages informing you about the local position also refer. We have today also received a confirmation from our Consul General in St. Petersburg that Prof. Y.V. Vassilkov of the Institute of Oriental Studies (St. Petersburg) would be available for a discussion with the visiting JMCI team on September 23-24, 2004.

3. As regards access for the JMCI team to the various Archives in Russia, the Russian Foreign Ministry has still not responded. As informed earlier, the Mission has been closely pursuing this matter. A formal reminder to the Russian MFA has been sent today through a Note Verbale.

4. The Ministry may wish to convey the above position to JMCI and ascertain their views particularly on the dates of the visit. For the interactions that have already been fixed, the Institutes, both in Moscow and St. Petersburg, would need a reconfirmation from us if the JMCI team is visiting Russia on the proposed dates i.e. September 21 onwards to timely plan the meetings further.

With kind regards,

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
September 3, 2004

Q  
3/9  
fs/ks  
✓  
7/9  
NTO

(316)

MOST IMMEDIATE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

SEPTEMBER 3, 2004

FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI  
TO : INDEMBASSY MOSCOW  
[FAX : 7-095-9170077 / 9752337]

FOR SHRI ASOKE MUKERJI, DY CHIEF OF MISSION  
FROM  
L.D.RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)

REFERENCE MY FAX MESSAGE DATED 23 JULY 2004 AND  
FIRST SECRETARY (POL)'S FAX MESSAGES NO. MOS/POL/125/1/90-III  
DATED 26.7.2004, 28.7.2004 AND 26.8.2004-REGARDING PROPOSED VISIT  
OF A JMCI TEAM TO RUSSIA.

2. WE HAVE CONVEYED TO JMCI THAT THE MEETING WITH A  
GROUP OF SCHOLARS IN THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES ON 22  
SEPTEMBER 2004 HAS BEEN CONFIRMED, WHILE CONFIRMATION IS  
AWAITED WITH REGARD TO MEETINGS SOUGHT WITH SCHOLARS IN ST.  
PETERSBURG. REQUEST FOR ACCESS FOR JMCI TEAM TO VARIOUS  
ARCHIVES IN RUSSIA DURING THE PROPOSED VISIT IS ALSO AWAITED.

3. THE COMMISSION WANTS TO COMPLETE THE VISIT BEFORE  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 OR AT BEST BY THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER  
2004, TO AVOID THE BITTER WINTER IN RUSSIA. MOREOVER, THE  
COMMISSION WOULD NEED TIME TO PREPARE FOR THE VISIT AND FOR  
INTIMATING, IN ADVANCE, ALL THOSE 'DEPONENTS' WHO MAY LIKE TO BE  
PRESENT AT THE SITTING/MEETING OF THE COMMISSION IN MOSCOW  
AND OTHER PLACES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

4. GRATEFUL TAKE UP MATTER WITH THE RUSSIAN SIDE FOR  
SEEKING EXPEDITIOUS CONFIRMATION OF THE MEETINGS AND CONFIRM  
ARRANGEMENTS MADE THEREOF URGENTLY SO THAT JMCI IS IN A  
POSITION TO FINALISE THE PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT.

Warm regards,

(L.D.RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated September 3, 2004

Before his was received we  
had, on Sep 3, sent the latest position  
to CNV Division. A reminder NY  
to 2nd Asia has also been  
sent.

6/9

Col A  
G  
6/9

h/pn  
Jmci Hk  
1  
6/9  
NGO



315

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. (i) CG, St. Petersburg,</b> <b>(ii) US (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285, 23013253,</b> <b>8-812-2722473</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Cd'A/FS(Pol)</b>	


Kindly refer to your fax of July 23 regarding proposed visit of a JMCI team to Russia from September 21, 2004.

2. Vide our message of August 26 we had conveyed the readiness of the Russian Institute of Oriental Studies to receive the JMCI group for discussions with a select group of Russian scholars on September 22, 2004. Our earlier fax messages informing you about the local position also refer. We have today also received a confirmation from our Consul General in St. Petersburg that Prof. Y.V. Vassilkov of the Institute of Oriental Studies (St. Petersburg) would be available for a discussion with the visiting JMCI team on September 23-24, 2004.

3. As regards access for the JMCI team to the various Archives in Russia, the Russian Foreign Ministry has still not responded. As informed earlier, the Mission has been closely pursuing this matter. A formal reminder to the Russian MFA has been sent today through a Note Verbale.

4. The Ministry may wish to convey the above position to JMCI and ascertain their views particularly on the dates of the visit. For the interactions that have already been fixed, the Institutes, both in Moscow and St. Petersburg, would need a reconfirmation from us if the JMCI team is visiting Russia on the proposed dates i.e. September 21 onwards to timely plan the meetings further.

*With kind regards,*

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
September 3, 2004



314

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**

96

**No. SA/202/04**

**September 3, 2004**

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and has the honour to refer to the Embassy's Note Verbale No. SA/174/04 dated July 28, 2004 regarding a proposed visit of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. As informed earlier, a JMCI team comprising of Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee and Secretary of JMCI Mr. P.K. Sengupta is planning to visit Russia from September 21, 2004 onwards. As part of the visit, the visiting team would like to have access to the Archives of the Federal Security Service and the Archives in Omsk, Padolsk, Irkutsk, and St. Petersburg, to examine documents and records pertaining to the subject of inquiry.

3. The Embassy would be grateful if the esteemed Ministry may kindly ascertain and confirm the convenience of the above-mentioned Archives to get access to the visiting team. An urgent reply would greatly help in timely scheduling the visit.

4. The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**of the Russian Federation,**  
**(2<sup>nd</sup> Asia Department)**  
**Moscow**  
**(Fax: 2442763)**







सत्यमेव जयते

313  
CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA  
ST. PETERSBURG  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Tel: 7-812-2721988, 2721731  
Fax: 7-812-2722473

E-mail: [cgispb@online.ru](mailto:cgispb@online.ru) & [cg@indianconsulate.ru](mailto:cg@indianconsulate.ru)

**MOST IMMEDIATE**  
**E-MAIL/FAX MESSAGE**

NO. SPB/103/1/2001(part)

95

3rd September, 2004

To: Embassy of India, Moscow

**First Secretary (Political) from Consul General**

This is with reference to our message of even number dated 27<sup>th</sup> July 2004 regarding Justice Mukherjee Commission's proposed visit to St. Petersburg.

2. We have since spoken to Prof. Y.V. Vassilkov of Institute of Oriental Studies, St. Petersburg who has informed that he will be available during the period 23-24<sup>th</sup> September, 2004 and would be happy to meet the delegation.

With best regards,

A message being sent  
to Dir (CNR)  
For info, please.

*Ashok Kumar Sharma*  
(Ashok Kumar Sharma)  
Consul General

3/9

cd/A.  
3/9  
3/9  
3/9

ОТ:

НОМЕР ТЕЛЕФОНА:

АВГ. 25 2023 16:21 СТР1



# РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ

№

На №

Господину Вирандеру Полу  
Первому Секретарю  
Посольства Индии в РФ

*Response JMCI letter*

*Inst. of Oriental Studies have  
agreed to hold a meeting for  
the visit team with scholars on Sep 22, 2004  
Msg sent to Dir (CNR).*

Глубокоуважаемый г-н Пол!

*For info, please.*

В ответ на Ваше обращение к директору Института проф. Р.Б.Рыбакову сообщаем Вам, что сотрудники Центра Индийских исследований Института востоковедения РАН готовы встретиться с членами Комиссии судьи М.К.Мукорджи 22 сентября 2004 г. Мы также планируем пригласить ведущих исследователей-историков, которые занимались этим периодом истории Индии и судьбой выдающегося деятеля национально-освободительного движения Субхас Чандры Боса. Предполагаемый состав приглашенных:

Т.Л.Шаумян (ИВ РАН)  
В.П.Кашин (ИВ РАН)  
Э.Н.Комаров (ИВ РАН)  
Т.Н.Загородникова (ИВ РАН)  
С.А.Баранов (ИВ РАН)  
А.В.Райков (Липецк)  
Ю.Н.Тихонов (Липецк)  
Р.Н.Кольцов (Владимир)  
О.Ю.Курнышин (Москва)  
В.К.Тураджев (Москва)  
В.А.Скосырев (Москва)  
Ю.Н.Мастяев (Рязань)

Директор ИВ РАН

Рыбаков Р.Б.

*L JMCI letter*

*12/30/8*

*12/11/90-11*



**MOST IMMEDIATE**

311

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : MEA New Delhi**

93

**Rpt: CGI St. Petersburg**

**Shri L.D. Ralte, Director (CNV) from FS (Pol)**

Kindly refer to earlier correspondence on the proposed visit of a Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) team to Russia.

The Russian Institute of Oriental Studies (Moscow) has today formally confirmed that they can organise a meeting of the JMCI team with a group of scholars on September 22, 2004. However, as regards the request for access for the JMCI team to the various Archives in Russia, the Russian Foreign Office has yet not responded. CGI St. Petersburg is also yet to confirm if they could firm up a meeting for the visiting team with any suitable scholars.

The above is by way of the present status on the proposed visit.

*With kind regards,*

*(Signature)*

(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Political)  
August 26, 2004

125/1/90-111

h  
27/8  
File  
M H.  
30/8  
K90

**Int. Distr.: Cd'A/FS(Pol)**

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

310

**FAX**

92

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : MEA New Delhi**

**Rpt: CGI St. Petersburg**

**Shri L.D. Ralte, Director (CNV) from FS (Pol)**

Kindly refer to earlier correspondence on the proposed visit of a Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) team to Russia.

The Russian Institute of Oriental Studies (Moscow) has today formally confirmed that they can organise a meeting of the JMCI team with a group of scholars on September 22, 2004. However, as regards the request for access for the JMCI team to the various Archives in Russia, the Russian Foreign Office has yet not responded. CGI St. Petersburg is also yet to confirm if they could firm up a meeting for the visiting team with any suitable scholars.

The above is by way of the present status on the proposed visit.

*With kind regards,*



(Virander Paul)

First Secretary (Political)

August 26, 2004

**Int. Distr.: Cd'A/FS(Pol)**



от:

НОМЕР ТЕЛЕФОНА:

91

АВГ. 25 2004 16:44 СТР1

304



РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК  
ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ

№

Dir (CNR) original

На №

In JMSI 24.

Господину Вираньеру Полу  
Первому Секретарю  
Посольства Индии в РФ

Глубокоуважаемый г-н Пол!

1  
16/8  
W90

В ответ на Ваше обращение к директору Института проф. Р.Б.Рыбакову сообщаем Вам, что сотрудники Центра Индийских исследований Института востоковедения РАН в настоящее время в тесном контакте с членами Комиссии совета М.К.Мукерджи 22 сентября 2004 г. Мы также с удовольствием пригласили ведущих исследователей-историков, которые занимались этим периодом истории Индии и судьбой выдающегося деятеля национально-освободительного движения Субхаша Чандры Боса. Предполагаемый состав следующий:

- Г.И.Издуров (ИВ РАН)
- В.И.Савин (ИВ РАН)
- Э.В.Комаров (ИВ РАН)
- Г.И.Зеленков (ИВ РАН)
- Г.А.Баранов (ИВ РАН)
- А.В.Рыков (Липецк)
- Ю.И.Тихонов (Самара)
- Р.И.Колосов (Владимир)
- О.И.Христенко (Москва)
- В.В.Турбин (Москва)
- В.А.Сидоркин (Самара)
- С.В.Мельников (Рязань)

директор ИВ РАН

*(Handwritten signature)*

Рыбаков Р.Б.

90

304

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI**

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE**

**July 23, 2004**

**FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI**

**TO : INDEMBASSY MOSCOW**  
[ FAX : ]

✓ FOR SHRI VIRANDER K. PAUL, FIRST SECRETARY (POL)  
FROM  
L.D.RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)

REFERENCE PROPOSED VISIT OF A JMCI TEAM TO RUSSIA. IN  
KEEPING WITH THE SUGGESTION OF THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL  
STUDIES, THE COMMISSION NOW PROPOSES TO VISIT RUSSIA FROM **21<sup>ST</sup>**  
**SEPTEMBER 2004.**

2. THE **PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME** OF THE JMCI TEAM, WHICH  
WILL COMPRISE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION- JUSTICE  
M.K.MUKHERJEE AND THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION- SHRI  
P.K.SENGUPTA, IS AS UNDER:-

**I : MOSCOW (3 DAYS)**

- A) MEETING WITH RUSSIAN SCHOLARS OF THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.
- B) TO MEET AND EXAMINE, IF NECESSARY, THE WITNESSES MENTIONED IN THE JMCI LIST FORWARDED TO YOU EARLIER (COPY ENCLOSED AGAIN).
- C) STUDY DOCUMENTS, RECORDS ETC. RELATING TO NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, IF ANY, IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE FSB AND THE ARCHIVES OF THE FOREIGN SECRET SERVICE.

**II. ST. PETERSBURG (2 DAYS).**

- A) TO EXAMINE WITNESSES, IF AVAILABLE
- B) TO EXAMINE DOCUMENTS, RECORDS ETC., IF ANY, RELEVANT TO THE POINTS OF INQUIRY IN THE ARCHIVES AT ST. PETERSBURG.

**III. OMSK (2 DAYS)**

- A) TO EXAMINE WITNESSES, IF AVAILABLE;



- 307
- B) TO EXAMINE RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS, IF ANY, RELEVANT TO THE POINTS OF INQUIRY IN THE STATE ARCHIVES AT OMSK.

**IV. PADDOSK (1DAY):** SAME AS STATED IN II AND III

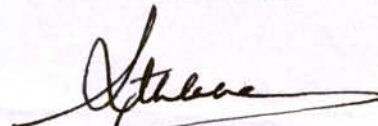
**V. IRKHUTSK (2 DAYS):** SAME AS STATED IN II AND III

3. FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS MAY PLEASE BE MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE VISIT OF THE TEAM:-

- A) HOTEL ACCOMODATION MAY BE BOOKED FOR THE TEAM.
- B) TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENT FOR THE TEAM (BOTH FOR MOVEMENT WITHIN MOSCOW AND FOR VISIT TO OTHER PLACES) MAY BE MADE.
- C) A SENIOR OFFICER OF THE MISSION MAY BE EARMARKED AS LIAISON OFFICER FOR THE COMMISSION.
- D) A STENOGRAPHER MAY BE SPARED FOR RECORDING THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES WHO AGREE TO DEPOSE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.
- E) AN INTERPRETER WOULD NEED TO BE DEPUTED WITH THE TEAM DURING THE DURATION OF THE VISIT.
- F) PROVISION OF A TAPE-RECORDER FOR THE HEARINGS OF THE COMMISSION MAY BE MADE.
- G) ARRANGEMENTS FOR VIDEO RECORDING/STILL PHOTOGRAPHY OF IMPORTANT MEETINGS/ INTERACTIONS WOULD NEED TO BE MADE, AS AND WHEN REQUIRED BY THE COMMISSION.
- H) IDENTIFICATION/PROVISION OF A VENUE (HALL/ROOM) FOR FORMAL DEPOSITION OF WITNESSES/ MEETINGS ETC.
- I) GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA AND OTHER CONCERNED STATES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION MAY BE REQUESTED TO FACILITATE THE JMCI TEAM FOR FREE ACCESS TO RECORDS/ DOCUMENTS IN THE ARCHIVES IDENTIFIED EARLIER.

4. AS ALREADY INDICATED, THE PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION IS TENTATIVE AND PROVISIONAL. GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD CONFIRM THE TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS MADE AT YOUR END BY RETURN FAX SO THAT THE JMCI CAN PROCEED WITH THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING SANCTION FROM THE MHA.

*Warm regards,*

  
(L.D. RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2004



7E2

306

PURPOSE OF PROPOSED VISIT TO RUSSIA

- 1) Examination of witnesses whose names have transpired as material witnesses from the affidavits and depositions of the deponents Dr. (Mrs.) Purabi Roy and some others. The names of the witnesses proposed to be examined are:

- a) E.N.Komorov  
Sr. Research Professor  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences  
Moscow.
- b) A.Kolesnikov  
A former Major of the Warsaw Pact
- c) A.V.Raikov  
Professor  
Lipetsk State Teachers' Training University  
Russia
- d) U.L.Kuznets  
Finance Academy  
Lenin Gradskii  
Schosse House 49  
Room No. 392
- e) A.V.Turadzeve  
Asst. Editor  
Asia and Africa Today  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences  
Moscow

2) Documents and Records

The depositions and affidavits of some of the deponents and some documents already in the possession of the Commission tend to show that some records and documents relating to the alleged existence of Netaji in the erstwhile U.S.S.R. after the alleged air crash are likely to be available in the following archives :-

- a) Former K.G.B. Archives now FSB (Federal Security Bureau Archives)
- b) Archives Omsk
- c) Archives at Paddolsk
- d) Archives at Iskhutsk



The Commission wants to visit these archives to study the documents and for this the Government of Russian Federation has to be formally requested by the Government of India. to access to the Commission to the records and documents in these archives.

One of the witnesses named above namely Mr. A.V.Raikov has informed the Jawaharlal Nehru Culture Centre, Embassy of India in Russian Federation, that the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, is ready to organise a meeting of the Russian Scholars dealing with the problem regarding Netaji with the Commission. (A copy of the letter along with a copy of the forwarding letter of the J.S.(CNV) , is attached).

(45)

(304)

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. (i) CGI, St. Petersburg,</b> <b>(ii) US (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax: 23792285, 23013253,</b> <b>8-812-2722473</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Cd'A/FS(Pol)</b>	


Kindly refer to your fax no. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII dated August 12, 2004 regarding proposed visit of a JMCI team to Russia.

2. The Mission has been closely following up the responses of the various concerned in this regard, with a view to schedule the JMCI visit in the second half of September 2004. The Russian MFA is yet to confirm access to Archives in Moscow and other Russian cities. According to the Russian MFA's telephonic reply of August 20, 2004, they are still working on the request. As regards a meeting with scholars at the Institute of Oriental Studies, they have yet not formally confirmed the possibility to hold the proposed meeting of September 22 or any other closer date. The Institute of Oriental Studies has been currently busy in organising an international conference. We are following up the matter.

3. As regards visit of the JMCI team to St. Petersburg, our Consulate in St. Petersburg had conveyed that one meeting with a scholar could possibly be arranged. However, the scholar could not be contacted for his confirmed availability for the meeting, in view of the holiday period. This message is being endorsed to CGI, St. Petersburg with a request that possibility for that meeting may kindly be explored and confirmed.

4. In view of the above, it is still considered early to fix concrete dates and programme of the proposed visit. We would keep the Ministry updated on a priority basis.

*With kind regards,*

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
August 23, 2004

Q  
23/8  
fs (Pol)  
23/8  
NGO



303

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI**

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE****AUGUST 12, 2004****FROM : FOREIGN NEW DELHI****TO : INDEMBASSY MOSCOW**  
**[FAX : 7-095-9170077 / 9752337]**

FOR SHRI VIRANDER K. PAUL, FIRST SECRETARY (POL)  
FROM  
L.D.RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)

REFERENCE YR FAX MESSAGES NO.  
MOS/POL/125/1/90-III DATED JULY 26, 2004 AND JULY 28, 2004  
REGARDING PROPOSED VISIT OF A JMCI TEAM TO RUSSIA.

4. TRUST YOU WOULD HAVE BY NOW RECEIVED SOME  
ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK FROM THE RUSSIAN SIDE ON THE VARIOUS  
ASPECTS CONNECTED WITH THE VISIT. GRATEFUL APPRISE US OF  
CURRENT STATUS AND CONFIRM TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS MADE  
AT YOUR END.

*Regards,*

*[Signature]*  
(L.D.RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated August 12, 2004

- i) Russian MFA yet to confirm access to Archives. They have been reminded
  - ii) Mr Ryabokon of IDS is to formally confirm the meeting on Sep 22.
  - iii) CGI SPB could make a confirmation only after the holiday period.
- I may inform Dir (CNV) that we would need more time.

*11*  
*12/8/04*

*DCM.*

*Yes M.*

*As (Rn)*

*Q*  
*12/8*



(87)

Embassy of India, Moscow  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : CGI, St. Petersburg**

**Consul General from FS(Pol)**

*Dear Sir,*

Thank you for your fax of July 27 regarding the St. Petersburg part of the visit of Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), As informed earlier, a JMCI team is planning to arrive in Moscow on September 21, 2004.

2. Most grateful if you could kindly ascertain the convenience of Prof. Y.V. Vassilkov of the Institute of Oriental studies (SPB) to meet the JMCI team on an earliest possible date, September 23 onwards. The above could be by way of tentative advance preparations.

3. We have already requested Director (CNV) that the final programme of the visit should be planned only after receiving consolidated inputs from the Mission.

*With kind regards,*

**(Virander Paul)**  
**First Secretary (Political)**  
**July 28, 2004**

*D. K. S. 28/7*  
*(S/Pol)*  
**Int. Distr.: Amb/DCM/FS(Pol)**

*29/7*  
*NGO*





(26)

301

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo**  
**Polye, Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**

**No. SA/174/04**

**July 28, 2004**

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and has the honour to refer to the Embassy's Note Verbale No. SA/159/04 dated July 5, 2004 regarding a proposed visit of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

A JMCI team comprising of Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee and Secretary of JMCI Mr. P.K. Sengupta is planning to visit Russia from September 21, 2004 onwards. As informed earlier, as part of this visit, the JMCI team would like to visit the Archives of the Federal Security Service, and the Archives in Omsk, Padolsk, and Irkutsk. The Embassy has further been informed that the JMCI team would also like to visit the Archives in St. Petersburg. The objective is to have access to the above Archives to examine documents and records pertaining to the subject of inquiry.

It would be deeply appreciated if a decision of the esteemed Ministry on the above request may kindly be urgently confirmed to the Embassy, to kindly enable the JMCI team plan its visit to the Russian Federation.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**of the Russian Federation,**  
**(Third Asia Department)**  
**Moscow**  
**(Fax: 2442763)**



(88) 300

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b> <b>(Fax: 23792285)</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. Joint Secretary (Eurasia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax : 23011922</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Amb/DCM/FS (Pol)/SS(Pol)</b>	

Reference your fax of July 23, 2004 regarding a proposal of a visit of a JMCI team led by Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia from September 21, 2004.


2. The Mission is actively following up JMCI's proposals contained in your above fax with the Russian Foreign Office, as also our Consulate in St. Petersburg.

3. So far we do not have a firm confirmation on any of the proposed engagements. As regards the meeting at the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow, we have formally approached Director, R.B. Rybakov to let us know if the proposed meeting could be organised on September 22, 2004. His reply is awaited.

4. As requested earlier, it is the Mission's advice that the itinerary, including dates of the visit, of the JMCI visit to Russia should be finalised only after receipt of consolidated inputs from the Mission.

5. We are following up the matter as priority, and we would keep you fully updated.

*With kind regards,*

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
July 28, 2004

*1*  
*4/8*

*1* *W* *Q*  
*3/8*

*N30*

*Str,*





(54)

Embassy of India, Moscow  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : CGI, St. Petersburg**

**Consul General from FS(Pol)**

*Dear Sir,*

Thank you for your fax of July 27 regarding the St. Petersburg part of the visit of Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI). As informed earlier, a JMCI team is planning to arrive in Moscow on September 21, 2004.

2. Most grateful if you could kindly ascertain the convenience of Prof. Y.V. Vassilkov of the Institute of Oriental studies (SPB) to meet the JMCI team on an earliest possible date, September 23 onwards. The above could be by way of tentative advance preparations.

3. We have already requested Director (CNV) that the final programme of the visit should be planned only after receiving consolidated inputs from the Mission.

*With kind regards,*

(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Political)  
July 28, 2004

Int. Distr.: Amb/DCM/FS(Pol)

249

28/7

28/7

NTO

125/1/90-11



CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA  
ST. PETERSBURG  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Tel: 7-812-2721988, 2721731  
Fax: 7-812-2722473  
E-mail: [cgispb@online.ru](mailto:cgispb@online.ru)

83

298

**MOST IMMEDIATE**  
**E-MAIL/FAX MESSAGE**

NO. SPB/103/1/2001(part)

27<sup>th</sup> July, 2004

To: Embassy of India, Moscow

**First Secretary (Political) from Consul General**

This is with reference to your fax message dated 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2004 regarding Justice Mukherjee Commission's proposed visit to St. Petersburg.

2. I would like to point out that the only person who could throw some light on the subject was Prof. Y.V. Petchenko who died in June, 2003. The only other person who may have some information is Prof. Y.V. Vassilkov of Institute of Oriental Studies, St. Petersburg. We have not been able to find out any other source in this connection so far.

X 3. As regards the examination of documents, records, etc. in the archives at St. Petersburg, it is recommended that the Embassy may take up the matter with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at an appropriate level as the activities of the MFA representative in St. Petersburg are limited to routine Consular matters only.

With best regards,

*Ashok Kumar Sharma*

(Ashok Kumar Sharma)  
Consul General

*For information, please.*

27/7

*this is correct*

*27/7*

28/7

N60





(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Political)

297  
Embassy of India, Moscow  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

No. MOS/POL/125/01/90

July 26, 2004

Dear Professor Rybakov,

Thank you for your letter No.14106/4115-231 Д-Р dated July 19, 2004, in response to our letter of even number dated July 7, 2004, conveying your convenience to organize a meeting for Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) at your Institute after September 20, 2004.

2. We have been informed that Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee plans to arrive in Moscow on September 21, 2004. It would be appreciated if you could kindly formally confirm if your Institute could kindly organize a meeting for him on September 22, 2004. An early response from you would help the JMCI team to timely plan their visit to Russia. Please also let us know some details of the participants who would be attending the meeting.

With best wishes,

o/c  
Yours sincerely,

(Virander Paul)

Professor R.B. Rybakov,  
Director  
Insitute of Oriental Studies  
Ulitsa Rozhdestvenka, 12  
Moscow  
(Fax: 975 2396)



(8)

296

**Embassy of India, Moscow**  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : CGI, St. Petersburg**

**Consul General from FS(Pol)**

Kindly refer to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. We have been informed that Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee, accompanied by Secretary of JMCI Shri P.K. Sengupta, is planning to arrive in Russia on September 21, 2004. As per their proposal, after spending 3 day in Moscow, they propose to visit St. Petersburg for 2 days for the following:

- i) To examine witnesses, if available;
- ii) To examine documents, records etc., if any, relevant to the points of inquiry in the Archives at St. Petersburg.

2. While the Mission is exploring possibilities to have similar interactions in Moscow during the proposed period, it is requested that your considered comments in regard to their proposal to visit St. Petersburg may kindly be sent to us at an early date.

*With kind regards,*

**(Virander Paul)**  
**First Secretary (Political)**  
**July 26, 2004**

**Int. Distr.: Amb/DCM/FS(Pol)**

27/7  
G/RS  
M/2  
M/0





सत्यमेव जयते

295  
**Embassy of India, Moscow**  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : CGI, St. Petersburg**

**Consul General from FS(Pol)**

Kindly refer to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. We have been informed that Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee, accompanied by Secretary of JMCI Shri P.K. Sengupta, is planning to arrive in Russia on September 21, 2004. As per their proposal, after spending 3 day in Moscow, they propose to visit St. Petersburg for 2 days for the following:

- i) To examine witnesses, if available;
- ii) To examine documents, records etc., if any, relevant to the points of inquiry in the Archives at St. Petersburg.

2. While the Mission is exploring possibilities to have similar interactions in Moscow during the proposed period, it is requested that your considered comments in regard to their proposal to visit St. Petersburg may kindly be sent to us at an early date.

*With kind regards,*

**(Virander Paul)**  
**First Secretary (Political)**  
**July 26, 2004**

**Int. Distr.: Amb/DCM/FS(Pol)**



सत्यमेव जयते



204  
**Embassy of India, Moscow**  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi**

**Shri L.D. Ralte, Director (CNV) from FS(Pol)**

Please refer to your fax of July 23, 2004 proposing the visit of a JMCI team led by Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia from September 21, 2004. The local position is as follow:

- i) The only engagement for the JMCI team that has been confirmed, in principle, so far is a meeting at the Institute of Oriental Studies (IOS) in Moscow after September 20. Precise dates would now need to be fixed, to enable the IOS prepare for a meaningful interaction. Proposal of the visiting side to arrive in Moscow on September 21 and to have a meeting possibly on September 22 is being conveyed to the IOS, for their consideration. We would thereafter confirm the date for the meeting at the IOS.
- ii) The proposal for the JMCI team to have access to the Archives at Podolsk, Omsk and Irkutsk is still pending with the Russian side. The Russian Government is processing it. We have requested them to accord priority to the matter. As of now, there is no confirmation of the JMCI getting access to Archives at these places.
- iii) As regards the proposed visit to St. Petersburg, we are ascertaining the position from our Consulate in St. Petersburg.

2. In the above background, you may like to wait for the Mission's detailed response on all aspects, before deciding the final itinerary of the JMCI visit. While we are following up the matter as a high priority, the current holiday period in Russia might cause some delay in obtaining confirmed views of the Russian side.

*kind regards,*

*[Signature]*  
**(Virander Paul)**  
**First Secretary (Political)**  
**July 26, 2004**

**Int. Distr.: Amb/DCM/Dir(JNCC)/FS(Pol)**

*26/7*

*FS(Pol)*

*27/7*

*N50*





सत्यमेव जयते

293  
**Embassy of India, Moscow**  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi**

**Shri L.D. Ralte, Director (CNV) from FS(Pol)**

Please refer to your fax of July 23, 2004 proposing the visit of a JMCI team led by Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia from September 21, 2004. The local position is as follow:

- i) The only engagement for the JMCI team that has been confirmed, in principle, so far is a meeting at the Institute of Oriental Studies (IOS) in Moscow after September 20. Precise dates would now need to be fixed, to enable the IOS prepare for a meaningful interaction. Proposal of the visiting side to arrive in Moscow on September 21 and to have a meeting possibly on September 22 is being conveyed to the IOS, for their consideration. We would thereafter confirm the date for the meeting at the IOS.
- ii) The proposal for the JMCI team to have access to the Archives at Podolsk, Omsk and Irkutsk is still pending with the Russian side. The Russian Government is processing it. We have requested them to accord priority to the matter. As of now, there is no confirmation of the JMCI getting access to Archives at these places.
- iii) As regards the proposed visit to St. Petersburg, we are ascertaining the position from our Consulate in St. Petersburg.

2. In the above background, you may like to wait for the Mission's detailed response on all aspects, before deciding the final itinerary of the JMCI visit. While we are following up the matter as a high priority, the current holiday period in Russia might cause some delay in obtaining confirmed views of the Russian side.

*kind regards,*

*(Signature)*

**(Virander Paul)**  
**First Secretary (Political)**  
**July 26, 2004**

**Int. Distr.: Amb/DCM/Dir(JNCC)/FS(Pol)**



(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Political)

Embassy of India, Moscow  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

No. MOS/POL/125/01/90

July 26, 2004

Dear Professor Rybakov,

Thank you for your letter No.14106/4115-231 Д-Р dated July 19, 2004, in response to our letter of even number dated July 7, 2004, conveying your convenience to organize a meeting for Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) at your Institute after September 20, 2004.

2. We have been informed that Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee plans to arrive in Moscow on September 21, 2004. It would be appreciated if you could kindly formally confirm if your Institute could kindly organize a meeting for him on September 22, 2004. An early response from you would help the JMCI team to timely plan their visit to Russia. Please also let us know some details of the participants who would be attending the meeting.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Virander Paul)

Professor R.B. Rybakov,  
Director  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Ulitsa Rozhdestvenka, 12  
Moscow  
(Fax: 975 2396)





सत्यमेव जयते

**Embassy of India, Moscow**

6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye

Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

26

241

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**

**To : Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi**

**Shri L.D. Ralte, Director (CNV) from FS(Pol)**

Please refer to your fax of July 23, 2004 proposing the visit of a JMCI team led by Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia from September 21, 2004. The local position is as follow:

- i) The only engagement for the JMCI team that has been confirmed, in principle, so far is a meeting at the Institute of Oriental Studies (IOS) in Moscow after September 20. Precise dates would now need to be fixed, to enable the IOS prepare for a meaningful interaction. Proposal of the visiting side to arrive in Moscow on September 21 and to have a meeting possibly on September 22 is being conveyed to the IOS, for their consideration. We would thereafter confirm the date for the meeting at the IOS.
- ii) The proposal for the JMCI team to have access to the Archives at Podolsk, Omsk and Irkutsk is still pending with the Russian side. The Russian Government is processing it. We have requested them to accord priority to the matter. As of now, there is no confirmation of the JMCI getting access to Archives at these places.
- iii) As regards the proposed visit to St. Petersburg, we are ascertaining the position from our Consulate in St. Petersburg.

o/c  
2. In the above background, you may like to wait for the Mission's detailed response on all aspects, before deciding the final itinerary of the JMCI visit. While we are following up the matter as a high priority, the current holiday period in Russia might cause some delay in obtaining confirmed views of the Russian side.

*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten signature*

**(Virander Paul)**

**First Secretary (Political)**

**July 26, 2004**

**Int. Distr.: Amb/DCM/Dir(JNCC)/FS(Pol)**



**Embassy of India, Moscow**  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : CGI, St. Petersburg**

**Consul General from FS(Pol)**

Kindly refer to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI) relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. We have been informed that Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee, accompanied by Secretary of JMCI Shri P.K. Sengupta, is planning to arrive in Russia on September 21, 2004. As per their proposal, after spending 3 day in Moscow, they propose to visit St. Petersburg for 2 days for the following:

- i) *To examine witnesses, if available;*
- ii) *To examine documents, records etc., if any, relevant to the points of inquiry in the Archives at St. Petersburg.*

0 (✓) 2. While the Mission is exploring possibilities to have similar interactions in Moscow during the proposed period, it is requested that your considered comments in regard to their proposal to visit St. Petersburg may kindly be sent to us at an early date.

*With kind regards,*

**(Virander Paul)**  
**First Secretary (Political)**  
**July 26, 2004**

---

**Int. Distr.: Amb/DCM/FS(Pol)**





सत्यमेव जयते

1/2

**Embassy of India, Moscow**  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:2001239 Fax:9752337

74

264

**FAX**

**From : Embassy of India, Moscow**  
**To : Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi**

**Under Secretary (Russia) from FS(Pol)**

**Rpt. : Joint Secretary (Eurasia)**

We have learnt through the information published by the Russian MFA (copy enclosed) that an International Conference of Mayors is scheduled to take place in Moscow on September 16-17, 2004.

It is understood from the Office of the Mayor of Moscow that an invitation has been extended to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi, Mrs Sheila Dixit, to attend the conference.

Please keep the Mission informed if the Government of the NCT of Delhi has approached MEA in this regard.

With regards,

**(Virander Paul)**  
**First Secretary (Political)**  
**July 23, 2004**

**Int. Distr.: Amb/DCM/FS(Pol)**

Will need follow up

3/8

3/8

Assume correct  
thing

4/8

N60

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**PRESS RELEASE****International Conference of Mayors to Be Held in Moscow**

The Third International Conference of Mayors will take place in Moscow on September 16-17, this year.

This important global forum is being held in the mainstream of the development of the idea of city diplomacy, whose aim is to identify and analyze the trends of megapolises in the 21st century and to determine their role in solving the international problems of the contemporary world and developing cultural and economic cooperation.

The first constituent Conference took place in Paris in March 2000. At the second Conference in September 2002, held in the Greek capital, the Charter of Athens for the Diplomacy of Cities and the Athens Declaration of Olympic Solidarity were signed. Also then, the functions of the chairman of the Conference were handed over to Mayor of Moscow Yuri Luzhkov.

In the course of the upcoming Conference it is planned to discuss three themes: the role and tasks of the world's cities in the 21st century; the interaction of youth as a factor of strengthening peace and trust between city residents; and sport as a means for pursuing the city diplomacy line. The mayors of more than 100 cities of the world and leaders of a number of international organizations are invited to attend the Conference.

\*\*\*\*\*



=> The only confirmed engagement for the JMCI team is a meeting at Institute of Oriental Studies after Sep 20. The proposed dates of Sep 21-24 (3 days) in Moscow would need a reconfirmation by Prof Rybakov of IOS.

=> Russian MFA has yet not responded to our request for access to the Archives in Omsk, Padolek and Irkutsk. In view of the holiday period, the response may not be available very soon.

=> As regards SPB, we may seek the local position from CGI, SPB.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(CNV DIVISION)  
NEW DELHI

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

MOST IMMEDIATE

July 23, 2004

FROM: FOREIGN NEW DELHI

TO: INDEMBASSY MOSCOW

TELEX: 007-995-975-2337, 9163632, 9178915

FOR SHRI VIRANDER K. PAUL, FIRST SECRETARY (POL)

FROM:

L.D. RALTE, DIRECTOR (CNV)

REFERENCE PROPOSED VISIT OF A JMCI TEAM TO RUSSIA. IN KEEPING WITH THE SUGGESTION OF THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, THE COMMISSION NOW PROPOSES TO VISIT RUSSIA FROM 21<sup>ST</sup> SEPTEMBER 2004.

2. THE PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME OF THE JMCI TEAM, WHICH WILL COMPRISE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION- JUSTICE CHANDRASEKHAR AND THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION- SHRI P. S. RALTE IS AS UNDER:-

I. MOSCOW (3 DAYS)

- MEETING WITH RUSSIAN SCHOLARS OF THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.
- TO MEET AND EXAMINE, IF NECESSARY, THE WITNESSES MENTIONED IN THE JMCI LIST FORWARDED TO YOU EARLIER (COPY ENCLOSED AGAIN).
- STUDY DOCUMENTS, RECORDS ETC. RELATING TO NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, IF ANY, IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE RSP AND THE ARCHIVES OF THE FOREIGN SECRET SERVICE.

II. PETERSBURG (2 DAYS)

- TO EXAMINE WITNESSES, IF AVAILABLE.
- TO EXAMINE DOCUMENTS, RECORDS ETC., IF ANY, RELEVANT TO THE POINTS OF INQUIRY IN THE ARCHIVES AT PETERSBURG.

III. OMSK (2 DAYS)

- TO EXAMINE WITNESSES, IF AVAILABLE;

These points, esp. access to archives, may be addressed once Rf Govt. agrees.

Therefore Ff (for) May issued to Dir(CNV) 26/7

NGD

26/7

We may convey the above status to Dir(CNV)

Submitted Please.

26/7  
Ff(P)

DCM

Ff(P)

R. Ralte

As discussed

(a) only from committee is from Dr Rybakov

(pl confirm this in writing). Visit to Moscow (on dates proposed for this meeting) can be arranged if so desired.

(hired etc).

(b) Other points require Rf Govt.

agreement/cooperation. A) These points, esp. access to archives, may be addressed once Rf Govt. agrees.

Therefore Ff (for) May issued to Dir(CNV) 26/7



73

286

24

- B) TO EXAMINE RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS, IF ANY, RELEVANT TO THE POINTS OF INQUIRY IN THE STATE ARCHIVES AT OMSK.

IV. PADDOSK (1DAY): SAME AS STATED IN II AND III


V. IRKHUTSK (2 DAYS): SAME AS STATED IN II AND III

3. FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS MAY PLEASE BE MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE VISIT OF THE TEAM:-

- A) HOTEL ACCOMODATION MAY BE BOOKED FOR THE TEAM.
- B) TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENT FOR THE TEAM (BOTH FOR MOVEMENT WITHIN MOSCOW AND FOR VISIT TO OTHER PLACES) MAY BE MADE.
- C) A SENIOR OFFICER OF THE MISSION MAY BE EARMARKED AS LIAISON OFFICER FOR THE COMMISSION.
- D) A STENOGRAPHER MAY BE SPARED FOR RECORDING THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES WHO AGREE TO DEPOSE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.
- E) AN INTERPRETER WOULD NEED TO BE DEPUTED WITH THE TEAM DURING THE DURATION OF THE VISIT.
- F) PROVISION OF A TAPE-RECORDER FOR THE HEARINGS OF THE COMMISSION MAY BE MADE.
- G) ARRANGEMENTS FOR VIDEO RECORDING/STILL PHOTOGRAPHY OF IMPORTANT MEETINGS/ INTERACTIONS WOULD NEED TO BE MADE, AS AND WHEN REQUIRED BY THE COMMISSION.
- H) IDENTIFICATION/PROVISION OF A VENUE (HALL/ROOM) FOR FORMAL DEPOSITION OF WITNESSES/ MEETINGS ETC.
- I) GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA AND OTHER CONCERNED STATES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION MAY BE REQUESTED TO FACILITATE THE JMCI TEAM FOR FREE ACCESS TO RECORDS/ DOCUMENTS IN THE ARCHIVES IDENTIFIED EARLIER.

4. AS ALREADY INDICATED, THE PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION IS TENTATIVE AND PROVISIONAL. GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD CONFIRM THE TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS MADE AT YOUR END BY RETURN FAX SO THAT THE JMCI CAN PROCEED WITH THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING SANCTION FROM THE MHA.

*Warm regards,*

  
(L.D. RALTE)  
DIRECTOR (CNV)

NO. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XII  
dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2004



MEA

285

3/4

PURPOSE OF PROPOSED VISIT TO RUSSIA

- 1) Examination of witnesses whose names have transpired as material witnesses from the affidavits and depositions of the deponents Dr. (Mrs.) Purabi Roy and some others. The names of the witnesses proposed to be examined are:

- a) E.N.Kemorov  
Sr. Research Professor  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences  
Moscow.
- b) A.Kolesnikov  
A former Major of the Warsaw Pact
- c) A.V.Raikov  
Professor  
Lipetsk State Teachers' Training University  
Russia
- d) U.L.Kuznets  
Finance Academy  
Lenin Gradskii  
Schosse House 49  
Room No. 392
- e) A.V.Turadzeve  
Asst. Editor  
Asia and Africa Today  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences  
Moscow

2) Documents and Records

The depositions and affidavits of some of the deponents and some documents already in the possession of the Commission tend to show that some records and documents relating to the alleged existence of Netaji in the erstwhile U.S.S.R. after the alleged aircrash are likely to be available in the following archives :-

- a) Former K.G.B. Archives now FSB (Federal Security Bureau Archives)
- b) Archives Omsk
- c) Archives at Paddolsk
- d) Archives at Iskhutsk

(284)

4/4

- 2 -

The Commission wants to visit these archives to study the documents and for this the Government of Russian Federation has to be formally requested by the Government of India, to access to the Commission to the records and documents in these archives.

One of the witnesses named above namely Mr. A.V.Raikov has informed the Jawaharlal Nehru Culture Centre, Embassy of India in Russian Federation, that the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, is ready to organise a meeting of the Russian Scholars dealing with the problem regarding Netaji with the Commission. (A copy of the letter along with a copy of the forwarding letter of the J.S.(CNV), is attached).

(3792285)





РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК  
ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ

283

20.07.19. № 14106/4115-231 A-P

На №

72

Mr. Virander Paul ✓  
First Secretary  
Embassy of India

Dear Mr. Paul,

Refer to your letter No MOS/POL/125/01/90, dated July 7, 2004, I'd like to inform you that Russian scholars would be ready to meet the Commission of Inquiry the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose headed by Hon'ble Justice M.K.Mukherjee, after 20<sup>th</sup> of September 2004.

With best regards

Prof. R. Rybakov  
Director,  
Institute of Oriental  
Studies

В. н. м. Netaji I. C. Bose 7h

20/7

20/7/04

(282)

(71)

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**


<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b> <b>(Fax: 23792285)</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. Under Secretary (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax : 23011922</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Amb/DCM/FS (Pol)/SS(Pol)</b>	

*Dear Sir,*

Kindly refer to your messages regarding the proposed visit of Justice M.K. Mukherjee of JMCI. We had informed you about the action taken at our end. In response to our letter to Professor Rybakov, Director of the Institute of the Oriental Studies, we today received a phonecall that it would not be possible to hold the proposed meeting for Justice Mukherjee with Russian scholars in July and August 2004. This is summer vacation period in Russia. Besides, the Institute is presently busy preparing an international academic conference scheduled to take place in August. The Institute has suggested that Justice Mukherjee might like to consider visiting Moscow after September 20, 2004 or in October 2004. Such a timeframe would help the Institute organise the proposed meeting in a proper manner.

Most grateful for keeping the Mission informed of Justice Mukherjee's convenience. The Institute would prefer sufficient advance notice on the precise dates of the visit, for them to timely initiate the process of inviting participants for the proposed meeting.

*With kind regards*

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
July 14, 2004

*Q  
12/7  
FS (Pol)  
15/7  
N50*



1/3

(281)

(70)

**MOST IMMEDIATE****FAX**

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b> <b>(Fax: 23792285)</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. Joint Secretary (Eurasia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax : 23011922</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Amb/DCM/FS (Pol)/SS(Pol)</b>	


*Dear Sir,*

Kindly refer to your message of June 28, 2004 regarding the recent call on EAM by the Chairman of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), Justice M.K. Mukherjee, during which a proposal for a visit of Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia was also discussed with a view to enable JMCI to meet with Russian scholars who are engaged in studying the life and death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Your message and the Statement of Purpose of the visit have been internally discussed in the Mission for further course of action.

According due attention to the matter, we have approached Professor Rybakov, Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow and the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in this regard. We would be closely following up the proposal and keep you updated on the responses of the Russian side.

For your background information and record, enclosed please find copies of our communications to Professor Rybakov of the Institute of the Oriental Studies and the Russian MFA.

*With kind regards,*

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
July 8, 2004

*h*  
*8/7*  
*fs/pn*  
*l*  
*8/7*  
*NSD*



Virander Paul  
First Secretary (Pol)  
Tel: 00-7-095-2001239  
E-mail: cpolmos@com2com.ru

EMBASSY OF INDIA  
Moscow

No. MOS/POL/125/01/90

July 7, 2004

Dear Professor Rybakov,

Kindly refer to your Letter No. 14106/4115-216 dated July 2, 2003 regarding possible assistance of your esteemed Institute to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In your above letter, you had kindly offered that your Institute would be prepared to organize a meeting for the members of JMCI with Russian historians dealing with this subject.

2. This is to inform that there is a proposal for a visit by the Commission headed by Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia to meet with Russian scholars engaged in studying Netaji's life and death. The visit could take place later this month or in August 2004.

3. It would be deeply appreciated if a favourable consideration is given to the above proposal, and possible dates for the visit may kindly be indicated to the Embassy at an early date. It would be useful if details of the Russian scholars whom you would be inviting for the meeting with Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee may also please be communicated to us.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Virander Paul)

Professor R.B. Rybakov,  
Director,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12  
Moscow  
(T) 9211884, (F) 9752396





सत्यमेव जयते

3/3  
279  
**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo**  
**Polye, Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**

**No. SA/159/04**

**July 5, 2004**

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and has the honour to refer to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In this connection, there is a proposal for a visit of Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia in July/August 2004 . As part of the visit, the Commission would like to visit the following Archives in Russia to study the documents on the subject under reference:

- (i) Archives of the Federal Security Service (former KGB)
- (ii) Archives in Omsk
- (iii) Archives in Padolsk
- (iv) Archives in Irkutsk

It would be deeply appreciated if the esteemed Ministry may kindly confirm the possibility for Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to access the above mentioned Archives.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**of the Russian Federation,**  
**(Third Asia Department)**  
**Moscow**  
**(Fax: 2442763)**



For info please.  
A copy has been sent to  
Dir(GNCC).



**Virander Paul**  
**First Secretary (Pol)**  
**Tel: 00-7-095-2001239**  
**E-mail: cpolmos@com2com.ru**

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**Moscow**

278

No. MOS/POL/125/01/90

July 7, 2004

Dear Professor Rybakov,

Kindly refer to your Letter No. 14106/4115-216 dated July 2, 2003 regarding possible assistance of your esteemed Institute to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In your above letter, you had kindly offered that your Institute would be prepared to organize a meeting for the members of JMCI with Russian historians dealing with this subject.

2. This is to inform that there is a proposal for a visit by the Commission headed by Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia to meet with Russian scholars engaged in studying Netaji's life and death. The visit could take place later this month or in August 2004.

3. It would be deeply appreciated if a favourable consideration is given to the above proposal, and possible dates for the visit may kindly be indicated to the Embassy at an early date. It would be useful if details of the Russian scholars whom you would be inviting for the meeting with Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee may also please be communicated to us.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Virander Paul)

**Professor R.B. Rybakov,**  
**Director,**  
**Institute of Oriental Studies,**  
**Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12**  
**Moscow**  
**(T) 9211884, (F) 9752396**





सत्यमेव जयते

For info, please  
H7  
A  
H7  
B/P  
68  
277

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo**  
**Polye, Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**

No. SA/159/04

July 5, 2004

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and has the honour to refer to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In this connection, there is a proposal for a visit of Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia in July/August 2004. As part of the visit, the Commission would like to visit the following Archives in Russia to study the documents on the subject under reference:

- (i) Archives of the Federal Security Service (former KGB)
- (ii) Archives in Omsk
- (iii) Archives in Padolsk
- (iv) Archives in Irkutsk

It would be deeply appreciated if the esteemed Ministry may kindly confirm the possibility for Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to access the above mentioned Archives.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**of the Russian Federation,**  
**(Third Asia Department)**  
**Moscow**  
**(Fax: 2442763)**



125/1190-III

125/1/95-11

125/1/95-11

276

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

62

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b> <b>(Fax: 23792285)</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. Under Secretary (Russia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax : 23011922</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Amb/DCM/FS (Pol)/SS(Pol)</b>	

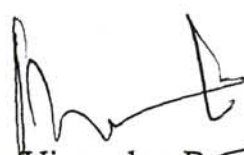
Dear Sir,

Distt. done

Kindly refer to your messages regarding the proposed visit of Justice M.K. Mukherjee of JMCI. We had informed you about the action taken at our end. In response to our letter to Professor Rybakov, Director of the Institute of the Oriental Studies, we today received a phonecall that it would not be possible to hold the proposed meeting for Justice Mukherjee with Russian scholars in July and August 2004. This is summer vacation period in Russia. Besides, the Institute is presently busy preparing an international academic conference scheduled to take place in August. The Institute has suggested that Justice Mukherjee might like to consider visiting Moscow after September 20, 2004 or in October 2004. Such a timeframe would help the Institute organise the proposed meeting in a proper manner.

Most grateful for keeping the Mission informed of Justice Mukherjee's convenience. The Institute would prefer sufficient advance notice on the precise dates of the visit, for them to timely initiate the process of inviting participants for the proposed meeting.

With best regards,

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
July 14, 2004



TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

TIME : 07/14/2004 16:38

NAME : EOI MOSCOW

FAX : 0070959163632

TEL : 0070959163632

DATE TIME

07-14-16:37

NAME

0010711109011932

LOCATION

00100144

PARAMETER

01

RESULT

OK

MODE

STANDARD

# TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

TIME : 07/14/2004 16:42  
 DATE : 001 W08/04  
 FAX : 0010637953265  
 TEL : 0010637953265

DATE, TIME 07/14 16:39  
 FAX NO./NAME 98106111037953265  
 DURATION 00:00:44  
 PAGE(S) 01  
 RESULT OK  
 MODE STANDARD



(66)

275

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

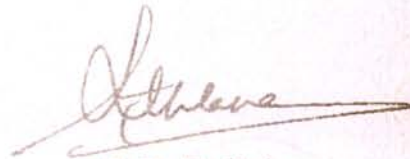
**FAX**

From: Foreign New Delhi	To: Indembassy Moscow
No of Pages: 1	Date: 9 July 2004

Shri Virander Paul, First Secretary(Pol) from Director (CNV)

Thank you for your fax dated 8 July 2004. Please note that this visit cannot be held in July itself. It can only be after 23 August 2004.

Regards,

  
(L.D. Ralte)

This is regarding  
Justice M. K. Mukherjee's  
proposed visit.

We would await Prof Rybakov's  
reply to our letter.

For info. Please.

13/7 PL convey July not possible to Dr Rybakov.

~~DCAT~~

14/7

As(PA)

Dir (CNV) has himself mentioned exclusion of July.  
PL file. (JMC Commission on Netaji S. C. Bose)

14/7/04

NGO

(274)

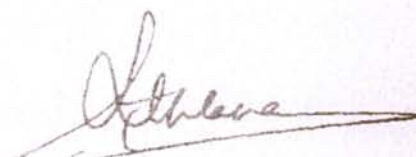
**MOST IMMEDIATE****FAX**

From: Foreign New Delhi	To: Indembassy Moscow
No of Pages: 1	Date: 9 July 2004

Shri Virander Paul, First Secretary(Pol) from Director (CNV)

Thank you for your fax dated 8 July 2004. Please note that this visit cannot be held in July itself. It can only be after 23 August 2004.

Regards,

  
(L.D. Ralte)



1/3 273 o/c  
65  
**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**FAX**

<b>To: Shri L.D. Ralte</b> <b>Director (CNV)</b> <b>Foreign New Delhi</b> <b>(Fax: 23792285)</b>	<b>From: Virander Paul</b> <b>First Secretary (Pol)</b> <b>Indembassy Moscow</b>
<b>Rpt. Joint Secretary (Eurasia)</b>	<b>Tel: 7-095-2001239</b>
<b>Fax : 23011922</b>	<b>Fax: 7-095-9170077, 9752337</b>
<b>Internal distribution: Amb/DCM/FS (Pol)/SS(Pol)</b>	


Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to your message of June 28, 2004 regarding the recent call on EAM by the Chairman of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), Justice M.K. Mukherjee, during which a proposal for a visit of Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia was also discussed with a view to enable JMCI to meet with Russian scholars who are engaged in studying the life and death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Your message and the Statement of Purpose of the visit have been internally discussed in the Mission for further course of action.

According due attention to the matter, we have approached Professor Rybakov, Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow and the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in this regard. We would be closely following up the proposal and keep you updated on the responses of the Russian side.

For your background information and record, enclosed please find copies of our communications to Professor Rybakov of the Institute of the Oriental Studies and the Russian MFA.

With kind regards,

  
(Virander Paul)  
First Secretary (Pol)  
July 8, 2004



Virander Paul  
First Secretary (Pol)  
Tel: 00-7-095-2001239  
E-mail: cpolmos@com2com.ru

EMBASSY OF INDIA  
Moscow

No. MOS/POL/125/01/90

July 7, 2004

Dear Professor Rybakov,

Kindly refer to your Letter No. 14106/4115-216 dated July 2, 2003 regarding possible assistance of your esteemed Institute to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In your above letter, you had kindly offered that your Institute would be prepared to organize a meeting for the members of JMCI with Russian historians dealing with this subject.

2. This is to inform that there is a proposal for a visit by the Commission headed by Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia to meet with Russian scholars engaged in studying Netaji's life and death. The visit could take place later this month or in August 2004.

3. It would be deeply appreciated if a favourable consideration is given to the above proposal, and possible dates for the visit may kindly be indicated to the Embassy at an early date. It would be useful if details of the Russian scholars whom you would be inviting for the meeting with Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee may also please be communicated to us.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Virander Paul)

Professor R.B. Rybakov,  
Director,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12  
Moscow  
(T) 9211884, (F) 9752396





सत्यमेव जयते

63

3/3  
271  
**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo**  
**Polye, Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**

**No. SA/159/04**

**July 5, 2004**

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and has the honour to refer to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In this connection, there is a proposal for a visit of Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia in July/August 2004. As part of the visit, the Commission would like to visit the following Archives in Russia to study the documents on the subject under reference:

- (i) Archives of the Federal Security Service (former KGB)
- (ii) Archives in Omsk
- (iii) Archives in Padolsk
- (iv) Archives in Irkutsk

It would be deeply appreciated if the esteemed Ministry may kindly confirm the possibility for Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to access the above mentioned Archives.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**of the Russian Federation,**  
**(Third Asia Department)**  
**Moscow**  
**(Fax: 2442763)**





**Virander Paul**  
**First Secretary (Pol)**  
**Tel: 00-7-095-2001239**  
**E-mail: cpolmos@com2com.ru**

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**Moscow**

**No. MOS/POL/125/01/90**

**July 7, 2004**

**Dear Professor Rybakov,**

Kindly refer to your Letter No. 14106/4115-216 dated July 2, 2003 regarding possible assistance of your esteemed Institute to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In your above letter, you had kindly offered that your Institute would be prepared to organize a meeting for the members of JMCI with Russian historians dealing with this subject.

2. This is to inform that there is a proposal for a visit by the Commission headed by Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia to meet with Russian scholars engaged in studying Netaji's life and death. The visit could take place later this month or in August 2004.

3. It would be deeply appreciated if a favourable consideration is given to the above proposal, and possible dates for the visit may kindly be indicated to the Embassy at an early date. It would be useful if details of the Russian scholars whom you would be inviting for the meeting with Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee may also please be communicated to us.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Virander Paul)

**Professor R.B. Rybakov,**  
**Director,**  
**Institute of Oriental Studies,**  
**Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12**  
**Moscow**  
**(T) 9211884, (F) 9752396**



TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

TIME : 07/07/2004 16:02

NAME : EDI MOSCOW

FAX : 0070959163632

TEL : 0070959163632

DATE

07/07/2004

TIME

16:02

NAME

EDI MOSCOW

FAX

0070959163632

TEL

0070959163632

END

07/07/2004



269  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo  
Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337

61

No. SA/159/04

July 5, 2004

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and has the honour to refer to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In this connection, there is a proposal for a visit of Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia in July/August 2004. As part of the visit, the Commission would like to visit the following Archives in Russia to study the documents on the subject under reference:

- (i) Archives of the Federal Security Service (former KGB)
- (ii) Archives in Omsk
- (iii) Archives in Padolsk
- (iv) Archives in Irkutsk

It would be deeply appreciated if the esteemed Ministry may kindly confirm the possibility for Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to access the above mentioned Archives.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Russian Federation,  
(Third Asia Department)  
Moscow  
(Fax: 2442763)



✓ 125/1/96





**Virander Paul**  
**First Secretary (Pol)**  
**Tel: 00-7-095-2001239**  
**E-mail: cpolmos@com2com.ru**

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**Moscow**

**No. MOS/POL/125/01/90**

**July 7, 2004**

**Dear Professor Rybakov,**

Kindly refer to your Letter No. 14106/4115-216 dated July 2, 2003 regarding possible assistance of your esteemed Institute to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In your above letter, you had kindly offered that your Institute would be prepared to organize a meeting for the members of JMCI with Russian historians dealing with this subject.

2. This is to inform that there is a proposal for a visit by the Commission headed by Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia to meet with Russian scholars engaged in studying Netaji's life and death. The visit could take place later this month or in August 2004.

3. It would be deeply appreciated if a favourable consideration is given to the above proposal, and possible dates for the visit may kindly be indicated to the Embassy at an early date. It would be useful if details of the Russian scholars whom you would be inviting for the meeting with Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee may also please be communicated to us.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Virander Paul)

**Professor R.B. Rybakov,**  
**Director,**  
**Institute of Oriental Studies,**  
**Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12**  
**Moscow**  
**(T) 9211884, (F) 9752396**



(267)

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo**  
**Polye, Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**

**No. SA/159/04**

**July 5, 2004**

(59)

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and has the honour to refer to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), enquiring into the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In this connection, there is a proposal for a visit of Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to Russia in July/August 2004 . As part of the visit, the Commission would like to visit the following Archives in Russia to study the documents on the subject under reference:

- (i) Archives of the Federal Security Service (former KGB)
- (ii) Archives in Omsk
- (iii) Archives in Padolsk
- (iv) Archives in Irkutsk

It would be deeply appreciated if the esteemed Ministry may kindly confirm the possibility for Hon'ble Justice M.K. Mukherjee to access the above mentioned Archives.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**of the Russian Federation,**  
**(Third Asia Department)**  
**Moscow**  
**(Fax: 2442763)**





301

266

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

FAX

SB

From: Foreign New Delhi	To: Indembassy Moscow
No of pages: 3	Rpt: DCM Date: 28 June 2004

Sbri Virander Paul, First Secretary (Pol) from Director (CNV)

During his call on EAM, Chairman of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI), Justice M.K. Mukherjee requested that our Embassy in Moscow help organise a visit by the Commission during July this year to meet with Russian scholars who are engaged in studying Netaji's life and death. Alternatively, he would be able to visit after August 23. EAM promised the Chairman that our Mission would lend their full support. A copy of the Statement of Purpose of the visit is attached. Mission may kindly locate these Russians and also discuss with Dr. Rybalow, Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow. Your letter No. 300-S/POL/125/01/90 of 3 March also refers.

2. Shall be grateful for an early reply.

*Warm regards,*

*[Signature]*  
(L.D. Ralte)

Ugar  
R p.m. on 26.

29/6  
A+P

Discussed with SCM.  
Action initiated.

*[Signature]*  
Ht

NSD

2  
MEP  
2/3  
(265)  
PURPOSE OF PROPOSED VISIT TO RUSSIA

- 1) Examination of witnesses whose names have transpired as material witnesses from the affidavits and depositions of the deponents Dr. (Mrs.) Purabi Roy and some others. The names of the witnesses proposed to be examined are:

- a) E.N. Komorov  
Sr. Research Professor  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences  
Moscow.
- b) A. Kolesnikov  
A former Major of the Warsaw Pact
- c) A.V. Raikov  
Professor  
Lipetsk State Teachers' Training University  
Russia
- d) U.L. Kuznets  
Finance Academy  
Lenin Gradskii  
Schosse House 49  
Room No. 392
- e) A.V. Turadzave  
Asst. Editor  
Asia and Africa Today  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences  
Moscow

2) Documents and Records

The depositions and affidavits of some of the deponents and some documents already in the possession of the Commission tend to show that some records and documents relating to the alleged existence of Netaji in the erstwhile U.S.S.R. after the alleged air crash are likely to be available in the following archives :-

- a) Former K.G.B. Archives now FSB (Federal Security Bureau Archives)
- b) Archives Omsk
- c) Archives at Paddolsk
- d) Archives at Iskhutsk

...2



(264)

- 2 -

The Commission wants to visit these archives to study the documents and for this the Government of Russian Federation has to be formally requested by the Government of India to access to the Commission to the records and documents in these archives.

One of the witnesses named above namely Mr. A.V.Raikov has informed the Jawaharlal Nehru Culture Centre, Embassy of India in Russian Federation, that the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, is ready to organise a meeting of the Russian Scholars dealing with the problem regarding Netaji with the Commission. (A copy of the letter along with a copy of the forwarding letter of the J.S.(CMW) is attached).





**Ruchi Ghanashyam**  
**Joint Secretary (CNV)**

**D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.XI (iii)**

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

March 29, 2004

Dear Shri Sengupta,

This is further to my letters no. 25/4/NGO-Vol.X dated January 12, 2004 and February 16, 2004 in response to your letters no. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70/Vol-II/621 dated April 1, 2003, no. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70/Vol-II/301 dated October 29, 2003, no. JMCI/Doc(For)/99-2000/56(v)/331 dated November 12, 2003, no. JMCI/Doc (For)/99-2000/56(v)/374 dated December 26, 2003, and JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2000-01/70/ii/492 dated March 4, 2004 regarding information sought from Russia in connection with JMCI's inquiry proceedings.

2. Our Mission in Moscow, which has been following-up the matter, has periodically sent reminders to the listed witnesses. Meanwhile, Dr. Rybakov- the only one to respond to the communications from the Mission in the past, was again asked to convey his willingness and convenience for appearing as a witness. The Mission has received in response only a copy of his earlier letter (that has already been sent to the Commission). A copy of the same is enclosed again for record.

One of the listed witnesses, Professor Y.V.Pechenko of the University of St. Petersburg, died in June 2003. This fact was conveyed to the Commission vide letter no. 25/4/NGO-Vol IX (I) dated 15 July 2003. Academician Bondarovsky- another of the listed witnesses, expired last year, as conveyed in our letter dated 16 February 2004.

4. The Mission in Moscow is continuing with its efforts to locate the other listed witnesses- Mr. V.N.Plastun, Mr. A.A.Kolesnikov and Mr. E.M.Morosov, while reminders have yet again been sent to Mr. A.A.Kirichenko, Mr. U.L.Kuznets, Prof. A.P.Gnachuk-Danielchuk, Dr. A.A.Kutsenkov and Prof. E.N.Komorov..

5. Further inputs received from our Mission in this regard will be communicated to you.

Yours sincerely,

(Ruchi Ghanashyam)

**Shri P.K.Sengupta**  
**Secretary-Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry,**  
**'B' Block (Third Floor), 11/A Mirza Ghalib Street,**  
**Kolkata 700 087**

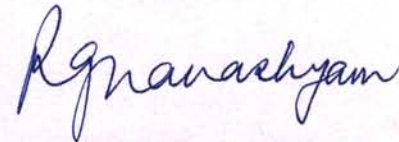
R.T.O.



:2:

 Copy to :-

**Dr. V.K.Paul, First Secretary (Political), Embassy of India, Moscow,** alongwith a copy of letter No. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2000-01/70/ii/492 dated March 4, 2004 received from the Justice Mukerjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI). It is requested that the matter be followed-up and Ministry informed of the progress in Mission's efforts to contact the potential witnesses listed by the JMCI.



**Ruchi Ghanashyam**  
**Joint Secretary (CNV)**



By Registered Post with A/D.

732/JS(CNV)/04  
10.3.04.

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY  
FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF  
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.  
'B' Block, (Third Floor)  
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Kolkata 700 087

Phone:

Chairman - 252-2835  
Secretary - 252-2767  
Officer on  
Special Duty - 252-2765  
Office - 252-2766/68

e-mail : jmcinscb@cal.3.vsnl.net.in

Fax : 0091-033-252-2765

No. JMCIOverseas-witnesses/2000-01/ Kolkata, dated, 4th March '04.  
70(ii)/492.

From : Shri M. Roy, IAS (Retd.),  
Officer on Special Duty

To : Ms. Ruchi Ghanashyam,  
Director (CNV),  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
Government of India,  
South Block,  
New Delhi - 110001.

Madam,

I am directed to refer to your  
D.O. No. 25/4/NGO - Vol. XI dated 16.02.04 and to request  
you to let the Commission know the development in respect  
of the witnesses cited in para 4 of the aforesaid letter.  
I am directed to add that a list of witnesses furnished  
by Dr. Purabi Roy is sent herewith with the request for  
ascertaining the following :

- 1) Their present whereabouts ;
- 2) Whether they are willing to be examined as  
witnesses before the Commission ;
- 3) If not, whether they are willing to interact  
with the Commission.
- 4) Their convenience regarding place and time for  
deposing before the Commission or interacting  
with the Commission, as the case may be.

Yours faithfully,



( M. Roy )  
Officer on Special Duty



ва

23 апреля 1956 года

ТАСС

Лист 98-0

и что, когда "его миссия будет закончена", он появится снова.

Вотревоженный и обеспокоенный этими слухами Неру создал в январе комиссию в составе 3 человек, которой поручил детально расследовать обстоятельства смерти Субха Чандра Боса, основавшего индийскую национальную армию для того, чтобы во время войны бороться на стороне японцев и изгнать англичан из Индии.

В состав комиссии входят старший брат Субха Чандра Боса - Суреш Чандра Бос, генерал-майор национальной армии Субха Чандра Боса - Шах Наваз-хан и его соратник в Бирме С.Н.Мантра, ныне главный комиссар Индии на Андаманских островах.

Комиссия приступила к работе в начале апреля в Дели, где ею было допрошено шесть свидетелей. В начале мая она отправится в Японию, где пробудет месяц.

Самым упорным распространителем слухов о том, что Субха Чандра Бос еще жив, является член законодательного собрания штата Мадрас М. Тхевар, который утверждает, что он в течение последних 7 лет был постоянно связан с ним.

По словам Тхевара, Субха Чандра Бос живет сейчас в провинции Сикан /в коммунистическом Китае/, граничащей с Ассамом. Тхевар заявил, что он жил вместе с Субха Чандра Босом в Китае в течение 9 месяцев в 1950 году.

Он оказал, что, "в конце концов", он убедит комиссию в том, что Субха Чандра Бос не умер, "но я не помогу ей /комиссии. - Прим.ред./ устроить с ним встречу, так как он находится сейчас там с особой целью".

Одним из самых важных свидетелей, допрошенных в Дели, был полковник Хабибур Рахман, который заявил, что на японском самолете, который разбился во время взлета с тайбэйского аэродрома, были только два индуса - он сам и Субха Чандра Бос.

Опрос свидетелей - японцев, который будет проводить комиссия, будет в значительной степени основан на сведениях, полученных от этого полковника.

/Продолжение следует/

Историческая версия

495  
213  
184  
8

143  
РАССЕКРЕЧЕНО  
Секретно

ва

23 апреля 1956 года

ТАСС

Лист 99-0

Комиссия в составе 3 человек /пропуск/ в сотрудничестве с японским правительством изучит документы и допросит полдюжину свидетелей, в том числе и врача, лечившего Субха Чандра Боса.

В то время, когда комиссия еще проводила расследование в Дели, один из старших штабных офицеров японской армии в Бирме в период войны, а ныне руководитель комиссии по розыскам могил японцев, погибших во время войны, Сукедзо Миура заявил корреспондентам, что Субха Чандра Боса определенно погиб во время катастрофы 19 августа 1945 г.

Миура оказал, что направлявшийся из Сайгона в Японию самолет, на борту которого находились Субха Чандра Боса и командовавший в то время японской армией в Бирме генерал-лейтенант Сидей, приземлился в Тайбэе для заправки горючим. Миура оказал, что самолет разбился вскоре после взлета, причем "все пассажиры" погибли.

495  
213  
184  
9  
Копия



СУБХА ЧАНДРА БОСА

ВШ.МЖ.172-Ю.НЬЮ-ЙОРК, 17 апреля. Корреспондент агентства Юнайтед Пресс передает из Дели:

Как стало здесь сегодня известно, в течение первой недели мая из Дели в Бангкок вылетит комиссия в составе трех человек для расследования "тайнотвенной" смерти руководителя "индийской национальной армии" Субха Чандра Боса.

184 Эта комиссия, созданная индийским правительством, посетит также Сайгон и Токио и опросит некоторых близких сотрудников Боса, который в свое время был председателем партии Индийский национальный конгресс. В 1942 году он бежал в Германию, а затем в Японию для организации "национальной армии" с целью борьбы против англичан.

По окончании второй мировой войны было сообщено, что Боса погиб в результате авиационной катастрофы близ Тайбэя на Формозе, когда он пытался бежать из Токио.

Последователи Боса твердо уверены в том, что он все еще жив и находится в Синьцзяне /краю Китая/.

Возглавлять эту комиссию из трех человек, которая будет заниматься в Токио расследованием на месте обстоятельств смерти Боса, будет представитель индийского правительства Шах Наваз Хан. Наваз Хан сам занимал высокий пост в "национальной армии" Боса.

495  
213  
184  
10

Информация передана

(11) 141

## SUBHA CHANDRA BOSE'S BROTHER STATEMENT

1956, page 57-0

KD.SK.973. DELHI, September 13 (TASS). As the newspaper "Hindustan standard" states Suresh Bose, the senior brother of Subha Chandra Bose and a member of the Commission, investigating circumstances of the death of the Indian nationalistic leader Subha Chandra Bose, dead in August, 1945 in Taiwan, stated yesterday in Calcutta that Chandra Bose is not dead and the information about his death has been fabricated by the Japanese Government to shadow the departure of Chandra Bose for the Soviet Union. Suresh Bose argues that by March 1945 Chandra Bose with the help of the then Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Sigemitsu established a certain contact with the Soviet Government.

It is stated in the report to the Commission that Chandra Bose tried to establish contacts with the then Soviet Ambassador in Japan Mr. Malik and other Soviet representatives, but he had failed.

### CHANDRA BOSE DEATH CIRCUMSTANCES

1956, p. 138-0

KP.PB.961/ DELHI, September 1(TASS) Today Mr. Neru submitted to Lok Sabha a report of the Governmental Commission on investigation of Subha Chandra Bose's death circumstances, who was the commander of the Indian National Army, acting on the territory, occupied by the Japanese, during the Second World war.

The Commission came to the conclusion that Bose died in the air crash on August 18, 1945 in Taibay, Formosa. It is stated in the report that during the last period of the war when the defeat of Japan became evident, Bose was preparing to relocate the center of his struggle from the South-East Asia to Russia. For that purpose he left Singapore in the morning, August 16 for Manchuria via Bangkok, Saigon, Taibay, where the crash occurred.

His ashes are in the temple "Renkodzi" in Tokyo at present.

Senior brother of Bose, Suresh Chandra Bose, who was a member of the Commission, has not signed the report.

The Commission was appointed in April 1956. It visited Japan where it conducted investigations.



Previously, in the Indian press there were some articles where it was stated that Bose is alive and is in China.

ak

June 6, 1956

TASS

page 77-0

#### TO CIRCUMSTANCES OF CHANDRA BOSE DEATH

NZ.MZh.8047. DELHI. June 6. Indian Information Agency says:

On June 4 in Tokyo Shakh Navaz stated that the Commission, consisting of three persons, appointed by the Indian Government for the investigation of the contradictory statements about Chandra Bose's death would submit its report to the Government about June 30.

After the completion of its work in Tokyo, the Commission would return to India on June 5. On its arrival in India the Commission will have meetings in Calcutta on June 8, 9 and 10, then would stop its work for a week and resume meetings in Delhi on June 17.

Shakh Navaz stated that the Commission requested to examine two or three witnesses including Ramamurthy and Kundan Singh, a Bose's personal servant.

During its work in Tokyo the Commission questioned 30 witnesses, mainly the Japanese, from the most Northern island Hokkaido and the most South island Kiusiu in Japan.

Among them there were more than a dozen persons recommended by the Japanese Government, stated the Chairman. As for others they offered their services voluntarily or the Commission requested purposely to add them to witnesses. While in Japan the Commission worked in close cooperation with the Government and the Japanese, but only three Indians spoke in the Commission in Japan, said Shakh Navaz.

#### INVESTIGATION OF SUBHA CHANDRA BOSE DEATH

5.5.56

page 14-R, 15-R

The Indian Mission arrived in Tokyo, it would investigate circumstances of Subha Chandra Bose death. It was stated that he was dead in the air crash at Formosa in August 1945. The Head of the Mission said that they are going to question people

in Tokyo who have some immediate evidence of Bose's death. He denied the information that the Commission is going to begin searching for jewels which Bose allegedly had at the moment of his death. It is thought that the cost of these jewels at prices of the military period is 4 million Rupees. Jewels for the amount of less than a million Rupees were returned to the Indian Government.

The Head of the Mission conveyed that they spoke with different persons in Delhi, Saigon and Bangkok, but they could not find any documentary evidence. In Tokyo the Mission would examine the ashes which are called Bose's ashes, in one of the Tokyo temples. If the ashes are really Bose's ashes, the Mission would bring the ashes to India.

In conclusion the Head of the Mission said, that he did not cherish great hopes as the British Intelligence Service which was engaged in detailed investigation of this case in 1945, has not discovered absolutely anything.

#### STATEMENT OF INDIAN PARTY "FORWARD-BLOCK" LEADER

page 101-0 4.04.56

PB.MP.371. DELHI, April 4 (TASS). As the newspaper "Hindustan standard" writes, a member of Legislative Assembly of the State Madras and a Deputy Chairman of the party "Forward-Block" Mr. M. Thewar stated at the press-conference in Delhi yesterday, that he could submit concrete evidence that Subha Chandra Bose ( a well-known Indian public figure, who was dead under 'mysterious' circumstances on the island of Taiwan at the end of the war) is alive, if the Indian Government appoints a commission of inquiry. Mr. Thewar states that at present Bose is in the Chinese province Sikan on the border with the Indian State Assam and is a representative of India in the Army of Asia liberation. Mr. Thawar asserted that he met Bose in China in 1951.

#### ABOUT ACTIVITY OF THE COMMISSION ON INVESTIGATION OF SUBHA CHANDRA BOSE DEATH

pages 97-0, 98-0

KV.IYA. 25-IU. NEW-YORK, April 23. Correspondent of the Agency "United Press" states from Delhi:

Prime Minister of India Mr. Neru ordered to conduct the investigation of the Indian nationalistic leader Subha Chandra Bose's death circumstances in 1945 to put an end once and forever to rumours that Subha Chandra Bose is still alive.



Though there is a sound evidence that Subha Chandra Bose was dead in the crash at Formosa on the way to Japan in 4 days after the end of the war, nevertheless rumours that he is alive and is in Russia or in China or Mongolia have been often spread recently and that when "his mission would be over" he would appear again.

Mr. Neru, being anxious and worried by these rumours, established in January the Commission consisting of 3 persons. He entrusted the Commission to investigate thoroughly circumstances of the death of Subha Chandra Bose who created the Indian national Army to struggle on the Japanese side during the war and to expel the British from India. The Commission consists of three persons - the senior brother of Subha Chandra Bose, Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, Mj. General of the national Army of Subha Chandra Bose, Mr. Shakh Navaz-Khan and his brother-in-arms in Burma Mr. S.N. Mantra, now High Commissioner of India to the Andaman islands.

The Commission commenced its work at the beginning of April in Delhi, where six witnesses were questioned. At the beginning of May the Commission would leave for Japan, where it would stay for a month.

The most persistent spreader of the rumours that Subha Chandra Bose is alive is a member of the Legislative Assembly of the State Madras, Mr. M. Thewar, who states that he has had permanent contacts with him for the last 7 years.

According Mr. Thewar's words, Subha Chandra Bose lives now in the province Sikan (communist China) bordering on Assam. Mr. Thewar stated that he lived for 9 months with Subhar Chandra Bose in China in 1950.

He said that he would persuade 'in the end' the Commission that Subha Chandra Bose is not dead "but I could not help it (the Commission) to arrange a meeting with him as he is there now with a special aim".

One of the most important witnesses, questioned in Delhi, was Colonel Khabibur Rakhman, who stated that on board of the Japanese aircraft, which crashed during the launching from the Taibay airdrome, there were only two Indians - he himself and Subha Chandra Bose.

An examination of Japanese witnesses, which would be conducted by the Commission, will be based mainly on the information received from this Colonel.

The Commission consisting of 3 persons in cooperation with the Japanese Government would study documents and question a half of a dozen witnesses, including a physician treated Subha Chandra Bose.

While the Commission conducted the investigation in Delhi, one of the Chief Staff officers of the Japanese Army in Burma during the war and now the Head of the Commission on search of tombs of the Japanese killed during the war, Mr. Sakedzo Miura told correspondents that Subha Chandra Bose was dead for sure in the air crash on August 19, 1945.

Miura said that the aircraft flying from Saigon to Japan on board of which Subha Chandra Bose and the Commander of the Japanese Army in Burma Lt. General Sidei were, landed in Taibay to take fuel. Miura said that the aircraft crashed soon after the launch and "all passengers" were dead.

# UNITED PRESS ABOUT INVESTIGATION OF SUBHA CHANDRA BOSE DEATH' CIRCUMSTANCES

Page 2-0

VSH.MZH.172-U. NEW-YORK, April 17. A correspondent of the Agency United Press informs from Delhi:

As it became known here today during the first week of May the Commission of three persons would fly from Delhi to Bangkok. The Commission will investigate the "mysterious" death of the Leader of the "Indian national Army" Subha Chandra Bose.

This Commission, appointed by the Indian Government, would visit also Saigon and Tokyo and question some close officers of Bose who was the Chairman of the party "Indian National Congress" for some time. In 1942 he escaped to Germany and then to Japan to organize a "national army" for the struggle against the British.

After the end of the Second World war it was stated that Bose died in the air crash near Taibay at Formosa when he tried to escape from Tokyo.

Bose's followers are firmly sure that he is still alive and is in Sintszyan (red China).



Mr. Shakh Navaz Khan would be the Head of this Commission, consisting of three persons. It would investigate Bose's death circumstances on the spot in Tokyo. Navaz Khan had occupied a high post in the Bose's "national army".

(10) (135)

СУБХАС ЧАНДРА БОС

Субхас Чандра Бос — один из видных руководителей Национального конгресса до второй мировой войны. Он получил европейское образование. В 1928 г. участвовал в создании Лиги независимости, объединявшей левых конгрессистов. В 1931 г. был избран председателем Всеиндийского конгресса профсоюзов. Неоднократно избирался членом Всеиндийского комитета Национального конгресса и председателем Конгресса; считался лидером левого крыла его. В 1938 г. он отказался от поста председателя Национального конгресса и организовал партию "Форвард блок", с целью объединения всех левых элементов. В действительности "Форвард блок" остался верхушечной организацией, имевшей значительное влияние лишь в Бенгале.

В 1933—35 г.г. посетил Италию, Германию и Австрию. После посещения Италии и Германии Бос опубликовал книгу "Индийская борьба", в которой он восхвалял фашистский режим Гитлера и Муссолини.

Во время второй мировой войны Субхас Чандра Бос сотрудничал с фашистским блоком. Вначале он был в Германии, затем переехал в Японию, где организовал т.н. Индийскую национальную армию из индийцев, проживавших на территориях, оккупированных Японией, Бос заявлял, что, используя помощь Германии и Японии, он борется за освобождение Индии от английского господства.

Субхас Чандра Бос погиб уже после окончания войны при авиационной катастрофе.

В кругах буржуазной интеллигенции, а также среди городской мелкой буржуазии, особенно в Бенгале, Субхас Чандра Бос почитается народным героем, ему посмертно присвоен почетный титул "нетаджи" (вождь).

*Справка написана  
из сектора тов. Рознова И.И. 11.11.54г.*

495  
213  
184  
11

Верно: м.л. редактор Ордена *Ух кдсе* —  
*Вадакшиа.*



МО

6 марта 1952 годаТАССРАССЕКРЕЧЕНО  
СекретноЛист 36-сЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ НЕРУ В ПАРЛАМЕНТЕ

ДМ.СЛ. 8068. ПАРИЖ, 5 марта. Агентство Франс Пресс сообщает из Дели:

Сегодня премьер-министр Неру заявил в парламенте о том, что не может быть больше никакого сомнения, что индийский деятель, выступавший на стороне держав оси, Субхас Чандра Бос умер в японском госпитале в августе 1945 г. Неру зачитал сообщение, написанное бывшим ближайшим помощником Субхас Чандра Боса - С.А. Айером: Неру сказал, что в этом сообщении содержатся несколько доказательств смерти Чандра Боса.

Копия верна

495  
213  
184  
13

# ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ САРАТА ЧЕНДРА БОСА

Как сообщают из Индии, Сарат Чандра Бос заявил, что его брат Субхас Чандра Бос жив, находится сейчас в Европе и скоро вернется в Индию, чтобы продолжить свою миссию.

30/5-49 г. Сринагар,  
Радж Кашимир.  
Знак Чуду. 17гаси

485  
213  
184  
15

Воспроизведена верно



(132)

НЕРУ О СУБХА ЧАНДРА БОСЕ

ЕН.ИВ.ГВ. 101111. ЛОНДОН, 11 октября. <sup>46</sup>Корреспондент агентства Рейтер передает из Дели:

11 октября вице-премьер временного правительства Индии Неру выразил уверенность в том, что бывший глава правительства "свободной Индии", организованного с помощью японцев, и лидер Индийской национальной армии Субха Чандра Бос убит, и что слухи о том, что он жив и, возможно, возвратится в Индию, ложны.

Неру привел слова человека, бывшего свидетелем смерти Боса, который сказал, что лидер Индийской национальной армии был сожжен в крематории после того, как он умер в больнице от ранений в голову и от ожогов, полученных им при катастрофе самолета. (Несмотря на сообщения о его смерти, многие индийцы полагают, что он жив и просто выжидает время).

Ранее японцы заявляли, что Бос погиб при катастрофе самолета, летевшего из Сингапура в Токио в августе 1945 года, опасаясь от союзников.

Ксерокопия герба.

495  
213  
184  
16



6 июня 1946 года

ТАСС

Лист 175-0

ИНДИЙСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ О БОСЕ

50  
ЕМ.ИВ.ВМ.251. ДЕЛИ, 4 июня (ТАСС). Еженедельный журнал "Блиц" (Бомбей) 1 июня опубликовал на первой странице новую сенсационную статью о Босе под заголовком "Бос - пленник России" за подписью редактора журнала Каранджия. "Необычайная версия о том, - пишет Каранджия, - что Субха Бос является почетным гостем Советской России и военнопленным, с которым очень плохо обращаются, исходит из некоторых заслуживающих доверия источников".

Эта версия, заявляет, он, основана на трех сообщениях, полученных в Пешаваре одновременно от различных кругов, тесно связанных с советскими посольствами в Афганистане, Турции и Иране. Эта версия, исходящая от различных отдаленных друг от друга агентств, придает этой истории достоверность. Вкратце эта история сводится к тому, что Бос, как думают в Индии, является "почетным гостем", а в действительности военнопленным и находится в заключении в русском Туркестане. Ему не позволили встретиться со Сталиным или с кем-нибудь из лидеров и через Кавказ перейти в европейскую часть России. Настойчивые требования индийского лидера разрешить ему встретиться или написать своим друзьям и родственникам были отклонены. Заявляют, что Боса плохо кормят, что он плохо одет и к его здоровью относятся безразлично. СССР не собирается позволить Босу свободно вести пропаганду о независимости Индии. Очевидно, русские

используют его в качестве заложника в своем торгашестве с Англией, и как только Англия и Россия придут к какому-нибудь постоянному решению, Сталин и Молотов без колебаний передадут индийского лидера английским властям. "Поэтому, - говорится далее в статье, - сообщения о заключении Боса в тюрьму, вполне возможно, соответствуют истине, и миллионы людей нашей страны должны немедленно поднять голос протеста против этого заключения. Мы скорее предпочитаем видеть нашего любимого Боса переданным Англии или Америке, с которыми мы знаем, как иметь дело, чем позволить ему безнадежно и беспомощно гнить в тоталитарной России".

Рассекрещено 1975

1495  
213  
184  
18



# Судба Гангра Бос.

(130)

Бывший чл. Нац. Конгр. (Hustwagner)

1929г. - издеез Конгр. прадсавозов.  
Ваша в блок с Реем и Мехтаб

(руковод. нидерландской федер. группы);  
занимал центристскую позицию  
провадил работу по объединению  
прэдсавозов с регистратурской груп.  
район прэдсавозов.  
Ваша прораб. забота, организационная  
кампания и, вконец, звание

II-1931г. На сессии Конгресса прадсавозов  
Бос отказался допустить и участвовать  
в голосовании предратившей боевого  
союза нрз;

1931г. попутная социальная политика  
Гангра с виду - корабль о прекращении  
кампании грандиозного  
революционного и публичного социализма  
участвовать в работах конгресса  
примого строя без всяких условий  
присоединения предратившей  
группы независимости.

1941г. - выступил против Гангра за  
его склонность к коммунизму  
суд с англичанами по вопросу  
войны. Но вместо борьбы с антим  
Ганграм он организовал уличные  
демонстрации против Гангра,  
выступил против мусульман.  
Пытался сорвать объединение  
социалистов и  
коммунистов в Бенгалии. Все  
это приносило вред движению за  
сильное национальное сам  
в освобождение борьбы нас за  
национальные освобождение  
раскалывая единство нац. движения.  
Революционные группы Боса  
не подвержены революцион  
ным действиям, как вместо  
борьбы против Англии Бос надр  
ищет против Гангра, вместо  
борьбы за основные требования  
нидерландского народа, он обвиняет

1939г. Занимал пост  
издеез - нац. Конгр.  
Гангра о уржаву.

493  
243  
184  
18



129  
Ka

425  
213  
184  
1805



ЛК

РАССЕКРЕЧЕНО  
Секретно2 мая 1946 годаТАССЛист 40-оИНДИЙСКАЯ ПЕЧАТЬ О СУБХА ЧАНДРА БОСЕ

ЕИ.ГС. ГВ. 181. ДЕЛИ, 30 апреля. (ТАСС). Ежедневно индийская печать публикует новые версии о том, что Субха Чандра Бос жив, и что его видели в различных местах. Недавно один человек "видел" Боса в Индии недалеко от Патны и даже "разговаривал" с ним.

Журнал "Блиц" пишет: "Нет никаких подтверждений упорных слухов о том, что Субха Чандра Бос находится в Индии, однако ответственные лица часто видели его в коммунистических районах Китая, Французском Индо-Китае и Малайе. Они сообщают, что однажды он направился в Индонезию на русской подводной лодке и имел важные беседы с индонезийскими лидерами. Одному индийскому корреспонденту, который пишет, что он встретился с Босом в Малайе и попросил великого индийского лидера послать сообщение в журнал "Блиц", Бос дал копию своего самого последнего выступления по радио, которое транслировалось из Бирмы в Индию". Далее газета приводит выдержки из этой таинственной речи по радио.

495  
213  
184  
15

495  
213  
184  
20

ст

Печатно  
Печатно

5 мая 1946 года

ТАСС

Лист 49-0

ИНДИЙСКАЯ ГАЗЕТА О ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СУБХА ЧАНДРА  
БОСА В ГЕРМАНИИ

ЕИ.ГС.ВМ.188.189.ДЕЛИ, 2 мая /ТАСС/. "Нейшнл геральд" опубликовала статью Дешпанде, который в 1942 году в Ливии был взят в плен и послан в Германию, после чего он принимал участие в деятельности центра свободной Индии /Азад Хинд/ в Берлине.

В этой статье он пишет: "В январе 1942 года Субха Чандра Бос начал в Германии движение за освобождение Индии. Бос приехал в Берлин в качестве "его превосходительства О.Мазотта" и жил под этим псевдонимом. В декабре 1941 года он созвал совещание всех живущих в Берлине индийцев-гражданских лиц и сообщил им свои взгляды на положение. Державы оси находились тогда на вершине своей славы. По его мнению, долг каждого индийца, находящегося за границей, заключался в том, чтобы помочь Индии достичь свободы. Можно было начать два рода деятельности. Во-первых, обращаться к народу Индии по радио и, во-вторых, обучить в германском духе армию индийцев, которая осуществит освобождение Индии. В то время в Берлине было около 30 индийцев. Многие индийские студенты желали пройти немецкое военное обучение. С несколькими образованными военнопленными, выбранными из аннабергского лагеря, они образовали первое ядро Индийской национальной армии в Германии. Они сформировали "роту" и начали в Мезерице свою подготовку. Сам Бос с группой других гражданских лиц решил остаться в Берлине и основать радиовещательную станцию, журнал и институт по изучению проблем Индии. Этот институт был назван "Центр свободной Индии". Журнал "Азад Хинд" выходил ежемесячно. Кроме этого, здесь готовились программы для радиостанции "Азад Хинд", радиостанций Национального конгресса и Вазиристана и для радиостанции независимых мусульман. Около 25 индийцев выполняли в центре переводы и другую работу. В этот центр были назначены также немецкие женщины.

/Продолжение следует/



455  
213  
184  
21

ст

Секретно5 мая 1946 годаТАССЛист 50-0

Имелся плановый комитет, в котором с помощью экспертов вырабатывались планы для будущего Индии. Центр пользовался привилегиями и положением, равным положению посольства. Члены центра пользовались уважением, и к ним относились как к дипломатам иностранного государства. Частная резиденция Боса на Софиенштрассе представляла собой красивую и обширную виллу. Там часто устраивались приемы гостей и деловые свидания, и члены центра встречались с представителями германского министерства иностранных дел. Бос часто совершал поездки в Чехословакию, Голландию, Бельгию, Францию и Италию. В феврале 1943 года он неожиданно исчез, и мы узнали, что он тайно выехал на дальний Восток. В Мезерице численность индийцев, проходивших обучение, увеличивалась с каждым днем. Бос посетил аннабергский лагерь, и около тысячи пленных записались в лигу "Азад Хинд". Сначала их направили во Франкенбург, а потом им дали прекрасные казармы в лагере Кенигсбрюкк, около Дрездена. Для прохождения с ними полной боевой подготовки пехоты был назначен эксперт из германского генерального штаба. Они носили немецкую форму, только значок у них был трехцветный с изображением посередине готового к прыжку тигра. Скоро индийских солдат стали назначать на более высокие посты, и индийского унтер-офицера, фельдфебеля или лейтенанта приветствовал германский персонал низших рангов. Численность сформированного индийского легиона достигала 3.000 человек. Этот полк защищал морское побережье в Голландии, Южной Франции и Италии. Немцы и индийцы действовали в нем совместно. Расовые предрассудки совершенно отсутствовали. Немецкие гражданские лица относились к индийцам с любовью и расположением. Риббентроп дал Босу для расходов чистую чековую книжку. Командовал легионом Оберст Краппе. По всем важным вопросам он консультировался с Босом. Когда союзники продвинулись во Францию, индийский полк отошел в Германию через Южную Францию. долгое время он находился в районе Бадена и оказывал союзникам сопротивление. Потом сдался французам".



И Н Д И Я

W 507 7/1-462

Заявление Ганди о Субхас Босе

Субхас Чандра Бос в 1939 г. был председателем Национального конгресса, внутри которого он организовал "левую" партию - "Форвард-блок". Впоследствии Бос стал предателем. В январе 1941 г. бежал в фашистскую Германию, откуда по радио призывал индийцев к свержению господства англичан в Индии. В конце 1942 г. при помощи японцев он сформировал на территории Бирмы Ч.И. Индийскую национальную армию (ИНА) из индийских военнопленных и эмигрантов. В конце августа 1945 г. токийское радио сообщило о гибели Боса при авиационной катастрофе. Однако сообщение это не было подтверждено другими источниками, и в Индии сохранилось убеждение, что Бос жив. В связи с этим представляет интерес заявление Ганди о Босе, переданное агентством Рейтер 4.1.46 г.:

Выступая в Бенгалии перед членами Конгресса, Ганди выразил уверенность в том, что Субхас Чандра Бос жив и где-то скрывается. "Я восхищаюсь его мужеством и патриотизмом", - заявил Ганди, - но я не верю в методы, которые он применял. Народ Индии не может получить свободы с помощью меча".

Две недели тому назад, - добавляет агентство Рейтер, - один из последователей Боса, Х.В. Камат, заявил, что Бос не только жив, но и "разрабатывает план освобождения Индии".

495

213

184

22



ГАНДИ О СУБХА ЧАНДРА БОСЕ

3/5.46.

ПРИ. ИЗ. ВМ. 107002, ЛОНДОН, 2 января. Как передает корреспондент агентства Рейтер из Бенгалии, Ганди, выступивший здесь сегодня на митинге работников Конгресса, выразил предположение, что Субха Чандра Бос, лидер индийских националистов, о котором в августе из Токио сообщали, что он убит при катастрофе самолета на Формозе во время капитуляции Японии, еще жив и где-то скрывается.

"Я восхищаюсь его мужеством и патриотизмом", - сказал Ганди.

"Но у меня нет доверия к методу, которым он пользуется. Народ Индии не может добиться свободы при помощи шпата".

Корреспондент агентства Рейтер добавляет, что две недели тому назад Камат, один из последователей Боса, заявил, что Бос не только жив, но и "разрабатывает план освобождения Индии".

495

213

184

23

(9) 123  
Subha Chandra Bose

is one of the eminent leaders of the National Congress before World War II. He had got European education. In 1928 he participated in set-up of the Independence League integrating the left members of the Congress. In 1931 elected Chairman of All-India Committee of National Congress. Many times elected member of All-India Committee of National Congress and Chairman of Congress; known as leader of its left wing. In 1938 he refused to be Chairman of National Congress and established "Forward Block" Party with the aim to integrate all left organizations. "Forward Block" remained the "surface" institution that had substantial influence only in Bengal. In 1933-35 he visited Italy, Germany and Austria. Having visited Italy and Germany, Bose published a book "Indian fight", in which he praised fascist regime of Hitler and Mussolini. During World War II Bose cooperated with fascist block. First, he was in Germany, then shifted to Japan where he organized the so-called Indian National Army constituted by the Indians residing on territory invaded by Japan. Bose declared that, making use of Germany and Japan, he was fighting for liberation of India from British domination. Bose died in aircraft crash, already after the war. In the circles of bourgeois intelligentsia, as well as among the urban petty bourgeoisie, especially in Bengal. Bose was honored as people's hero, the title "netadji" (leader) was awarded posthumously.

6<sup>th</sup> March 1952

TASS

Declaration by Nehru at the Parliament

DM.DL.8068. Paris, 5<sup>th</sup> March France Press Agency informs from Delhi

Today Prime-Minister Nehru declared at the Parliament that there can be no doubt the Indian public figure that supported the States of Axis. Bose died in Japanese hospital in August 1945. Nehru narrated message by the former next



assistant to Bose - S.A.Iyer: Nehru said there were some evidence of the death of Bose.

Statement by Sarat Chandra Bose

As informed from India, Sarat Chandra Bose declared that his brother S.C.Bose is alive, he is now in Europe and soon will come back to India in order to continue his mission.

Nehru about Subha Chandra Bose

El.IV.GB.101111 London 11<sup>th</sup> October 1946. Correspondent of Reuters Agency reports from Delhi.

11<sup>th</sup> October Vice Prime Minister of the Interim Government of India Nehru expressed his confidence in the fact that former Head of Government of "Free India" organized with help of Japan and leader of the Indian National Army S.C.Bose had been killed, and that rumors of his being alive and soon coming back to India were false.

Nehru cited the man who had been witness of Bose's death and who told that leader of the Indian National Army had been burnt in crematorium after he died in the hospital from head wound and burns in the aircraft crash. (Despite information of his death many Indians think that he is alive and waits for his time to come).

Earlier Japanese informed that Bose died in the crash of the plane heading from Singapore to Tokyo, in August of 1945, trying to save himself of the Allies (Army).

6<sup>th</sup> June 1946 TASS

INDIAN MAGAZINE ABOUT BOSE

Delhi, 4<sup>th</sup> June (TASS). The weekly magazine "Blitz" (Bombay) 1<sup>st</sup> June published in the front page a new sensational article about Bose titled "Bose - prisoner of Russia" signed by the editor Karandjiya.

leader of the Indian National Army leader of the Indian National Army leader of the Indian National Army leader of the Indian National Army leader of the Indian National Army

June 6, 1946

T A S S

INDIAN MAGAZINE ABOUT BOSE

El.IV.BM.251. Delhi, June 4 (TASS). On June 1, weekly magazine "Blitz" (Bombay) published a sensational article under the headline "Bose is the prisoner of Russia", signed by the editor of the magazine, Mr. Karangia. He is writing: "The extraordinary version that Subha Bose is the guest of honour of the Soviet Union and a badly treated prisoner of war is originating from some trustworthy sources".

This version is based on 3 pieces of information received simultaneously from different circles in Peshavar, which are connected to Soviet Embassies in Afghanistan, Turkey and Iran. Coming from different agencies situated at some distance from each other, the version is adding confidence to the story. In short, it is as follows. As they believe in India, Bose is the guest of honour, but in reality he is a prisoner of war who is kept in prison in Russian Turkestan. He was not allowed to meet Stalin or any other leader or to cross the European part of Russia via Caucasus. Urgent requests of the Indian Leader to allow him meet or write to his friends or relations were declined. They say that Bose is badly fed, badly dressed and his health is none of their care. USSR is not going to allow Bose carry on propaganda on independence of India. Obviously, the Russians are using him as a hostage in their bargain with England and as soon as Russia and England come to any permanent decision, Stalin and Molotov will without any doubt surrender the Indian Leader to the English Authorities. "That is why," - the article says, - "It is quite possible that the information of Bose being put into prison was true, and millions of our people should immediately raise their voices against this imprisonment. We would rather see our beloved Bose transferred to England or America, whom we know how to deal with than allow him hopelessly and helplessly decay in totalitarian Russia."



## SUBHA CHANDRA BOSE

S.C. Bose is a former member of Association of Leaders of National Congress.

1929 - Chairman of the Trade Union Congress. He entered the bloc with Messrs. Rai and Mehta (Leaders of Indian Labour Association), S.C. Bose took centrist position carrying out work on uniting Trade Unions with the Reformist's Trade Union Federation. He was against the strike, prepared by communists and left elements.

06.1931 - At a Session of the Trade Union Congress Bose refused to allow representatives of militant Rail Way Union participate in voting.

1931 - S.C. Bose supported the agreement on ceasing the campaign of civil disobedience signed by Gandhi with the Vice-King and agreed to participate in preparing Round Table free of conditions on granting independence to India.

1939 - S.C. Bose was posted as a Chairman of National Congress and then resigned.

1941 - S.C. Bose came out against Gandhi for his being inclined to compromises with the English on the problem of war. Instead of struggle against the English he is organizing street demonstrations against Gandhists, comes out in opposition to Moslems. He is trying to undermine the joint meeting of communists and socialists in Bengal. The above is affecting badly the movement of consolidation of national forces and weakens the struggle of people for national liberation. Revolutionary phrases of Bose are not supported by revolutionary actions. Instead of fighting against England, Bose is fighting against Gandhi. Instead of struggle for the main demands of Indian people, he is diverted by minor campaigns. He organizes a campaign with the demand to remove one English monument in Calcutta. His activities at that period do not favour consolidation of progressive forces into united national front for liberation and independence of Indian people.

6.10.1942 - He made a speech on the radio in Berlin addressing Indian people with the appeal to apply more effective methods of struggle with the English rule.

1943 - S.C. Bose was the President of League of Struggle for the Independence of India. He assembled Indian National Army of Indians living in Burma in order to prepare and start military actions against the English in India for the liberation and independence of India.

1944 - He was the member of Temporary Government of Liberated India, Burma, organizer of "Forward Bloc" (inside the Congress), their aim - uniting radical and antiimperialist elements inside the Congress.

Later he took the fascists' side and became an agent of fascist countries.

May 2, 1940

T A S S

INDIAN PRESS ON SUBHA CHANDRA BOSE

El.GS.GB.181. Delhi, April 30. (TASS) Every day Indian press publishes new versions of Subha Chandra Bose being alive, informing that he was seen in different places. Recently one person "saw" Bose in India, not far from Patna and even "talked" to him.

"Blitz" magazine is writing: "There is no confirmation of persistent rumors that Subha Chandra Bose is in India, however responsible persons often saw him in communist regions of China, French Indo-China and Malaya. They inform that once he went to Indonesia on a Russian submarine and had important discussions with Indonesian leaders. One Indian correspondent is writing that he met Bose in Malaya and asked the Indian leader to send a message to "Blitz" magazine. Bose gave a copy of his last speech on the radio which was transmitted to India from Burma." Further the newspaper is citing some passages of this mysterious speech on the radio.



May 3, 1940

T A S S

INDIAN NEWSPAPER ON THE ACTIVITIES OF SUBHA CHANDRA BOSE IN GERMANY.

El.GS.BM.188.189.Delhi, May 2 (TASS). "National Herald" published an article by Deshpande, who was taken into prison in Livia and then sent to Germany. After that he took part in activities of the Center of Liberated India (Azad Hind) in Berlin.

In his article he is writing: "In January 1942 being in Germany Subha Chandra Bose initiated movement for liberation of India. Bose arrived in Berlin as "His Excellency O.Mazotta" and was living there under the above pseudonym. In December 1941 he called a meeting of all Indian citizens living in Berlin and informed them of his views on the situation. At that time states of the axis were on top of their fame. In his opinion, the duty of Indian person residing abroad was to help India achieve liberation. It was possible to start two types of activities. Firstly, to apply to Indian people on the radio and, secondly to train in German spirit the army of Indians, who will later carry out liberation of India. About 30 Indians were there in Berlin at that time. Many Indian students wanted to undergo German military training. Together with some well educated prisoners of war, who had been chosen from Annaberg camp, they made the first core of Indian national army in Germany. They arranged a "company" and started their preparation in Mazerits. Bose with a group of other civilian persons decided to stay in Berlin and set up a radio transmitting station, a magazine and an institute of studying problems of India. This institute was named "The Center of Liberated India". "Azad Hind" magazine appeared once a month. Besides, there were programs for "Azad Hind" radio station, radio stations in Vaziristan and radio station of Independent Moslems. About 25 Indians were making translations and doing other work in the Center. German women were also posted in the Center.

/to be continued/

May 5, 1946

T A S S

There was a planning committee, where experts were assisting in working out plans for the future of India. The Center was using privileges and status similar to that of an embassy. Members of the Center were held in respect and were treated like diplomats of a foreign state. The private residence of Bose at Sofien Shtrasse was a big and beautiful villa. Very often parties and business meetings were held there, members of the Center were meeting representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Bose was frequently visiting Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, France and Italy. In February 1943 he disappeared unexpectedly and we learnt that he had secretly left for Far East. In Mazerits the number of Indians , undergoing training increased every day. Bose visited Annaberg camp where nearly one thousand prisoners joined "Azad Hind" League. At first they were sent to Frankenburg, and then they were accomodated in very good military barracks in the camp of Kenigsbrukk near Dresden. An expert from German Headquarters was posted to give full infantry battle training. They wore German uniform, only their mark was having three colours with the sign of a tiger ready to jump. Soon Indian soldiers were taking higher ranks and Indian non-commissioned officer, sergeant major or lieutenant was greeted by German personnel of lower rank. The number of assembled Indian legion reached 3000 persons. This regiment was defending the sea coast in Holland, Southern France and Italy. Germans and Indians were acting together. Race prejudices were not there. German civil persons were treating Indians with affection and sympathy. Ribbentrop presented a fresh cheque-book to Bose for carrying expenses. Oberst Krappe was in charge of the legion. He was consulting Bose on all important questions. When the allied forces advanced in France, the Indian regiment retreated to Germany via Southern France. For a long time it was staying in Baden region resisting the Allies. Then they surrendered to the French."



INDIAGandhi's Statement on Subha C. Bose

In 1939 S.C.B. was the Chairman of the National Congress, inside which he organized a "left" Party "Forward Bloc". Later Bose became a traitor. In January 1941 he ran to fascist Germany, from where he appealed to Indians on the radio to overthrow the English rule in India. In 1942 with the help of the Japanese he assembled Indian National Army (INA) of Indian military people and emigrants on the territory of Burma. In 1945 Tokyo radio informed of Bose's death during air accident. But the information was not confirmed by other sources and in India they believed that Bose was alive. In view of the above, Gandhi's statement on Bose, transmitted by Reiter Agency on 4.01.1946 could be of interest.

Making a speech in Bangal before the members of Congress, Gandhi expressed his belief that Subha Chandra Bose is alive and is hiding somewhere. "I admire his courage and patriotism", Gandhi said, "But I do not believe in methods he was applying. People of India will not get freedom with the help of a sword."

Agency Reiter added that two weeks ago one of Bose's followers, K.V.Khamat declared that Bose was not only alive, but he "is working out Plan of Liberation of India".

3.01.1946

GANDHI ON SUBHA CHANDRA BOSE

EI.IV.BM.107002, London

As per the information of Agency Reiter from Bangal, Gandhi, who made a speech at a meeting of Congress workers was of the opinion that Subha Chandra Bose, the Leader of Indian Nationalists, was still alive and is hiding somewhere, in spite of the information that he was killed at an air accident in Formoza during capitulation of Japan.

"I admire his courage and patriotism", - Gandhi said. But I do not believe in the methods he is applying. People of India can't obtain freedom with the help of a sword."

Agency Reiter correspondent is adding that two weeks ago Khamat, one of the followers of Bose declared that Bose was not only alive, but he "is working out Plan of Liberation of India".



КК

2 января 1949 года

ТАСС

РАСКЛАССИФИЦИРОВАНО  
Секретно

Лист 93. 0

СООБЩЕНИЕ СОЛДАТ И ОФИЦЕРОВ "ИНДИЙСКОЙ  
НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АРМИИ" О СУБХА ЧАНДРА БОСЕ

Н.И.ЛС. 5. ДЕЛИ. 31 декабря /ТАСС/. Газета "Нэйшн-геральд" 31 декабря опубликовала сообщение лахорского корреспондента газеты "Нэйшеналист". Интересные, но едва ли правдоподобные рассказы о Субха Чандра Босе, говорится в сообщении, поредает один солдат, который сказал, что Бос несколько раз встречался со Сталиным и что он получил от русского диктатора "конкретные обещания". По словам этого солдата, Бос поехал в Россию сразу же после капитуляции Японии. Он не находился со своими солдатами "Индийской национальной армии", которые были захвачены русскими армиями. Этот солдат высказал предположение, что Бос появится "в нужное время".

Аджемел Синг из района Шейхупура, который прибыл в Лахор после своего освобождения, также поддержал этот рассказ и сказал, что Бос все еще живет в России, где он инспектирует свои войска, захваченные в плен русскими войсками. Согласно его заявлению, "Индийская национальная армия" состоит приблизительно из 300 тысяч обученных солдат.

Один офицер "Индийской национальной армии", который приехал в Пагвару после своего освобождения из тюрьмы Лакнау, заявил представителю прессы, что Бос никогда не говорил им о своей истории побега из Индии. Однажды, когда его спросили об этом, он сказал им, чтобы они подождали до тех пор, когда они приедут в Дели и поднимут трехцветный флаг на красном форту, тогда он сам откроет тайну. Согласно заявлению этого офицера, никто из них не верил рассказу о смерти Боса. "Давно пора, чтобы правительство опубликовало действительные факты о Босе", - закончил офицер.

495  
213  
184  
24



МО

11 сентября 1945 года

ТАСС

РАСШЕРЧЕНО  
САКУЭТО

Лист 15-А

ИНДИЙСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛИСТ О ЧАНДРА БОСЕ

ТС. МЛ. Б153.Б154. ЛОНДОН, 10 сентября. Как передает специальный корреспондент агентства Рейтер в Токио Давид Браун, бывший индийский журналист токийский резидент Лахири заявил по поводу Чандра Боса, что последний заехал в Токио по пути в Маньчжоу-Го, где, как он надеялся, он найдет безопасность и поддержку со стороны русских. Но впоследствии он погиб при авиационной катастрофе. История политической жизни Боса, его дружба с рядом русских и тот факт, что Сталин однажды, как сообщают, приглашал его посетить Советский Союз, привели к тому, что... /пропуск/, несмотря на тот факт, что советско-японский конфликт находился тогда в полном разгаре. Японцы стремились к тому, чтобы Бос вошел в контакт с русскими и служил бы неофициальным советско-японским комиссаром доброй воли.

После падения острова Сайпан, в сентябре 1944 года, на конференции в Токио, во время которой японцы пытались заручиться поддержкой восточно-азиатских стран, Бос, как сообщают, заявил своим близким, что "Япония потерпит поражение и мы должны сами позаботиться о себе как только сможем". В то время кабинет Тодзио якобы обещал Босу, что "в случае, если война будет развиваться не так, как надо, то мы установим вам контакт с русскими властями и вы будете в безопасности в России".

Все это, пишет корреспондент, не подтверждается официальным сообщением японского информационного бюро, опубликованным японским агентством 23 августа, в котором говорилось о том, что Чандра Бос умер в полночь 19 августа в госпитале в Японии.

Единственным объяснением пятидневной задержки сообщения о смерти Чандра Боса, как говорят, явились соображения японских властей о том, что "это сообщение произведет плохое впечатление в Индии". Японские власти потратили 5 дней на обсуждение с советниками Чандра Боса вопроса о том, как лучше сообщить об этом.

Лахири, который убежден в том, что сообщение о смерти Чандра Боса соответствует действительности, сам до войны находился на службе в японском министерстве иностранных дел, где он писал на тему "культурной пропаганды". Лахири утверждает, что он совершенно перестал служить японскому правительству, как только началась война.

495  
213  
184  
25



112

8 4/2

Индийской марионеткой Японии является т.н. глава временного правительства "Свободной Индии" Субхас Чандра Босе, бывший мэр Калькутты и бывший председатель Индийского национального конгресса. Его биография, включающая 10 тюремных приговоров, вынесенных ему при британском режиме, служит большим козырем для японских пропагандистов. Босе утверждает, будто у него 300.000 индийских солдат, в действительности же их у него менее десятой части этой цифры. Поражение японцев в Индии оказалось большим ударом для его престижа, и сегодня его номинальный контроль распространяется только на Андаманские и Никобарские острова.

См. 405  
от 30/11-44

29  
12

2

40  
26  
1914

495  
213  
184  
35

копия верна

485  
213  
184  
37

К. Гусев, Бомбей

1940

(111)

ДВИЖЕНИЕ В КАЛЬКУТТЕ ЗА УНИЧТОЖЕНИЕ МОНУМЕНТА,  
ОЛИЦЕТВОРЯЩЕГО БРИТАНСКОЕ ГОСПОДСТВО В ИНДИИ  
(От корреспондента ТАСС в Кабуле)

У входа на улицу Кинг-ва, делового квартала Калькутты, высится монумент Голуэлла — олицетворение британского господства в Индии. По сообщениям индийской печати, этот монумент был воздвигнут английским авантюристом и колонизатором Голуэллом в 1760 году в память якобы погибших в тюрьме 123 англичан, взятых в плен местным бенгальским князем Сураджуддином. Индусы, ссылаясь на индийских историков, утверждают, что такого факта в истории Индии не было, мифическая гибель англичан является плодом вымысла и лжи Голуэлла. Само существование монумента оскорбляет национальные чувства индусов, так как он изображает английских колонизаторов и поработителей индийского народа в виде мучеников.

Выступивший на заседании законодательного собрания бенгальской провинции член собрания Басу охарактеризовал этот монумент как "цитадель лжи".

По инициативе председателя партии "Форвард-блока" Субха Чандра Боса 2 июля началась кампания "сатьяграхи" (гражданской неповиновения) с требованием уничтожения монумента Голуэлла. Такое незначительное на первый взгляд событие вылилось в антибританское движение индусов и мусульман. По сообщению газеты "Тагмс оф Индия" от 15 июля требование об уничтожении монумента было поддержано партией "Форвард блока", лидерами провинциальных организаций Индийского национального конгресса, мусульманской лигой, бенгальской мусульманской студенческой лигой и другими организациями.

Сатьяграхисты, несмотря на сильную охрану монумента полицией и войсками, каждый день устремлялись к нему с целью устроить демонстрацию. В связи с этим ежедневно арестовывались десятки сатьяграхистов. По данным газеты "Бомбей кроникл", в течение 13 дней было арестовано 174 человека, а к 17 июля — есть за 15 дней этой кампании, число арестованных составило 251 человек.

Над арестованными учинялась быстрая расправа. Они в срочном порядке привлекались к суду. Так, из числа арестованных в период с 6 по 14 июля 58 человек были осуждены, причем 42 человека приговорены к 9 месяцам, 3 человека к году строгого тюремного заключения и 13 человек осуждены на меньшие сроки заключения.

Однако предпринятые провинциальными властями репрессивные меры не смогли сломить развернувшееся движение, которое с каждым днем принимало все более широкие размеры. В Калькутте создалось настолько тревожное положение, что провинциальное правительство Бенгалии, по сообщению газеты "Бомбей кроникл", вынуждено было запретить публикацию в печати сообщений, связанных с этим движением, дабы не придавать гласности происходящим в провинции событиям.

Эта кампания, видимо, вызвала страх у властей. Об этом свидетельствует следующий факт, опубликованный в газете "Сивил энд Милитери газетт". Бенгальское провинциальное правительство вынуждено было пойти на уступки массовому движению и решило немедленно передвинуть монумент в другое место.

Это трехнедельное движение в Калькутте показывает, как накаляется политическая обстановка в Индии. Такое незначительное требование, как устранение монумента, вызвало национально-освободительный подъем, вылившийся в форму массового движения.



Заявление Бозе.

1940

Как сообщает "Амрита Базар Патрика" от 10.П, Бозе опубликовал через "Юнайтед Пресс" следующее заявление:

Опасность компромисса между высшим органом конгресса и английским правительством еще не миновала, и до тех пор, пока Махатма Ганди продолжает питать надежды на компромисс, мы должны быть на-чеку. Как я уже заявлял на сотнях митингов, мы никогда не пойдем на такой компромисс. Если, несмотря на наше противодействие, компромисс все же будет заключен, мы заявим, что конгресс принадлежит только тем, кто ратует за независимость, и начнем беспощадную борьбу, чтобы добиться независимости. Мы исключим из конгресса всех тех, кто поддерживает компромисс, если эти соглашатели будут выступать от имени конгресса. Разумеется, тогда будут два конгресса. Не может быть и речи о нашем отколе от конгресса или о создании параллельного конгресса, так как конгресс принадлежит нам. Если будет создан параллельный конгресс, то это будет сделано теми, кто поддерживает компромисс. Почему мы должны позволить ренегатам присвоить себе традиции и престиж конгресса? Если соглашатели создадут параллельный конгресс, то индийскому народу надо будет решить, какой из обоих конгрессов является настоящим. Каково будет решение индийского народа - в этом у меня нет и тени сомнения...

Есть еще один вопрос, который я хотел бы раз'яснить в связи с этим. Если в конце концов будет заключен компромисс, то пусть правые не рассчитывают на попутный ветер. Мы не позволим им одерживать победы на выборах, образовывать министерства и занимать теплые казенные местечки. Нам, быть может, придется бороться с ними при помощи нео-свараджистской программы обструкции, как части более широкой программы национальной борьбы, и с этой целью, быть может, придется выступать на выборах на стороне левых. Я не сомневаюсь, что нынешнее руководство без поддержки левого крыла не будет пользоваться доверием крестьян, рабочих, молодежи и студентов Индии и ее национальных меньшинств и, следовательно, оно не будет в состоянии выполнить полученный им наказ. Английскому правительству не мешало бы подумать над этим, если оно не желает повторения ирландской истории в нашей стране.

495

243

184

38



Бозе критикует Ганди.

1940

"Амрита Базар Патрика" от 6, III сообщает о выступлении Бозе на районной крестьянской конференции, где он критикует руководство конгресса и Ганди.

"Если генерал допускает ошибку - говорит Бозе - или колеблется, он должен быть заменен таким генералом, который может нанести противнику удар в лоб, справа и слева. Я еще готов следовать за Ганди, как скромный солдат. Когда он развернет борьбу, он меня найдет среди своих бесчисленных солдат. Это всё, что я хочу и это является единственным требованием "форвард-блока". Рабочее бюро заседает каждый месяц. Тем временем Ганди ездил в Дели. Это все, чем конгресс занимался после отставки конгрессовских министерств. Если "кхади" (кустарное ткачество) и прядение могут привести к независимости, то почему же Индия, народы которой ежедневно прядут и ткут, потеряли свою независимость? Если действительная независимость, по мнению Ганди, невозможна без "кхади" и прядения, то мы должны предложить независимым народам стать рабами и затем добиться независимости посредством ткачества и прядения. Я бы хотел, чтобы Рабочее бюро конгресса честно раскрыло карты. Если оно хочет компромисса, то оно должно это сказать. Оно должно тогда признать, что оно не хочет независимости и примет то, что ему будет предложено, как результат компромисса... После резолюции Рабочего бюро, принятой в Цатне (впоследствии она была принята на сессии конгресса в Рамгархе), все почувствовали, что двери для переговоров закрыты, но Ганди выступил с заявлением, что эти двери еще открыты. Обречением страны на бездействие и своими колебаниями Рабочее бюро конгресса и Ганди внушают английскому правительству мысль, что требование конгресса о независимости неискренне и что Рабочее бюро говорит не то, что думает, и думает не так, как говорит".

495  
213  
184  
39

Ксерокопия гл. ...



108

Боевая резолюция оппозиции  
индийского конгресса.

1940

Индийское радио передает 23.Ш:

Возглавляемая Босе оппозиционная группа Индийского Конгресса в принятой резолюции требует борьбы против Англии. В резолюции предлагается создать комитет действия и 6 апреля начать борьбу. Индия должна выразить свою решимость отказаться от малейшего участия в войне и бороться за независимость страны.

Требования Босе.

1940

"Фелькишер Beobachter" от 17.Ш сообщает на самом видном месте о последних заявлениях Босе, частично уже известных по радио. Газета пишет, что между Босе и Ганди вспыхнул открытый конфликт. Ганди все еще стремится к компромиссу с Англией, Босе же требует немедленного образования комитета гражданского неповиновения и назначения срока, когда вся Индия должна будет начать сопротивление английскому режиму. Ганди с своей стороны приложит все старания, чтобы настроить конгресс против насильственных мероприятий. - Затем газета пишет о трех известных требованиях Босе: Полная независимость от Британской империи, немедленное начало борьбы против Англии и прогрессивная индустриализация. На вопрос, как Босе мыслит себе независимость Индии, он заявил: "Мы хотим получить такую же независимость, какой пользуются сегодня США в отношении Англии". Ганди же удовлетворяется статусом доминиона, какой имеет Канада. Война в Европе - сказал далее Босе - укрепила положение индийского национального движения, и непонятно, почему некоторые руководители индийского народа не хотят использовать сегодня это положение против Англии.

485  
213  
184  
40

Ксерокопия 1971

(107)

Заявления Бозе и Ганди.

1940

Индийское радио передавало 16.Ш:

В Рамгархе (Объединенные Провинции) бывший председатель конгресса Субхас Бозе заявил корреспонденту агентства Юнай-Тед Пресс, что борьбу с Ганди надо вести до конца, т.е. до победы какойнибудь из сторон. Бозе заявил: Мы хотим полной независимости, Ганди же готов согласиться на компромиссное решение. Мы хотим индустриализации Индии, Ганди же добивается запрещения продажи спиртных напитков и поощрения кустарного производства. Между обоими флангами национального конгресса имеются глубокие разногласия.

Махатма Ганди изложил в письме причины, мешающие ему согласиться на статут доминиона для Индии. В 1937 году он полагал, что такой статут удовлетворит запросы индийского народа, но в дальнейшем убедился, что этого недостаточно. Индия должна получить возможность в национальном собрании сама решить вопрос о своей будущей конституции.

Конференция "непримиримых"  
делегатов конгресса.

16.Ш индийская радиостанция сообщила:

Субхас Бозе будет председательствовать на конференции делегатов конгресса, являющихся противниками компромисса (с Англией), которая созывается во время сессии Индийского национального конгресса.

Ксерокопия вер...

485  
213  
184  
44



106  
Полемика между Неру и Босе.

1940

В "Бомбей Кроникл" от 27.УП отвечает Неру в связи с тем, что последний назвал членов прогрессивного блока оппортунистами и фашистами. Босе говорит: Я хочу спросить Неру, в чем он видит оппортунизм и фашизм программы прогрессивного блока. Политика этого блока может быть правильна или неправильна, но это ясная политика, основанная на определенной программе, и внутри блока нет места для колеблющихся. Членам прогрессивного блока приходится испытывать на себе не только гнев британского империализма, но и бюрократизм нашего конгресса. Кроме того, они подвергаются риску исключения из конгресса. Я скорее назвал бы оппортунистами... всех тех, кто становится в

позу левого, а действует, как правые... Говоря о фашизме, могу я спросить - кто такие фашисты? Можно ли назвать фашистами тех, кто борется с фашистами внутри и вне конгресса, или же надо заклеить как фашистов тех, кто поддерживает нынешнее самодержавное "верховное командование" - либо путем открытого присоединения к нынешнему однородному исполнительному комитету, либо путем тайной поддержки его взглядов и составления его резолюций? Оппортунистическая линия всегда является линией наименьшего сопротивления... Ведь вступая в прогрессивный блок, вы подвергаетесь волнениям, сталкиваетесь с трудностями и преследованиями, тогда как можно жить спокойно. Если прогрессивный блок является продуктом исторической необходимости и неизбежно стью в нашей политической эволюции, то он должен двигаться вперед, вопреки нашим гамлетам, скептикам и фашистам".

425  
213  
184  
46  
Ксерокопия р...



4063/3/МК.  
Куп. с англ.  
19/IV-1935г.  
"7"

485  
213  
184  
58

Коллекция 1871

105

ПИСЬМО РОМЭН РОЛЛАНА СУБХАСУ БОЗЕ.

"Дуализм Ганди делает его оригинальным".

Неру должен быть освобожден во что бы то ни стало.

Вена /Воздушной почтой/.

Пользующийся всемирной известностью французский мыслитель Ромэн Роллан недавно написал Субхасу Чандра Бозе <sup>у</sup>нижеследующее письмо, представляющее интерес в виду <sup>между прочим</sup> содержащихся в нем отзывов о политической философии Махатмы Ганди и о содержании в тюрьме Пандита Джавахарлала Неру. Ромэн Роллан пишет:

"Ваша книга представляется совершенно необходимой для тех, кто хочет составить себе ясное и связное представление об истории индийского национального движения. Вы проявляете в ней наилучшие качества историка, а именно: ясность мысли и непредвзятость суждений.

"Дуализм" Ганди.

Не разделяя всех Ваших взглядов, я нахожу большинство из них хорошо обоснованными, и все они заставляют нас пересмотреть свое отношение к вопросу. <sup>с помощью ганди</sup> То, что Вы говорите о дуализме Ганди и о его природе, произвело на меня глубокое впечатление. Очевидно, этот то дуализм и делает его личность столь оригинальной. Хотелось бы, чтобы обе стороны его были развиты одинаково. Но ясно, что у Ганди ~~живая~~ <sup>представитель</sup> одна из них, а именно: качества морального и религиозного вождя, всегда ~~борется~~ <sup>преобладает</sup> над другой, т.е. над политическим вождем.

Но мы, мыслящие люди, должны бороться против одолевавшего нас в моменты усталости и <sup>нерешительности</sup> неудовлетворенности искушения искать убежища вдали от схватки либо у бога, либо в искусстве, либо в независимости духа, либо же в беспредельности мистической души. Ибо мы должны бороться, так как <sup>по эту сторону океана</sup> наш долг - жить в этом мире, где борется человечество.

Меня восхищает Ваш <sup>сочини</sup> политический разум, о котором говорит Ваша книга. Какая жалость, что все талантливейшие вожди индийского



104

национального движения либо в тюрьме, либо в ссылке. Я имею в виду Вас и Джавахарлала Неру. Неру надо освободить во что бы то ни стало, и для этого надо организовать движение в Европе и Америке. Вообще ощущается настоятельная потребность в создании ряда центров для воздействия на общественное мнение этих обоих континентов, которое чрезвычайно плохо информировано или вводится в заблуждение".

Инайтед пресс.

Из "Эдванс" от 24/III-1935 г.

495  
213  
184  
59

Ксерокопия документа

(7) 103

2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1946 TASS

The report by soldiers and officers from Indian National Army about Subha Chandra Bose.

Delhi, 31<sup>st</sup> December (TASS).

On 31<sup>st</sup> December the newspaper "National Herald" published the report of Lahor correspondent from the "Nationalist". As stated in the newspaper interesting but hardly true stories about Subha Chandra Bose are reported by one of the soldiers who said that Bose met Stalin several times and got "definite promises" from the Russian dictator. According to the soldier's assertion, Bose went to Russia right after the capitulation of Japan. He was not among his soldiers of the Indian National Army who were captured by Russian Army. This soldier suggested that Bose would appear at "proper time".

Ajmal Singh from Sheikhupura who arrived in Lahore after his release, also supported the story by saying that Bose was still living in Russia where he was inspecting his troops taken prisoners by Russian soldiers. According to his statement the Indian National Army consists of approximately 300 trained soldiers.

One officer of Indian National Army who came to Paghvara after being released from the prison of Lucknow, stated to the press representative that Bose never told them about a story of his escape from India. One day when asked about it he told them to wait till they arrive in Delhi and raise three-colored flag at the "red" fort, then he himself would tell them the truth. According to that officer's statement, nobody believed in the story about Bose's death. "It is high time the Government could publish real facts about Bose", concluded the officer.

11<sup>th</sup> September, 1945. TASS

Indian journalist reports about Chandra Boss.

London, 10<sup>th</sup> September.

According to the report of special Reuter correspondent in Tokyo, David Brown, former Indian journalist, Tokyo resident Lahiri stated regarding Subha Chandra Bose that the latter came to Tokyo on his way to Manchzhoo where as he hoped would find security and support from the side of the Russians. But later he died in air crash. The history of Bose's political life, his friendship with Russians and the fact that one day Stalin, as reported, invited him to visit the Soviet Union, lead to .....(blank space) ... despite the fact that Russian-Japanese conflict was in full swing. The Japanese were trying that Boss could establish the contact with Russians and would serve as non-official Soviet-Japanese emissary of good will.

After the defeat of Saipan Island in September, 1944 at the conference in Tokyo during which the Japanese tried to enlist the support of Eastern-Asian countries, Bose, as was reported, informed his nearest people that "Japan will be defeated and we have to take care of ourselves as much as we can". At the same time Todsio's Cabinet supposedly promised Boss that "in case the war will be going beyond the expected scenario, we will establish a contact with the Russian authorities for you and you will be secured in Russia".

All these, according to the correspondent's report is not proved by official reports made by Japanese Information Bureau published by the Japanese Agency on 23d August, and which runs that Chandra Bose died at midnight on 19<sup>th</sup> August in the hospital in Japan. The only explanation for the 5-day delay of the news about Chandra Boss's death, as stated was the Japanese authorities' consideration that "this news will make a negative impression in India". The Japanese authorities spent 5 days discussing with Chandra Bose's advisors the question regarding the best way to introduce this news.

Convinced in the reality and truthfulness of the reports about Chandra Bose's death, Lahiri himself was at the Foreign Affairs Ministry's service before the war, where he



enlightened the themes of "cultural propaganda". Lahiri asserts that he entirely gave up serving to the Japanese Government as soon as the war started.

Indian puppet of Japan was the so-called head of the Temporary Government of "Independent India" Subha Chandra Bose, former Calcutta's Mayor and former Chairman of the Indian National Congress. His biography including 10 imprisonment sentences, passed on during the British regime, serves as a significant trump card for Japanese propagandists. Bose asserts that he supposedly has 300,000 Indian soldiers at his disposal though in the reality he has less than the tenth part of this figure. The defeat of Japanese in India turned to be a hard blow for his prestige and today his nominal control spreads only over Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Calcutta movement for destruction of the monument personifying British rule in India  
(from TASS correspondent in Kabul)

At the entry to the Clive street, the business district of Calcutta, there stands a monument to Hallowell which personifies the British rule in India. According to the Indian print media, this monument was erected by English adventurer and colonizer Hallowell in 1760 in memory of 123 Englishmen who had allegedly died in prison after being taken prisoners by local Bengali prince Surajuddin. With reference to Indian historians Hindus say that nothing like this had ever happened in Indian history and that the mythical death of the English was a result of Hallowell's fantasy and falsehood. The very existence of the monument insults national feelings of the Indians since it shows the English colonizers and enslavers of the Indian people as martyrs.

Basu, a member of the meeting, speaking in a meeting of the Legislative Assembly of the Bengali province called this monument "a citadel of lie".

At the initiative of Subha Chandra Bose, Chairman of the party "Forward Block", the Satyagrahi campaign (civilian disobedience) started on July 2<sup>nd</sup> for destruction of Hallowell's monument. This, at the first glance, minor event grew in the anti-British movement of Hindus and Muslims. The Times of India newspaper of July 15 reported that the demand to destroy the monument was supported by the party of "Forward Block", leaders of INC's provincial institutions, the Muslim League, Bengali Muslim Students' League and other organisations.

The Satyagrahis, in spite of the monument's strict guarding by police and the Army would stage daily demonstrations near the monument. As a result, dozens of Satyagrahis were arrested every day. According to "Bombay Chronicle" newspaper, 174 people were arrested within 13 days while by the 17<sup>th</sup> – in 15 days since the beginning of this campaign – the number of the arrested amounted to 251.

The arrested were immediately punished. They were subjected to trial at once. Thus, out of those arrested between July 6<sup>th</sup> and July 14<sup>th</sup> 58 people were sentenced. Among these 42 people were sentenced to 9 months, 3 people got one year of strict regime in prison and 13 people received shorter imprisonment terms.

However, repressive measures undertaken by provincial authorities could not stop the movement which grew every day. The situation in Calcutta became so tense that the provincial government of Bengal, "Bombay Chronicle" reported, had to ban the print media publishing reports about the movement in order not to give publicity to the events taking place in the province.

Apparently, this campaign provoked fear of the authorities that can be proven by the following fact published by "Civil & Military Gazette" newspaper: Bengali provincial Government had to make concessions to the mass-movement and decided to shift the monument to another place.



This three-day movement in Calcutta shows how the political situation in India aggravated more and more. Such a minor demand as the removal of the monument had provoked national strike for freedom which then turned into a mass movement.

#### Statement by Bose.

"Amrita Bazaar Patrika" of 10.02.40 reported that Bose published the following statement with the help of "the United Press":

"The danger of a compromise between the top Congress Body and the English Government still remains and until Mahatma Gandhi continues to hope for a compromise we have to be on the alert. As I stated before in hundreds of the meetings we will never be ready for such a compromise. If, in spite of our opposition, this compromise is reached we will say that the Congress belongs only to those who fight for independence and will launch tough campaign to achieve it. We will expel from the Congress all those who would support the compromise, if these people act on behalf of the Congress. In this case there will be two Congresses. There is no way for us to separate from the Congress or establish a parallel Congress since the Congress belongs to us. If a parallel Congress is established it will be done by those who support the compromise. Why should we allow the renegades to appropriate the traditions and prestige of the Congress? If the compromisers establish a parallel Congress the Indian people will have to decide which of the two Congresses is the real one. I don't have any doubts regarding a possible decision of the Indian people..."

There is one more issue that I would like to clarify in this regard. If finally a compromise is achieved then the rightist may stop expecting favourable conditions. We will not let them win elections, establish ministries or occupy cushy positions. Perhaps we will have to struggle against them with the help of the Neo-Swaraj obstruction programme as part of a greater programme of national struggle and maybe for this reason we will have to act jointly with the leftists. I don't doubt that the present leadership will not be able to gain trust of peasants, workers, youth and students of India as well as its national minorities without the leftists' support and therefore it will not be able to fulfill the order they would receive. The English Government had better to think this over if it does not want the Irish story to repeat in our country.

#### Bose criticizes Gandhi.

"Amrita Bazaar Patrika" of March 6<sup>th</sup> 1940 reported about the speech by Bose at a district peasant conference in which he criticized the Congress leadership and Gandhi.

"If the General makes a mistake, Bose said, or if he is not sure, he must be replaced by a General who could deliver a direct blow on an opponent. I am still ready to follow Gandhi as a modest soldier. When he starts his struggle he will find me among his numerous soldiers. This is all what I want and it is the only demand of the "Forward-Bloc". The Workers Bureau holds meetings every month. Meanwhile Gandhi visited Delhi. That is all what the Congress had been doing following the resignation of the Congress ministries. If Khadi and spinning can lead to independence then why India whose people spin and weave every day has lost its independence? If real independence, in Gandhi's opinion, is impossible without Khadi and spinning then we should propose independent peoples to become slaves and then achieve independence with the help of weaving and spinning. I would like the Workers' Bureau of the Congress to reveal its position. If it strives for a compromise, then it should say so. Then it should admit that it does not want independence and will accept what it will be offered as a result of the



(100)

compromise... Following the resolution of the Workers' Bureau adopted in Patna (later it was adopted in the session of the Congress in Ramgarh), everybody felt that the doors for negotiations had closed but Gandhi said they were still open. By dooming the country to inaction and by being uncertain the Workers' Bureau of the Congress and Gandhi are convincing the English Government that the Congress's demand for independence is insincere and what the Workers' Bureau says is not what it thinks.

#### Military resolution of the opposition of the Indian Congress.

The Indian radio reported on March 23 1940:

The opposition group of the Congress led by Bose in the adopted resolution demands struggle against England. The resolution envisages establishment of an Action Committee and launching of struggle on April 6. India must show its determination to refuse any participation in the war and struggle for the country's independence.

#### Demands of Bose.

"Felkisher Beobachter" dated March 17 1940 in a visible place reported on the latest statements by Bose already partially known from radio reports. The newspaper says that an open conflict occurred between Bose and Gandhi. Gandhi is still striving for a compromise with England. At the same time Bose demands immediate establishment of a Committee of Civilian Insubordination and defining the time for the whole India to launch a campaign against the English regime. Gandhi on his part will make all efforts to incite the Congress against violence. Then the newspaper mentioned the three well-known demands of Bose which include complete independence from the British Empire, immediate starting of struggle against England and progressive industrialization. To the question how Bose understood India's independence he said: "We want to have such independence which the USA enjoys today with respect to England". But Gandhi is satisfied with the status of dominion like that of Canada. The war in Europe, said Bose, strengthened the position of the Indian National Movement and it is not clear why certain leaders of the Indian people do not want to use it today against England.

#### Polemics between Nehru and Bose.

In the article published by "Bombay Chronicles" on 27<sup>th</sup> July, 1940 Bose was giving a response due to the fact that Nehru called the members of the progressive block as opportunists and fascists. Bose said: "I want to ask Nehru in what he sees the opportunism and fascism of the program of the progressive block. The politics of this block can be right or wrong but this politics is clear and is based on a definite program and inside the block there is no place for hesitating members. The progressive block's members have to experience not only the anger of the British imperialism but also a bureaucracy of our Congress. Besides, they undergo the risk of being excluded from the Congress. I would better call opportunists those who acquire the pose of the "left" but behave like "right" ... Speaking about fascism, can I ask who are fascists? Do we have right to call fascists those who fight against fascists inside and out of the Congress, or it is necessary to blame as fascists those who support the present-day autocratic "supreme commanding" whether by way of open joining to the present-day homogeneous

744

Executive Committee, or by means of rendering secret support to its views and composing its resolutions? Opportunistic line is always a line of the minor resistance. Because by entering the progressive block one is exposed to disturbance, facing difficulties and pursuit while one can live calmly. If the progressive block is the product of the historical necessity and inevitability in our political evolution, it has to move forward despite all our Hamlets, skeptics and fascists”.

**Roman Rolland's letter to Bose.**  
**“Gandhi's Dualism makes him original”.**  
**Nehru should be released at all means.**

Vienna (by air mail)

The world popular French thinker Roman Rollan recently has written to Chandra Bose the following letter, which is of interest because it contains the recalls about political philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and prison confinement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Roman Rollan is writing the following:

“Your book is absolutely necessary for those who wants to draw a clear and halting conception of the history of Indian national movement. You display in it the best qualities of the historian: to be exact: clarity of thought the independence of view.

**Gandhi's Dualism.**

Not sharing all your views I find that the majority of them are well grounded and they make us reconsider our attitude towards the question. What you tell about Gandhi's dualism and his nature made a deep impression on me. Evidently, this dualism makes him so popular. It is desirable that both of its sides were equally developed. But it is clear that one of the sides of Gandhi's dualism – that of the qualities of moral and religious leader, always prevails over the second side, that of the political leader.

But we, people who think, have to fight against the periods of fatigue taking control over us, and indecisiveness to quest the asylum with god or art or independence of spirit which could be far from the battle. Whether we have to fight because our duty at this side of the ocean is to live in this world where the whole mankind is fighting.

I admire your firm political mind which is evident from your book. It is a pity that all talented leaders of the Indian National movement are either imprisoned or exiled. I mean you and Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru should be released by all means, so a movement should be organized in Europe and America. Actually there is a great necessity to create the whole range of centers in order to influence the public opinion of these two continents which is poorly informed or mislead.

The United Press.

From “Advance”, 24 March, 1935.



*Мужик*

**\*РАССЕКРЕЧЕНО\***

Служба внешней разведки РФ 10

00321  
(98)

ТЭ/8

ВЫПИСКА ИЗ ПРОТОКОЛА ДОПРОСА

арестованного Г. М. О. Т. А. Роман.

от 7 февраля 1949 года.

ГАМОТА Роман, 1917 года рождения, урожд. гор. Вены, австриец, австрийский подданный с высшим образованием, бывший президент германской разведки в Иране и ответственный сотрудник 6 управления главного управления имперской безопасности Германии, гауптштурмфюрер СС

Переводчик немецкого языка старший лейтенант КУИ об ответственности за неправильный перевод по ст. 95 УК РСФСР предупреждена.

ВОПРОС: Когда Вы возвратились в Германию с разведывательной работой в Ближнего Востока?

ОТВЕТ: 1 апреля 1943 года. На берлинском вокзал меня встретили сотрудник реферата "Иран" 6 управления главного управления имперской безопасности гауптштурмфюрер СС МАТЕСАН, сотрудник реферата "Иран" Министерства иностранных дел консул-секретарь ХЕТТИНГЕР, директор телеграфного агентства "Трансваан" доктор ШВЕЙДЕР, а также генеральный директор транспортной фирмы "Манкер и К" доктор ВОДЕ.

В течение нескольких дней по приезде в Берлин я посетил рефераты и отделы 6 управления главного управления имперской безопасности и Министерства иностранных дел, в которых в 1940 году я принимал участие в качестве разведывательного агента. Получил письменные задания и оформился на работу в Иран.



В руководстве этих отделов и рефератов находились уже не те лица, с которыми я был непосредственно связан по разведывательной работе в Иране. Преемник ом ИОСТА на посту начальника 6 управления был оберфюрер СС, позднее - бригадфюрер СС ПЕЛЕ НВЕРГ, начальником отдела "Ближний Восток" этого управления вместо ХАГЕНА был оберштурмбаннфюрер СС ГРЭФЕ, а заместителем начальника этого отдела и начальником реферата "Иран" вместо доктора ЗМ был СС-штурмбаннфюрер ПУВАК, Начальником особого реферата "Германия" и отдела информации /ДИС-3/ Министерства иностранных дел, вместо ЛИТЕРА был фон АЛТЕНБУРГ, во главе реферата "Иран" Министерства иностранных дел находился прибывший из Ирана бывший германский посланник в Тегеране ЭТТЕЛЬ, которого впоследствии заменил бывший германский посол в Москве - граф фон дер КУЛЕНБУРГ.

В МИД я был принят ЭТТЕЛЬ и АЛТЕНБУРГОМ, а в 6 управлении главного управления имперской безопасности ПУВАК, ГРЭФЕ и ПЕЛЕ НВЕРГОМ, каждому из которых я доложил о своей разведывательной деятельности и похождениях на Ближнем Востоке, а также об обстановке в Иране.

Затем, как офицер СС, я посетил главное управление войск СС, где был принят заместителем ГИМЛЕРА обергруппенфюрером СС ГЕЙСМЕРОМ.

Все названные начальники приняли меня хорошо, несмотря на то, что никто из них, кроме ЭТТЕЛЯ, раньше меня не знали.

По указанию ПЕЛЕНВЕРГА и ЭТТЕЛЯ я сделал доклад об Иране для сотрудников отделов "Ближний Восток" - МИД'а и управления СД, а также написал для МИД'а и СД подробные письменные доклады о положении в Иране после прихода туда английских войск и о моей деятельности после побега из лагеря интернированных.

Подобный доклад по предложению ГЕЙСМЕРА я передал также в главное управление войск СС.

ВОПРОС: Где вы работали после возвращения из Ближнего Востока?

ОТВЕТ: До 2 мая 1943 года я отдыхал у моей матери в Вене, с 9 мая по 1 октября того же года лечился в санатории христианских заболеланий в гор. Тобинген, и в промежутки до 1 ноября снова находился у матери в Вене.

1-го ноября 1943 года я приступил к работе в Главном и управлении имперской безопасности.



ВОПРОС: Чем Вы занимались в главном управлении имперской безопасности?

ОТВЕТ: Я работал в реферате "I2-6" отдела "С" 6-го управления /сокращенно - VI-C-I-6/.

Указанное управление занималось организацией и руководством разведывательной службой СД во всех странах мира, а отдел "С" - в странах Ближнего Востока.

В соответствии с указаниями ШЕЛЕНБЕРГА, основным моим занятием в 6 управлении главного управления имперской безопасности была подготовка операции "Норма".

В апреле 1944 года КАЛТЕНБРУННЕР сообщил мне, что германским правительством назначен в качестве представителя германской империи при так называемом правительстве "Свободной Индии" во главе с известным индийским националистом БОЗЕ, которое намеревалось немцами совместно с японцами создать после захвата японской армией индийского города Имфал.

В мае 1944 года в связи с тем, что указанный город еще не был взят японцами, я в качестве представителя СД вместе с начальником реферата "Иран" Министерства иностранных дел ШУЛЕНБУРГОМ ездил в Париж для формирования иранского эмигрантского фашистского правительства.

После возвращения из Парижа я продолжал заниматься подготовкой операции "Норма" и выполнением текущей работы в 6 управлении главного управления имперской безопасности, готовясь одновременно к переезду в Индию, однако город Имфал в то время еще не был взят японцами, и моя поездка в Индию не состоялась.

ВОПРОС: Какие указания Вы получили по операции "Норма"?

ОТВЕТ: ШЕЛЕНБЕРГ, на приеме у которого я был вместе с начальником отдела "С" ГРЭФЕ, сказал мне, что в связи с арестом МАЙЕРА и провалом организации "Индия-Иран", а также выброшенных ранее в Иран диверсионных групп, главное управление имперской безопасности наметило выбросить в Иран новую большую группу паравозников во главе со мной, как знатком страны и местного языка. При этом он предупредил меня, что эта операция должна быть проведена лучше и организованнее, чем все предыдущие операции. Срок подготовки указал он - март 1944 года, срок выброски - начало апреля 1944 года.



МЕЛЕНБЕРГ сказал далее, что новая операция условно названа моим именем, но не "Роман", а "Норма" /некоторая перестановка букв сделана в целях конспирации, так как мое имя громко прозвучало в Германии и за ее пределами/.

В первых числах февраля 1944 года, когда 6-му управлению главного управления имперской безопасности стало известно с ~~переходе~~ переходе братьев КАЛКАЙ на сторону англичан и об аресте ХИЛЬДЕ - последнего оплота германской разведки в Кране, и когда немцы получили данные о намерениях союзников открыть второй фронт в Европе, ГРЭБЕ вызвал меня и предложил закончить подготовку операции "Норма" не в апреле 1944 года, как было намечено ранее, а к 7 февраля 1944 года с тем, чтобы не позднее 10 февраля 1944 года первая группа диверсантов была бы уже выброшена в Кран.

В тот же день ГРЭБЕ уехал в командировку в гор. Бад-Тельц /вторая Германия/, где он читал лекции выпускникам специальной школы войск СС, и там он ~~был~~ был убит антифашистами.

Назначенный вместо ГРЭБЕ на должность начальника отдела "СС его заместитель - штурмбаннфюрер СС ШУБАК, а также и сам МЕЛЕНБЕРГ ~~не~~ по неизвестным причинам мне не потребовали от меня выполнения приказа ГРЭБЕ.

К началу апреля 1944 года, т.е. к сроку, указанному МЕЛЕНБЕРГОМ, подготовка операции мной была полностью закончена.

О ходе подготовки операции я еженедельно докладывал ГРЭБЕ и через каждые 15-20 дней - МЕЛЕНБЕРГУ/ как он об этом показывал.

Работу со своей группой я продолжал по плану, который мной составлялся на каждую следующую неделю и утверждался ГРЭБЕ и МЕЛЕНБЕРГОМ.

Однако сроки проведения операции неоднократно передвигались и в конце концов она не была проведена.

Записано с моих слов правильно, мне прочитано в переводе на немецкий язык.

/ГАМОТА/

ДОПРОСИЛ:



ТФ/10

ВЫПИСКА ИЗ ПРОТОКОЛА ДОПРОСА

арестованного ГАМОТА Романа.

от 16 февраля 1949 года.

ГАМОТА Роман, 1917 года рождения, уроженец гор. Вены, австриец, австрийский подданный, с высшим образованием бывш. резидент германской разведки в ~~Иране~~ Иране и ответственный сотрудник 6-го управления главного управления имперской безопасности Германии, гауптштурм-фюрер СС.

ВОПРОС: Что было сделано немцами в отношении создания правительства так называемой "Свободной Индии" о котором Вы упоминали на прошлых допросах?

ОТВЕТ: Работая в 6 управлении главного управления имперской безопасности и от своих сослуживцев в разное время слышал, что еще в начале войны между Германией и Англией немцами было организовано так называемое движение за "освобождение Индии". Это движение, в котором преимущественно участвовали индус-студенты, обучавшиеся в немецких учебных заведениях, возглавлялось известными индийскими деятелями - националистами Сунхас-Чандра БОЗЕ и НАМБИАР, которые с давних пор проживали в Берлине и являлись сторонниками Германии.

После нападения в декабре 1941 года Японии на Пирл-Харбор движение за "освобождение Индии" усилилось и по договоренности БОЗЕ и НАМБИАР с германским правительством в начале 1942 года в Германии был сформирован батальон, который затем реорганизован в полк "Свободная Индия, предназначенный для совместной с немцами и японцами борьбы против англичан за "освобождение" Индии.

Вскоре после этого между РИББЕНТРОПОМ и японским послом в Берлине ОХИМА было достигнуто соглашение о



том, что БОЗЕ для руководства национально-освободительным движением в самой Индии поедет в Токио, а в Берлине для руководства движением за "свободную Индию" в Европе останется НАМБИАР.

На основании этого соглашения, БОЗЕ весной 1942 года выехал в Токио, оттуда после оккупации японцами французского Индо-Китая переехал в Индо-Китай, где под руководством японцев развернул большую антибританскую деятельность за "освобождение" Индии.

В 1944 году было решено немцами и японцами создать правительство "Свободной Индии" во главе с Бове, о чем я впервые узнал 28 мая 1944 года от КАЛТЕНБРУННЕРА.

ВОПРОС: При каких обстоятельствах Вам об этом рассказал КАЛТЕНБРУННЕР?

ОТВЕТ: Получив от начальника 6 управления главного управления имперской безопасности МЕЛЕНБЕРГА указание о поездке в Париж для создания транского эмигрантского правительства и перед своим отъездом во Францию, 28 мая 1944 года поехал в Вену, чтобы навестить своих родственников. Попутно мне МЕЛЕНБЕРГОМ было предложено организовать в Вене отправку в Стамбул германского шпиона франца ВАЗИРИ, о котором я показывал ранее.

По приезде в Вену, утром 28 мая 1944 года я зашел в местный орган СД по адресу: 4-й район Терезианургассе, номера дома не помню /быв. дворец РОТШИЛЬДА/, чтобы сообщить в Берлин о своем прибытии. Затем я пошел к моей матери /Вана, Конпертгассе, 13/. Около 15 часов в тот же день на квартиру к матери пришел посыльный из местного органа СД, который сообщил, что меня срочно вызывают в СД. Оказалось, что меня вызывал КАЛТЕНБРУННЕР, находившийся в то время в Вене, которым я и был тут же принят.

В его кабинете кроме нас никого больше не было.

Перед тем, как начать со мной разговор, КАЛТЕНБРУННЕР предупредил меня о строгой его секретности, затем сказал следующее: "ГИММЕР поручил мне сообщить Вам приятную новость. На днях состоялись секретные переговоры между РИВЕНТРОНОМ и ГИММЕРОМ с одной стороны и его высокопревосходительством, представителем индийского национального движения при германском правительстве - НАМБИАР, с другой стороны, в результате которых достигнуто соглашение о создании всеиндийского национального правительства во главе с Сукхав-Чандра БОЗЕ. Указанное правительство будет сформировано и признано германским правительством немедленно после занятия японскими войсками индийского города Имфал.



При этом, в указанный город сразу же будет направлено германское представительство. Главой этого представительства германской правительство назначило вас, на что НАМБИАР уже дал свое согласие.

КАЛЬТЕНБРУННЕР сказал, что о моем назначении в качестве представителя германской империи при правительстве БОЗЕ он поставит в известность ШЕЛЕНБЕРГА.

2-го мая 1944 года я отправил из Вены германского шпиона ВАЗИРИ и в тот же день поехал в Париж, после чего использовал предоставленный мне отпуск.

2 мая 1944 года я возвратился в 6 управление главного управления имперской безопасности. Просматривая поступившие в реферат "Иран" в мое отсутствие оперативные документы, я обнаружил среди них копию письма на имя ШЕЛЕНБЕРГА из канцелярии ГИММЕРА, в котором сообщалось о решении германского правительства образовать правительство БОЗЕ и о моем назначении в качестве представителя германской империи при нем.

Больше о мероприятиях Германии по индийскому вопросу мне ничего неизвестно.

ВОПРОС: Что Вами было сделано в порядке подготовки в поездке в Индию?

ОТВЕТ: Когда я в июне 1944 года возвратился в 6 управление главного управления имперской безопасности, я добивался приема ШЕЛЕНБЕРГОМ, чтобы получить от него практические указания по Индии, но принят я им не был. Тогда я обратился по этому же вопросу и вновь назначенному вместо ГРЭФЕ начальнику отдела "С" 6 управления главного управления имперской безопасности обертурму банфюреру СС ЧИММЕ. Он оказал мне, что в отношении Индии пока еще ничего нового нет, так как японские войска там успеха не имеют и нет перспектив на то, что город Имфал будет ими взят.

Больше никто из официальных представителей СД по индийским делам со мной не разговаривал.

В МИД меня тоже не вызывали по этому вопросу, однако не теряя надежды на поездку в Индию, я по собственной инициативе готовился к ней. В университетской и других библиотеках Берлина я подобрал литературу по Индии, которую изучал, а также неоднократно встречался с сыном министра английского правительства по делам Индии ЭМЕРИ - ЭМЕРИ Джоном, находившимся в плену у немцев и служившим в войсках СС.



ЭМЕРИ рассказал мне, что из себя представляет Индия, каковы там обычаи и т.д., а также о политике британского правительства в отношении этой страны, о чем он был неплохо осведомлен. Он раньше лично биле со мной своим отцом в Индии и хорошо знал страну. Я имел желание встретиться также с НАМБИАР, однако мне не удалось это осуществить.

ВОПРОС: Что Вам еще известно в отношении БОЗЕ, НАМБИАР и ЭМЕРИ ЭМЕРИ ?

ОТВЕТ: Мне известно, что БОЗЕ до его отъезда в Токио работал профессором в Берлинском университете или в каком-то другом высшем учебном заведении в Берлине.

ЭМЕРИ, оказавшись в 1940 году в плену у немцев, добровольно поступил в войска СС и служил в так называемой английской роте германского добровольческого корпуса СС, где ему было присвоено звание унтерштурмфюрера СС. Командиром указанной роты был мой приятель - гауптштурмфюрер СС ХЕНКЕ, который и познакомил меня с ЭМЕРИ. Встречался я с ЭМЕРИ в конце июня 1944 года в гостинице "Адлон" в Берлине три раза. Со слов ХЕНКЕ, ЭМЕРИ был враждебно настроен к англичанам и открыто выступал против своего отца-министра по делам Индии в кабинете ЧЕРЧИЛЛИ.

Во время войны ЭМЕРИ по заданию СС систематически развезен по разным городам Германии, Франции и других оккупированных немцами стран и выступал на митингах и собраниях местных жителей с критикой английской колониальной политики.

Приметы ЭМЕРИ: 30 лет, среднего роста, стройный, голубые глаза, узкое лицо, худощавый.

Больше в отношении БОЗЕ и ЭМЕРИ, а также НАМБИАР мне ничего неизвестно.

Протокол д. записан с моих слов правильно, мне прочитан в переводе на немецком языке.

/ГАМОТА/



Краткая справка

(90)

99

Пиллер Ханс Адольфович

от 21 января 1946 года.

Пиллер Ханс Адольфович, 1886 г.  
рождения, уроженец Германии,  
г.р. Кельн, чл. Национал-социали-  
стич. партии, с высшим образова-  
нием, член германской партии с 1937  
года и с того же времени  
занимал должность германского  
посланника в Афганистане.  
до момента капитуляции  
Германии.

Вопрос: Когда и где Вы впервые познакомились  
с Кварони?

Ответ: Впервые с Кварони я познакомился  
в 1937 году, в г. Кабуле, в то  
время, когда я прибыл в Афгани-  
стан на пост немецкого посланника.

Вопрос: Перед въездом в Кабуле Вы  
получали инструктивные ука-  
зания в отношении Вашей  
дальнейшей работы в Афганистане  
и сотрудничества с послами  
сир-ах-ах-ах?

Ответ: Будучи в 1937 году назначен

М.У.В.ом Германии на пост ~~посла~~  
 немецкого посланника в Кабуле, а  
 ни от кого никаких и неслыхан-  
 ных указаний не получал,  
 т.к. до этого <sup>продолжал</sup> ~~был~~ <sup>являлся</sup> ~~начальником~~ ~~офицера~~ ~~по~~ ~~связям~~  
~~по связям~~ → являлся тайным  
 советником М.У.В.а Германии  
 по вопросам Берлинского Востока  
 и хорошо был осведомлен  
 в отношении — этих событий. ~~Следовательно~~

Вопрос: Как вы контактировали  
 с вашей работой с посланником  
 сиром — бы?

Ответ: До 1940г. с посланником  
 сиром он в Берлине и  
~~и с ним~~ периодически  
 встречался на официальных  
 приемах.

В 1940г. т.е. вскоре  
 после того, когда Гитлер  
 принял участие на празднике  
 восточных диктаторов ~~сиром~~ ~~сов-~~  
 етстве с германскими ~~руковод-~~



~~и была работа в галереях~~  
 т.е. Кадет Виталий, по сценарию  
 танца был разоблачен в 1943 году  
 за пугливую работу против  
 Советского Союза и вывезен  
 из Ашхабада в Германию  
 где и расстался пугливо  
 на предыдущих годах.  
 Вопрос. ~~Что еще известно о~~  
~~пугливой работе~~

Вопрос

К этому следует добавить,  
 что ~~еще~~ Квартову прина-  
 чалось внести со мной дея-  
 тельное участие в

укрытии ~~и~~ некоего

Боса, который в 1941 году  
 находился на территории  
 Иран. Был арестован и  
 активной разведкой, но  
 по неизвестным причинам  
 прищипан ему вскоре  
 удалено беззастыдно из  
 Европы и переехал  
 делегацию иранско-  
 ашхабадских граждан.  
 Вопрос. Кто такой Бос?



-10- (87) <sup>когда</sup>

Дмитрий После того, ~~как~~ <sup>когда</sup> Бос

это прибыл в Кабул Бос  
сразу обратился ко ~~ли~~  
Квараму ~~за помощью~~, заявив при этом,  
что он является руководителем  
~~антикоммунистической~~ <sup>агентской</sup> ~~экстремистской~~ <sup>политической</sup>  
структуры на территории  
Ирана. ~~Он просил~~ <sup>просил</sup> ~~нас~~

чтобы ~~мы~~ <sup>он</sup> оказал содей-  
ствие выехать из Кабула  
в Берлин. ~~Также~~ По этому  
вопросу я запросил М. Г. В.  
Зерманн, который мне  
предложил помочь Босу  
выехать в Берлин. ~~Ввиду~~  
~~того~~, После разговора с ним  
и Кварам и по указанию ~~Кварам~~  
указание <sup>из М. Г. В.</sup> ~~выдано~~ ~~ему~~

Босу пригласили  
на ~~личное~~ <sup>индивидуальное</sup>  
направление на ~~личное~~  
направление. После

того, когда ~~он~~ <sup>он</sup> Кварам  
выдал пригласительный паспорт  
Босу он был направлен  
и Кварам в Берлин.



Вопрос: Какую РВС и Кваранги представ-  
ляли цель в отряде Боса  
в Беринг?

Ответ: В отряде отрядна Боса в  
Беринг ни у цели, ни у Кваранги  
не было никаких определенных  
цели, мы в этом случае вполне  
видели свою задачу. Кваранги  
Бос в Беринг зашли на

UNCLASSIFIED

Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation 10

85

TF/8

Extracts from minutes of cross-examination of  
the arrested GAMOTA Roman

February 7, 1949

GAMOTA Roman, born in 1917 in Vienna, Austria, Austrian citizen, higher education, former resident spy of German Intelligence in Iran and official of Department #6 of the Reich Security Central Office of Germany, SS Gaupsturmfuhrer.

The interpreter from the German language, *KUSch* 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant has been warned of responsibility for incorrect interpretation under article 95 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.

Question: When did you return to Germany from the Middle East with a spy mission?

Answer: On April 1, 1948. At the Berlin railroad station I was met by the official of the Iran section of the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office, SS Gaupsturmfuhrer MATUSAK; the official of the Iran section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Consulting Secretary HETZINGER; Director of the telegraph agency Transsocio, Doctor SCHNEIDER, and General Director of the transportation company Schenker and Co., Doctor BOJ.

In the first several days upon my arrival in Berlin I visited the sections and branches of the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where, in 1940, I had studied intelligence, had been assigned spy missions and registered for employment in Iran.

The heads of these sections and branches were not the people I had been directly connected with in regard of spying in Iran. IOST's successor, as the Head of the 6<sup>th</sup> Department, was SS Oberfuhrer SCHELENBERG, who later became SS Brigadefuhrer; instead of HAGEN, SS Obersturmbannfuhrer GRAFE was the Head of the Middle East Department; SS Sturmbannfuhrer SCHUBAK was the deputy head of this Department and the Head of the Iran section instead of Doctor EM; Von ALTENBURG, instead of LUTHER, was the Head of the special Germany section and the Information Department /DIS-3/ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Iran section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was headed by the former German envoy to Tehran ETTEL, who was later succeeded by the German Ambassador to Moscow Count Von der SCHULENBERG.



ETTEL and ALTENBURG received me in the Foreign Affairs Ministry; in the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office I was received by SCHUBAK, GRAFE and SCHELENBERG. I reported to each of them about my spying activity and actions in the Middle East, as well as about the situation in Iran.

Then, being an SS officer, I visited the SS Headquarters, where HIMMLER's Deputy, SS Obergruppenfuehrer HEISMEIR, met with me.

All the above-mentioned head officers received me well in spite of the fact that none of them, except ETTTEL, had ever met me before.

As was ordered by SCHELENBERG and ETTTEL, I made a report about Iran for the officials of the Middle East Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and SD Department, and also, for the MFA and SD Department, wrote detailed reports on the situation in Iran, after the English troops had arrived there, and on my activity after the escape from an interment camp.

As was suggested by HEISMEIR, I handed over a detailed report to SS Headquarters.

Question: Where did you work after returning from the Middle East?

Answer: I stayed at my mother's place in Vienna until May 2, 1943. From May 9 through October 1 I underwent medical treatment in a tropical diseases sanitarium in Tübingen, and then again I stayed at my mother's in Vienna until November 1.

I started working in the Reich Security Central Office on November 1, 1948.

Question: What did you do in the Reich Security Central Office?

Answer: I worked in the 12-b section of the S Department of the 6<sup>th</sup> Department /VI-S-I-b/.

The above-mentioned department arranged and coordinated SD intelligence service in all the countries of the world, and the S Department dealt with the Middle East.

As was ordered by SCHELENBERG, my main task in the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office was to prepare the Norm operation.

In April 1944 KALTENBRUNNER informed me that the German government had appointed me the representative of the German Reich in the so-called government of "Free India", headed by the famous Indian nationalist Bose; the Germans



planned to create the government together with the Japanese after the Japanese army captured the Indian city of Imphal.

In May 1944, as the above-mentioned city had not yet been captured by the Japanese, I, as an SD representative, and the head of the Iran section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SCHELENBERG, went to PARIS to form an Iranian emigrant fascist government.

Having returned from Paris, I continued working on the preparation of the Norm operation and attending current issues of the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office, preparing, at the same time, for my going to India. However, Imphal had not been taken over by the Japanese by that time, and my trip to India failed.

Question: What instructions did you receive in regard of the Norm operation?

Answer: SCHELENBERG, who received both me and the C section Head GRAFE, told me that because MEIR had been arrested and the Meliun Iran organization and the saboteur groups earlier deployed in Iran had been unmasked, the Reich Security Central Office planned to send a new large group of parachutists to Iran. The group was to be headed by me as I knew the country and local language. Also he warned me that the operation had to be carried out in a better manner and to be better organized than the previous one. He said the operation was to have been arranged until March 1944; the group was to be deployed early in April 1944.

SCHELENBERG went on to say that the new operation was named after me, though it was not called Roman, but Norm /the position of some letter was changed on purpose, as my name was widely known in Germany and beyond its boundaries/.

In the first several days of February the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of Reich Security Central Office learned that the brothers KALKAI had deserted to the English side and that SCHILTZE, who was the last bulwark of the German intelligence in Iran, had been arrested. When it became known to the Germans that the Allies intended to open a second front in Europe, GRAFE talked to me and suggested that I finish the preparation of the Norm operation not by April 1, 1944, but by February 7, 1944, as was planned earlier, so that not later than February 10, 1944 the first group of saboteurs could be deployed in Iran.

On the same day GRAFE went on business trip to Bad-Telz in the south of Germany, where he delivered lectures to the graduates of the special SS troops school. He was killed by antifascists there.



SS Sturmbannfuehrer SCHUBAK, GRAFE's Deputy, who was appointed Head of the SS section instead of GRAFE, and SCHELENBERG, for unknown reasons, did not demand that I follow GRAFE's orders.

By the beginning of April 1944 - the time specified by SCHELENBERG - I had completed the preparation of the operation.

I reported on the progress of the operation to GRAFE on a weekly basis and notified SCHELENBERG /as he said/ of the progress every 15-20 days.

I continued working with my group according to a plan I had to prepare for each consecutive week. The plan was approved by GRAFE and SCHELENBERG.

However, the time of the operation was constantly shifted further and, after all, it did not take place.

The above, as was told by me, was recorded correctly. The text was read to me in German.

/GAMOTA/

Cross-examined by:

(81)

TF/10

Extracts from minutes of cross-examination of  
the arrested GAMOTA Roman

February 16, 1949

GAMOTA Roman, born in 1917 in Vienna, Austria, Austrian citizen, higher education, former resident spy of German Intelligence in Iran and official of Department #6 of the Reich Security Central Office of Germany, SS Gaupsturmfuhrer.

Question: What did the Germans do about forming the so-called government of Free India, which you mentioned before at the cross-examination?

Answer: While working in the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office, I heard from my fellow-workers at different times that at the beginning of the war the so-called movement for "free India" had been created between Germany and England. This movement, whose participants were mostly Indian students studying in German educational establishments, was headed by the famous Indian figures – nationalist Subhas Chandra Bose and Nambiar, who had been living in Berlin for a long time and supported Germany.

After Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the movement for free India became stronger, and, following Bose's and Nambiar's discussions with the German government, a battalion was formed in Germany. The battalion was later reorganized into the Free India regiment, which was supposed to fight, together with the Germans and Japanese, against the English.

Soon after that RIBBENTROP and the Japanese ambassador in Berlin OSHIMA agreed that BOSE would go to Tokyo to lead, from there, the national liberation movement in India, and NAMBIAR would stay in Europe and lead the movement for free India from Europe.

As was agreed, BOSE went to Tokyo in the spring of 1942; after the Japanese had occupied French Indo-China, he went to Indo-China where, under the Japanese leadership, he started a wide-scale anti-British activity for "the liberation" of India.

In 1944 the Germans and the Japanese decided to form a government of "free India" to be headed by BOSE. I learned about this fact from KALTENBRUNNER on May 28, 1944.



Question: Under which circumstances did KALTENBRUNNER tell you about it?

Answer: Having received from the head of the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office, SCHELENBERG, an order to go to Paris to form an Iranian emigrant government there, I, before going to France, went to Vienna on May 28, 1944 to see my relatives. As I mentioned earlier, at the same time SCHELENBERG suggested that in Vienna I arrange everything for sending the German spy, VASIRI, who was Iranian, to Istanbul.

On coming to Vienna, on May 28, 1944, in the morning, I went to a local SD department, located in District 4, Terezianungasse (I don't remember the number of the house – the former Rotschild's palace), to report about my arrival. Then I went to see my mother /Vienna, Konpertgasse, 13/. At about 3.00 pm of the same day a messenger from the local SD department came to my mother's place to tell me that I was immediately required in SD. It turned out KALTENBRUNNER, who was in Vienna at the time, wanted to see me. He received me immediately.

There was no one in his office but the two of us.

First of all, KALTENBRUNNER warned me that the talk we were going to have was strictly classified, then he went on to say: "HIMMLER asked me to pass a pleasant piece of news on to you. Secret talks between RIBBENTROP and HIMMLER, on the one side, and His Excellency, representative of the Indian national movement in the German government, NAMBIAR, on the other side, took place the other day, as a result of which an agreement was reached to form an all-Indian national government to be headed by Subhas Chandra BOSE. This government will be formed and recognized by the German government immediately after the Japanese occupy the Indian city of Imphal.

German representatives will immediately be sent to this city. The German government appointed you as the head of this representative branch, NAMBIAR has already agreed to that.

KALTENBRUNNER said he would inform SCHELENBERG about my appointment as the representative of the German Reich in BOSE's government.

On May 2, 1944 I sent the German spy VASIRI from Vienna and on the same day I went to Paris, after which I went on holiday.

On May 2, 1944 I returned to the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office. Looking through the documents, which had come to the Iran section while I was on leave, I found a copy of the letter sent to SCHELENBERG from HIMMLER's office. The letter informed about the decision of the German government to form BOSE's government and my appointment as a representative of the German Reich in it.



I do not know anything else about German's activity on the Indian issue.

Question: What did you do to prepare for your trip to India?

Answer: When I returned to the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office in June 1944, I sought to be received by SCHELENBERG to get practical instructions on India from him, but he did not receive me. Then I contacted the newly appointed (instead of GRAFE) head of the S Department of the 6<sup>th</sup> Department of the Reich Security Central Office, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer TCHISCHKE. He told me that nothing was clear yet in regard of India, because the Japanese troops were not successful there, and there was no hope the Indian city of Imphal would be captured by them.

No other SD officials talked to me on the India issues.

I was not called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding that issue either. However, without abandoning hope of going to India, I prepared myself for it. In the University library and other libraries of Berlin I selected some books on India. I studied those books and had numerous meetings with the son of the English Government Minister on India Affairs, EMERY JOHN, who had been captured by the Germans and served in SS troops.

EMERY told me what India was like, about its traditions, etc., as well as about the policy of the British Government toward this country, which he knew quite well. He had been to India together with his father and had a good knowledge of the country. I wanted to meet with NAMBIAR; however, I failed to do so.

Question: What else do you know about BOSE, NAMBIAR and EMERY?

Answer: I know that BOSE, before going to Tokyo, was a professor in Berlin University or in some other higher education establishment in Berlin.

EMERY, who was captured by the Germans in 1940, volunteered to serve in SS troops and was enlisted in the so-called German SS volunteer corps English company, where he got a title of SS Untersturmfuehrer. My friend, SS Gaupsturmfuehrer HEPKE, was the commander of the above-mentioned company. He introduced me to EMERY. I met with EMERY in Adlon hotel in Berlin in the end of June three times. According to HEPKE, EMERY was adverse to the English and openly spoke against his father – Minister on India affairs in CHURCHILL'S cabinet.

During the war, EMERY, following SS orders, systematically traveled to various towns of Germany, France and other countries occupied by the Germans, and spoke at meetings of local residents, criticizing the English colonial policy.



78

EMERY's description: 30 years old, middle height, well-built, blue eyes, narrow face, lean.

I do not know anything else about BOSE, EMERY, or NAMBIAR.

Cross-examination of  
Pilger Hans Adalfovich

January 26, 1946

Pilger Hans Adalfovich, born in 1866 in Cologne, Germany, nationality – German, higher education, since 1937 - member of Fascist party and German envoy in Afghanistan until capitulation of Germany.

Question: Where and when did you get acquainted with Kvaroni?

Answer: I met Kvaroni in Kabul in 1937 for the first time. I had arrived in Afghanistan as a German envoy.

Question: Before going to Kabul, did you get instructions about your further work in Afghanistan and the cooperation with the envoys of the axis countries?

Answer: Having been appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany a German envoy in Kabul, I did not receive any instructions, because, for a long time before that, I had been a secret councilor of MFA of Germany on the Middle East and knew this country very well, that is why I did not need to be instructed.

Question: How did you contact with the envoys of the axis countries?

Answer: Until 1940 I had met with the envoys of the axis countries in Afghanistan at official meetings.

In 1940, soon after Italy had taken part in warfare together with the German army, .....

Vitel was unmasked in 1943 for subversive activity against the Soviet Union and extradited from Afghanistan to Germany, I stated that at the previous cross-examinations.

I can also add that Kvaroni took an active part, together with me, in concealing a Bose, who, in 1941 being in India, was arrested by the English intelligence service. However, somehow he managed to escape from detention and illegally cross the Indian-Afghan border.

Question: Tell us about Bose.

Answer: .... On arriving in Kabul, Bose (then Kvaroni) immediately contacted me and said he was a leader of one of the parties existing on the German territory and that his party was fighting against the English. He asked us to help him go away from Afghanistan. I contacted MFA of Germany about that. MFA allowed me to assist Bose to go to Berlin. Later, Kvaroni did the same. He received instructions



from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy to issue a false Italian passport to Bose in the name of Mazzotti. After Kvaroni had given a false passport to Bose, I and Kvaroni sent him to Berlin.

Question: What was your and Kvaroni's purpose in sending Bose to Berlin?

75 ✓ 203  
**\*РАССЕКРЕЧЕН**

Служба внешней разведки РСФСР

СОБ. СЕКРЕТНО

Москва, 11 декабря 1948 г.

ПО ВОПРОСУ БХАГАТ РАМ

Как Вам известно, правительство Индии предоставило "Сейд-кондукт" /документ на въезд/ как РАСМУССУ, так и ВИТЦЕЛЮ, из германского посольства в Кабуле, которые отозваны в Германию их правительством. Хотя их приготовления к отъезду будут длительными, уход ВИТЦЕЛЯ и РАСМУССА с кабульской сцены основательно изменил ситуацию. Правительство Индии никоим образом не уверено в том, что ПИЛЬГЕР сможет руководить БХАГАТ РАМОМ без риска для безопасности последнего.

Поэтому правительство Индии против посылки обратно в данное время БХАГАТ РАМА. При согласии заинтересованных Ваших учреждений, Индия предлагает пока послать с специальным человеком доклад, который ответит на вопросы, заданные ЧАННРА БОС. В этом докладе также будет дана оценка положения, необходимая, чтобы исправить любое впечатление, которое могло создаться в Берлине благодаря совместным усилиям ВИТЦЕЛЯ и БХАГАТ РАМА о том, что центральный комитет готов поднять общее восстание в Индии в ближайшем будущем.

Далее я хочу сообщить Вам, что заинтересованные учреждения в Индии отправили весьма обстоятельный доклад, касающийся различных сторон дела БХАГАТ РАМА. Надо надеяться, что этот доклад достигнет Москвы примерно 26-30 декабря. Он будет немедленно же по получении передан Вам.

С английского перевел:

ОПЕР.УПОЛ.1 СД.5 ОТДЕЛА 1 УПР.НГТЕ СССР  
СТ.ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ ГОСБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ:

/СЛАВИН/

85 (11)



Top Secret

Moscow, December 11, 1943

Subject: Bhagat Ram

As you are aware, Government of India provided "Safe-Conduct" /exit document/ both to Rassmuss and Vitsel from German Embassy in Kabul, who are revoked to Germany by their Government. Though arrangements for their departure will take long time their departure from Kabul scene has thoroughly changed the situation. Government of India is not sure at all that Pilger will be able to direct Bhagat Ram without any risk to the safety of the latter.

That is why the Government of India is against the current deputation of Bhagat Ram back. Under the agreement of your concerned organisations, currently India proposes to forward a report with a special person, containing replies to Chandra Bos's questions. This report will also contain estimation of the situation to correct any impression, which could take place in Berlin due to joint efforts of Vitsel and Bhagat Ram about the fact that the central committee is in a position to stir up a general rebellion in India in the nearest future.

Further I would like to inform you that the concerned Indian organisations sent quite a detailed report concerning different sides of Bhagat Ram's case. We hope, that this report will reach Moscow approximately on December 26-30. On receipt of the same it will be forwarded to you immediately.

Translated from English:  
Senior Lieutenant of State Security  
Slavin

6

С П Р А В К А

\*РАССЕКРЕЧЕНО\*

Служба внешней разведки РФ 10

№131 от 3-го мая 1942 года "Заман" из Кабула сообщает:

1-го мая состоялась встреча с "Ромом" совместно с "Самой". Беседа продолжалась шесть часов. "Рому" было заявлено, что "Сама" приехал из Москвы и является представителем советской разведки, к которой имеет отношение и "Саман". "Ром" на это ответил, что доволен приездом товарища и рад обсудить с ним все вопросы, связанные с его работой. Передаю содержание беседы в сокращенной стенографической записи.

1. Вопрос: Прежде чем приступить к обсуждению вопросов, я бы хотел выяснить обстоятельства вашего знакомства с БОСОМ, въезда последнего из Индии.

Ответ: Еще до ареста БОСА в Индии последний обратился к партии Кирти-Кисан с заявлением, что дальнейшее пребывание его в Индии невозможно, так как он будет арестован и хотел бы перебраться в Москву. Руководство Кирти-Кисан поручило ЛАРИНУ ("Ачар - Синг") и мне организовать переброску БОСА. Когда в Пеннавере было уже все подготовлено для этой цели, ЛАРИН выехал в Калькуту за БОСОМ. Но последний к этому времени был уже арестован.

Г. Шария  
Г. Отроуцеско  
Составитель  
вербовки Расмуса  
И. В. 421. Фигин



**\*РАССЕКРЕЧЕНО\***

перевод с английского

ПРОЕКТ

Служба внешней разведки РФ 10

СОБЕРШЕННО СЕКРЕТНО.

ДЕЛО БАГХАТ РАМА /он же РАМАТ ХАН, он же Р.Х./

Ниже следует сводка сведений, полученных о БАГХАТ РАМЕ на совещании представителей I.P.I., I.I.S. и M.I.5 в Оксфорде 12-13 марта 1943г. Она основана на заметках, сделанных в течение несколько сбивчивого изложения всего этого дела и подробностей, и поэтому нельзя ручаться за полную ее точность. Я надеюсь, что мне удастся добыть длинный доклад, изготовленный I.P.I. по этому поводу.

БАГХАТ РАМ близкий друг и сторонник Субхада БОЗЕ и поэтому связан с блоком "ФОРД" и РАБОЧЕ-КРЕСТЬЯНСКОЙ ПАРТИЕЙ. В конце 1940г. БАГХАТ РАМ помогал БОЗЕ бежать из Калькутты, через Кабул в Берлин. Он смог сделать это, благодаря тому, что, хотя и будучи индусом, он очень хорошо знает пограничные провинции и может сойти за магометанина. Поэтому ему и удалось перебросить БОЗЕ через границу. Перед тем как уехать из Индии, БОЗЕ заявил, что намерен связаться с МОСКВОЙ для продвижения разработки своих антибританских планов. Но когда он попал в Кабул, то в действительности отправился в германскую миссию, а не в русскую, и предложил там свои услуги, заявив, что хочет поехать в БЕРЛИН. Однако, встретились затруднения в смысле получения транзитной визы через СССР и случайно этот вопрос разрешили итальянцы, которые выдали БОЗЕ итальянский паспорт на фамилию МАЦЕОТТА /который фактически являлся итальянским радио-специалистом в итальянской миссии/, и по этому паспорту русские выдали транзитную визу. Из всей этой истории неясно, имели ли они хоть какое-нибудь представление о том, что этот паспорт был фальшивым.

19.1.43. БОЗЕ выехал из Кабула в Берлин, через Россию. БАГХАТ РАМ остался в Кабуле в качестве представителя БОЗЕ и принял имя РАМАТ ХАНА, которое начало появляться в итальянских документах.



(71)

из Кабула. Вскоре он вернулся в Бенгалию вместе с ГАНГУЛИ, который должен был готовить диверсионные акты. Затем БАГХАТ РАМ вернулся в Кабул в сопровождении ГАНГУЛИ и человека по имени СОДИ ~~хехххх~~ и разговаривал с итальянским послом КВАРОНИ.

Тогда БАГХАТ РАМ впервые узнал о том, что БОЗЕ отправился в БЕРЛИН, а не в МОСКВУ. Его это поразило, но поскольку тогда Германия и Россия еще не находились в состоянии войны друг с другом, он не стал принимать никаких положительных мер. После еще одной поездки в Индию, во время которой СОДИ оставался в Кабуле, БАГХАТ РАМ вернулся и опять имел беседу с итальянцами. При этом присутствовал также германский торговый атташе в Кабуле ~~РАВМУСС~~ который до войны был в Калькутте и был послан в Кабул, очевидно, просто для ведения там разведки и пропаганды. БАГХАТ РАМУ было приказано развивать дальше связи, которые немцы имели раньше с племенами на северо-западной границе, в частности с Иппским ФАКИРОМ. Он вернулся в Индию и имел совещание со своими друзьями из РАБОЧЕ-КРЕСТЬЯНСКОЙ ПАРТИИ в Калькутте. Они согласились с тем, что когда он вернется в Кабул он должен будет связаться <sup>также</sup> с русскими, как с немцами, поскольку РАБОЧЕ-КРЕСТЬЯНСКАЯ ПАРТИЯ была прежде всего лояльна по отношению к МОСКВЕ и не стремилась работать для немцев без согласия русских. Он вернулся в Кабул вскоре после 22-го июня, привезя с собой длинный доклад, <sup>для отвода глаз,</sup> изготовленный РАБОЧЕ-КРЕСТЬЯНСКОЙ ПАРТИЕЙ. Он был вручен итальянцам, и самая его суть появилась в видержках в *Д. Ж. з.*

БАГХАТУ РАМУ было очень трудно связаться с русской миссией, но случайно он смог это сделать, повстречавшись со старым своим другом УТАМАНДОМ, индусом из левого крыла, с которым он познакомился в тюрьме. УТАМАНДУ удалось связать БАГХАТ РАМА с русскими, которым было изложено все положение.

Тем временем было решено, чтобы немцы взяли на себя цели



ком от итальянцев руководство БАГХАТ РАМСМ. Для этого имелись две причины: во-первых, жена БАРАНИ была русская, и немцев это несколько расстраивало, и во-вторых, благодаря поддержки итальянцами АМАНУЛЛИ, ~~Мурто~~ было считаться ~~политическим~~ <sup>политическим</sup> осложнением.

Русские тогда решили, чтобы БАГХАТ РАМ ехал обратно в Индию, потому что положение в Кабуле становилось все напряженнее, и во время схватки афганцы убили двух германских агентов. Но перед отъездом ему были даны инструкции ни в коем случае не чинить препятствий военной работе англичан. Ему было велено также представить, по своем возвращении, донесение русским прежде чем отправиться к немцам или итальянцам. Поэтому БАГХАТ РАМ и СОДИ отправились в Лагору в сентябре 1941г., получив от немцев и итальянцев очень крупную сумму денег. Они встретились со своими друзьями из РАБОЧЕ-КРЕСТЬЯНСКОЙ ПАРТИИ в Калькутте и рассказали им, что русские одобрили их план.

В октябре БАГХАТ РАМ вернулся в Кабул с большим фальшивым докладом, сфабрикованным РАБОЧЕ-КРЕСТЬЯНСКОЙ ПАРТИЕЙ. Русские одобрили этот доклад, который был затем передан устно и в чрезвычайно сгущенных красках РАЗМУССУ, пришедшему от него в восторг. Суть его была затем передана по телеграфу итальянцами и появилась в ~~8.7.42~~ БОЗЕ прислал инструкции продолжать работу, но приказал БАГХАТ РАМУ оставаться пока в Кабуле.

Еще одна поездка в Индию, в конце 1941г., дала еще один фиктивный доклад, который попал к немцам в январе 1942г. На этот раз БАГХАТ РАМ виделся с германским военным атташе ВИТЦЕЛЕМ. ВИТЦЕЛ пердал ему тогда список военных командований, дислокаций и т.д. по Индии, составленный еще до войны, и велел ему исправить его соответственно настоящему времени. Его проинструктировали относительно кода и шифра и сказали, чтобы он пользовался радиопередачами станции АЗАД-ХИНДУСТАНИ из БЕРЛИНА для пересылки инструкций в Индию. Он получил также инструкции в отношении диверсион-



84  
ной работы.

Он совершил еще одну поездку в Индию в мае мес. и по своем возвращении в Кабул узнал, что УТАМЧАНД был арестован афганцами, выслан в Пешавар, где его арестовали англичане. Ни его отъезд, ни его арест не были непосредственно связаны с настоящей его деятельностью, относительно которой не были осведомлены ни афганцы, ни мы сами. Он был выслан в связи с общим движением за чистку Кабула от нежелательных и революционных элементов и был арестован в Индии по тем же причинам.

Арест УТАМЧАНДА означал потерю БАГХАТ РАМОМ своей единственной связи с русской миссией. Он не отваживался пойти туда открыто, но случайно встретил другого своего друга, которого и попросил связать его с русскими. Тогда БАГХАТ РАМ предложил русским, чтобы они связались с англичанами, ~~и тогда~~ <sup>на что</sup> они смогли бы снабжать его военными сведениями, которых просили немцы и которые БАГХАТ РАМУ было бы чрезвычайно трудно добывать нормальным путем. Русские заявили, что обсудят этот вопрос. Тем временем ..... послали его обратно в Индию -- готовить возможное вторжение немцев. В частности он должен был выбрать подходящие пункты для спуска парашютистов.

Когда он вернулся в Кабул, ему сказали, что русские разговаривали с англичанами, и теперь ведутся переговоры. Ему было также сказано, что в случае если бы его арестовали он должен попросить свидания с британским офицером, сказать ему, кто он такой, и просить его снестись с главным штабом в Дели.

Мотивы обращения русских к англичанам не вполне ясны. Отчасти ими, кажется, руководило искреннее желание ~~хххххххх~~ использовать это дело как следует против немцев, причем они теперь понимали, что для этого им понадобится сотрудничество англичан, но на них повлиял также арест УТАМЧАНДА, освобождения которого они стремились добиться.

БАГХАТ РАМ затем вернулся в Индию с инструкциями развивать



свою работу вообще и в частности попытаться найти двух заслуживающих доверия агентов для поездки в Бирму.

29.11.42г. БАГХАТ РАМ был арестован в Индии во время самого обыкновенного налета, вместе с четырьмя или пятью другими лицами. Он последовал данным ему инструкциям, и было послано предупреждение в Дели. Когда обнаружилось, что он в действительности работал для русских, а не для немцев, его отпустили на свободу и после тщательного рассмотрения дела послали обратно в Кабул с инструкцией рассказать обо всем русским, что он, кажется, и сделал. Немцам же он рассказал следующую выдуманную историю: он сказал им, что его арестовали вместе с шестьюстами другими лицами, кажется, в Пешаваре, после совершения широкого и удачного диверсионного акта, но что, "благодаря какой-то оплошности", ему удалось бежать. Насколько видно из *D. I. 3*, немцы, повидимому, вполне ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ согласились со всем этим, вместе с фантастическим донесением, которое было привезено им, относительно его обширной диверсионной организации в Индии, работающей через ЕЛОК "ФОРУОРД" /повидимому, теперь деятельность ЕЛОКА "ФОРУОРД" сводится ~~xxxxx~~ почти к нулю/.

Вдобавок к этому рассказу I.P.I. упомянула также о других пунктах, касающихся этого дела.

БАГХАТ РАМ убежден в том, что у немцев нет другого квалифицированного агента, работающего в Индии. Нет никакого сомнения, ~~в том~~ что у них очень много членов племен ездит взад и вперед через границу с самыми незначительными поручениями, но он уверен в том, что не существует ничего другого, подобного его национальной организации.

Русские добровольно передали англичанам некоторое количество сведений по этому делу, хотя из заявлений I.P.I. было крайне непонятно -- что именно они передали, когда это было передано и, особенно, как они это сделали. Когда послом был КРИППС, ему передавались некоторые документы о немецких агентах в Ка-



буде, но они, повидимому, не были связаны с делом БАГХАТ РАМА. В мае 1942 г. русский посланник в Кабуле передал англичанам некие сведения относительно "РАМАТ ХАНА", которого мы смогли ~~установить~~ установить, как БАГХАТ РАМА. Впервые же мы как следует узнали обо всем этом деле из заявлений УТАМЧАНДА и БАГХАТ РАМА.

Теперь оказывается, что русские очень добиваются освобождения УТАМЧАНДА, которого они намерены послать обратно в Кабул. Это кажется совершенно непонятным, поскольку УТАМЧАНД будет арестован сейчас же по своем прибытии; ~~но~~ но, вероятно, тут имеется какая-нибудь более тонкая причина, которую I. P. I. не понимает.

Давая нам сведения по делу БАГХАТ РАМА, русские попросили у нас также, взамен, ~~какие-либо~~ имеющихся у нас сведений об их дальневосточной границе. Мы заявили им, - кажется совершенно правильно, - что у нас таких сведений не имеется. Русские, видимо, остались чрезвычайно недовольны таким ответом.

Самым серьезным в нынешнем положении является то обстоятельство, что БОЗЕ находится сейчас на германской подводной лодке на пути в Японию. Полагают, что если он попадет в Японию, то ему, возможно, удастся связаться со своей собственной партией в Индии, БЛОКОМ "ФОРУОРД", и он, таким образом, прежде всего, обнаружит, что всей колоссальной организации, ~~которую создал БАГХАТ РАМА~~ <sup>созданной им</sup> по его собственным словам, на деле не существует, и что, поэтому, все ~~дело является чистым шантажом~~. Адмиралтейство, кажется, хочет из-за этого в момент, когда японское военное судно будет брать его в плен, - Если он осуществит, - то это очень хороший план, ~~который~~ в особенности несколько он не подвергнет опасности всю организацию БАГХАТ РАМА, которой немцы смогут заправлять без БОЗЕ.

13.3.43.

Примеч. переводч.: Последние две фразы, видимо, зачеркнуты в тексте.

-----00000-----

Перевела: Л. Орлова  
10/УП-42г.



66 203  
**\*РАССЕКРЕЧЕНО\***

Служба внешней разведки РФ 18

СОВ. СЕКРЕТНО

Москва, 11 декабря 1948 г.

ПО ВОПРОСУ БХАГАТ РАМ

Как Вам известно, правительство Индии предоставило "Сейф-кондукт" /документ на въезд/ как РАСМУССУ, так и ВИТЦЕЛЮ, из германского посольства в Кабуле, которые отозваны в Германию их правительством. Хотя их приготовления к отъезду будут длительными, уход ВИТЦЕЛЯ и РАСМУССА с кабульской сцены основательно изменил ситуацию. Правительство Индии никоим образом не уверено в том, что ПИЛЬГЕР сможет руководить БХАГАТ РАМОМ без риска для безопасности последнего.

Поэтому правительство Индии против посылки обратно в данное время БХАГАТ РАМА. При согласии заинтересованных Ваших учреждений, Индия предлагает пока послать с специальным человеком доклад, который ответит на вопросы, заданные ЧАНЕРА БОС. В этом докладе также будет дана оценка положения, необходимая, чтобы исправить любое впечатление, которое могло создаться в Берлине благодаря совместным усилиям ВИТЦЕЛЯ и БХАГАТ РАМА о том, что центральный комитет готов поднять общее восстание в Индии в ближайшем будущем.

Далее я хочу сообщить Вам, что заинтересованные учреждения в Индии отправили весьма обстоятельный доклад, касающийся различных сторон дела БХАГАТ РАМА. Надо надеяться, что этот доклад достигнет Москву примерно 26-30 декабря. Он будет немедленно же по получении передан Вам.

С английского перевел:

ОПЕР.УПОЛ.1 СТОД.5 ОТДЕЛА 1 УПР.НКТБ СССР  
СТ.ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ ГОСБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ:

/СЛАВИН/

равноправных партнеров в мировой войне. Благодаря безрассудству лидеров индийского Конгресса, Черчилль и Эмери добились успеха. Лидеры Конгресса (включая Неру) не понимали, что война эта сама по себе является новым самостоятельным и сильным фактором, что принять активное участие в этой вооруженной борьбе значит получить оружие, которое можно будет обратить против поработителей - империалистов. Они требовали независимости, как готового продукта. У Черчилля было превосходное оправдание: Криппсу не удалось выполнить свою миссию. Черчилль и Эмери пытались убедить английский и американский народы в зловещих умыслах индийского национального Конгресса, но в середине 1942 г. давление стало возрастать. Тогда Черчилль-Эмери использовали козырь, который дали им в руки лидеры Конгресса. Конгресс на своем заседании в августе 1942 г. недвусмысленно заявил, что он желает принять участие в вооруженной борьбе союзников против фашистов на Востоке и Западе, но для того, чтобы быть в состоянии осуществить это намерение, Конгрессу нужна власть, надо создать национальное правительство, в котором будут представлены все партии. Они сделали ошибку: в конце резолюции они заявили, что если английское правительство будет игнорировать это требование, то Конгресс свободен предпринять соответствующее выступление. Правительство арестовало лидеров. Оно знало, что в отсутствии лидеров, члены "пятой колонны", т.е. блока "Вперед" и социалистической партии сумеют одурачить разгневанный народ. Произошли августовские беспорядки, которые были широко использованы правительством для дискредитации Конгресса за пределами Индии.

Что касается требования независимости, то англичане вновь и вновь твердили, что если бы в Индии установилось единство, то английское правительство предоставило бы ей независимость. Конечно, это пустой предлог, но об"единение двух крупных индийских общин



## INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

1. The number of members. Indian Trade Unions enroll more than 1 mln. members.

2. Trade Union organisations. Before 1926-1927 in India there were a few Trade Unions, dragging out a miserable existence: in Bombay (N.M. Joshi), Madras (Vadia Shiva Rao), Calcutta (sailors' Trade Union), in North-Western railway road. At this time, the first communists appeared in Trade Unions of Bombay, the major textile centre of India. They had to struggle simultaneously with the police, manufacturers and reformist leaders. They also penetrated into the Trade Union of the Great Peninsular and Central Indian railway workers. Communists were the leaders of the major strikes of railway workers in Liloa and at Calcutta jute factories. This was the main reason for rigging Mirut trial against communist leaders on imputation them of the plot (1929-1930). Lack of communists weakened the work in Calcutta. But in Bombay Trade Union movement took deep root. Though being of the moderate trend, N.M. Joshi appreciated communists and their selfless devotion to the cause of the working people. He started cooperating with them and now our opponents call him communists' protege.

a) Textile industry. Active trade union work began only after establishing of "Girni Kamgar Union" (trade union of textile wokers) in Bombay.

Iftikharudin (Chairman of Pendjab Congress) Purusottam Das Tandan expressed strong hatred to nazism and sympathy for the Soviet Union. But it was not of any significance for Vallabhai Patel and other right leaders, they rejected Nehru's point of view. The same disagreements were observed in regard to the personnel. But the events under Stalingrad changed the whole situation.

2. Groups inside the Congress. When Japan captured Burma and reached Bengal borders, three groups inside the Congress were evidently pleased with this fact: high command (Vallabhai, Patel and others), Congress members - socialists and the block "Forward" (Subhas's adherents). Indian industrialists were concerned, that if the British had to leave Bengal they would pursue the policy "let the enemy inherit the fire" and destroy their plants. Bourgeoisie protested against such a policy, Gandhi criticised it too. But Nehru, peasants' leaders and some right-wingers came out for the struggle with Japanese fascists and defence of India. Nehru also spoke about the armed guerrilla war.



Ghandi was of opinion that the British must arrange defence of India and the possible resistance must be shown to Japanese.

After the fast fall of Singapoore (the so called English inaccessible fortress in the East) and Burma, American Government and British people put stronger pressure upon the British Government. Arch imperialist Cherchill and Emeri very unwillingly deputed Sir Stafford Kripps to settle the Indian issue (at the beginning of 1942) in order to make it possible to turn India into a powerful military base against Japan. Cherchill and Emeri were consistent opponents of India's ideals. They wanted to deceive British and American people who wished India to be one of the equal partners in the world war. Due to the recklessness of the leaders of the Indian Congress, Chèrchill and Emeri succeeded. The leaders of the Congress (including Nehru) did not realise that the war itself was a new independent and strong factor and to take an active part in this armed struggle meant to get weapons which might be directed against oppressors-imperialists. They demanded independence as a ready product. Chercill had an excellent excuse: Kripps could not fulfill his mission. Cherchill and Emeri tried to persuade British and American people in malicious intents of Indian National Congress, but in the middle of 1942 the pressure was growing. Then Cherchill-Emeri played the trump-card given to them by the Congress leaders. In August 1942 at the meeting of the Congress it was declared in the most unambiguous manner that the Congress was willing to participate in the armed struggle of the allies against fascists in the East and in the West. But in order to realise this intention it was necessary for the Congress to gain the power and to constitute national Government with representatives of all the parties. They made a mistake: at the end of the resolution they declared that in case the British Government ignored this demand, the Congress was free to undertake the relevant action. The Government arrested the leaders. The Government knew that in the absence of the leaders, members of the "Fifth Colomn", i.e. block "Forward" and the socialist party would be able to fool infuriated people. August events were widely usedby the Government for discreditingthe Congress beyond India.

Regarding the demand for independence, the British repeated over and over again that had there been any unity in India, the British Government would grant India independence. Of course, it was just an excuse, but unification of two major Indian communities



Certificate No. 131 dt. 08.05.1942 "Zaman" from Kabul informed as follows:

On the 1st of May a joint meeting was held with "Rom" and "Sasha". The meeting lasted 6 hours. "Rom" was told that "Sasha" came from Moscow and is a representative of the Soviet intelligence service, with which "Saman" was dealing. "Rom" answered that he was glad to meet his friend and to discuss all the issues, related to his work. This is a short-hand content of their talk.

1. Question: Before our discussions I would like to find out the circumstances under which you met BOS, and his departure from India.

2. Reply: Even before BOS's arrest in India, the latter addressed Kirti-Kisan party stating that his further stay in India is not possible as he would be arrested and would like to transfer to Moscow. Kirti-Kisan leaders encharged Larkin (Achar-Sing) and me to arrange his transfer. When all the arrangements were finalised in Peshaver, Larkin left for Calcutta to take BOS. But the latter had been already arrested by this time.

Translation from English  
DRAFT

Top secret

Case of Baghat Ram /or Ramat Han, or R.H./

Below is the information, received about Baghat Ram at the meeting of representatives of I.P.I., S.I.S. and M.I.5 which was held in Oxford on March 12, 1943. It is based on the notes, made during the inconsistent statement of this case and details. That is why I cannot guarantee its exactness. I hope that I will manage to obtain a long report, made by I.P.I. in this regard.

Baghat Ram is a close friend and adherent of Subhaz Boze. That is why he is connected with the block "Forward" and the Party of workers and peasants. At the end of 1940 Baghat Ram helped Boze to escape from Calcutta via Kabul to Berlin. He could do it due to the fact that though Indian, but knowing border provinces very well he could be treated as a Mohammedan. Therefore, he managed to take Boze across the border. Before leaving India, Boze stated that he intended to get in touch with Moscow for promotion of his plans against Britain. But in fact reaching Kabul,



instead of the Russian Mission he went to the German Mission and offered his services there, saying that he wanted to go to Berlin. However, it was difficult to obtain transit visa via USSR, but unexpectedly Italians resolved this problem and issued an Italian passport to Boze for the name of Matseotta /who was actually an Italian radio specialist at the Italian Mission/. To this passport Russians issued a transit visa to him. It is not clear, if they were aware of the fact that he had a forged passport.

19.01.41 Boze left Kabul and went to Berlin via Russia. Bai Hat Ram stayed in Kabul as Boze's representative under the name of Ramat Han, which began to appear in the Italian D.J.'s. Soon he returned to Bengal together with Ganguli, who was to arrange acts of sabotage. Afterwards, Baghat Ram came back to Kabul, accompanied by Ganguli and a man, Sodi by name, where he had talks with Italian Ambassador Kwaroni.

It was then that Baghat Ram first found out that Boze went to Berlin instead of Moscow. He was surprised, but since there was no war between Germany and Russia at that time, he did not take any positive actions. After another trip to India, during which Sodi was staying in Kabul, on his return Baghat Ram spoke again to the Italians. This meeting was also attended by Rasmuss, German Trade Attache to Kabul. Before the war he was in Calcutta and was sent to Kabul perhaps just to carry out intelligence service and propaganda. Baghat Ram was ordered to further develop previous German relations with the tribes in the North-Western border, in particular Ippsky Fakir. He returned to India and had a meeting with his friends from Workers and Peasants' Party in Calcutta. They came to the agreement, that when he returned to Kabul he would have to get in touch both with the Russians and Germans as the Workers and Peasants' Party was very loyal to Moscow and was not eager to work for Germans without approval of Russians. He returned to Kabul soon after June 22 with a long report which was made by the W&P's Party just as a blind. It was handed over to the Italians and its gist appeared in D.J.'s.

It was very difficult for Baghat Ram to get in touch with the Russian Mission. But by chance he met his old Indian jail-friend Utamchand, left-winger who arranged linking Baghat Ram with the Russians. The whole situation was explained to the Russians.

Meanwhile, it was decided, that the Germans would take leadership from Italians over Bhagat Ram. There were two reasons for this. Firstly, Kwaroni's wife was a Russian and the Germans were upset by it and secondly, due to support given to Amanulla by



the Italians it was necessary to take into account possible political complications.

The Russians took the decision that Bhagat Ram would go back to India as the situation in Kabul was getting more and more tense and during the fight the Afghan killed two German agents. Before the departure he was instructed not to put obstacles to the military work of the British. He was also ordered on his return to submit a report to the Russians before joining the Germans or Italians. That is why, having received a very big amount of money from Germans and Italians, Baghat Ram and Sodi set off to Lagora in September, 1941. They told their friends from W&P's Party in Calcutta that the Russians had approved their plan.

In October Baghat Ram came back to Kabul with a long forged report fabricated by the W&P's Party. The Russians approved this report and it was later conveyed verbally in extremely exaggerated manner to Rasmuss, who was very delighted. Later, its content was wired to the Italians and appeared in D.J.'s. Boze sent instructions to continue work, but ordered Baghat ram to stay in Kabul so far.

Another trip to India at the end of 1941 yielded another forged report, which reached the Germans in January, 1942. That time Baghat Ram met Vitsel, a German military attache. Vitsel handed him over a list of India's military headquarters, dislocations etc., which was worked out even before the war and told him to correct it according to that time. He received instructions regarding the code and cipher and told him to use the radio station AZAD - HINDUSTANI from Berlin to send the instructions to India. He also received instructions regarding sabotage actions.

He made another trip to India in May and on returning to Kabul he found out that Utamchand had been arrested by the Afghans and deported to Peshawar where he was arrested by the British. Neither his deportation nor his arrest was related to his real activity which was not known either to the Afghans or to us. He was deported in connection with general cleaning of Kabul from undesirable and revolutionary elements and was arrested in India due to these reasons.

Utamchand's arrest meant for Baghat Ram loss of his single link with the Russian Mission. He did not dare to go there openly, but by chance he met another friend of his and asked to link him with the Russians. Then Baghat Ram proposed the Russians to get in touch with the British and thus to enable them to provide him with the military information, which the Germans were interested in. To obtain this information by another way was extremely difficult for



Baghat Ram. The Russians stated that they were going to discuss this issue. Meanwhile, .....

sent him back to India to make arrangements for possible invasion of the Germans.

In particular, he was to find appropriate points for parachute landing.

When he returned to Kabul, he was told that the Russians had spoken to the British and the talks were going on. He was also told, that in case he was arrested he would have to ask for a meeting with a British officer, to reveal himself and to request to get him in touch with the Headquarters in Delhi.

The reasons for address of the Russians to the British are not quite clear. They were guided partly by a sincere wish to use this case against the Germans and then they realised that for this purpose they would require cooperation with the British. But they were also under the influence of Utamanchand's arrest and they tried to achieve his release.

Then, Baghat Ram returned to India with the instructions to develop his work in general and in particular to try to find two trustworthy agents for the trip to Burma.

On 29.11.42 Baghat Ram was arrested in India during a regular raid together with four or five other people. He followed the given instructions and the warning was sent to Delhi. When it was found out that in fact he was working for the Russians but not for the Germans, he was liberated and after careful study of the case, was sent back to Kabul with the instructions to tell the Russians about everything. He told the Germans the following fabricated story: he told them that he had been arrested together with six hundred of other people, probably in Peshawar after committing a wide successful act of sabotage, but "due to some negligence" he managed to escape. According to D.J.'s, the Germans quite agreed with all this together with a fantastic report, which he brought, regarding his wide sabotage organisation in India, working through the block "Forward" /most likely now the activity of the block "Forward" is almost equal to zero/.

In addition to this story, I.P.I. also mentioned about other points related to this case.

Baghat Ram is confident that the Germans have not any other qualified agent, working in India. No doubt, that they have very many tribe members who cross the border to and fro with minor assignments, but he is sure that there is nothing similar to his national organisation.



The Russians provided voluntarily the British with some information about this case. Though from I.P.I. statements it was not clear at all: what they sent, when they sent and in particular, how they did it. When Kripps was an Ambassador, certain documents regarding German agents in Kabul were forwarded to him. But probably, they were not related to Baghat Ram's case. In May, 1942 Russian Envoy in Kabul handed over certain information regarding "Ramat Hana" (whom we could ascertain as Baghat Ram) to the British. For the first time we got proper information about all this the statements of from Utamchand and Baghat Ram.

Then it turned out that the Russians were seeking after release of Utamchand, whom they intended to send back to Kabul. It does not seem to be clear at all as Utamchand will be arrested on his arrival immediately. Most likely, there is another more delicate reason which is not clear to I.P.I.

In exchange for the information about the case of Baghat Ram, the Russians requested us to provide them information regarding their Far Eastern border. Our reply that this information is not available with us seems to be quite correct. It seems that the Russians were not satisfied with such a reply at all.

The most serious in this situation is the fact that Boze is now on the way to Japan aboard German submarine. It is understood, that if he reaches Japan perhaps he will manage to get in touch with his own Party in India, block "Forward" and thus he will find out that in fact there is no such huge organisation, fabricated by Baghat Ram and all this is just a blackmail. The Admiralty, probably, is going to take him at the moment when the Japanese military ship will be taking him out from the submarine. Provided it is feasible, it is a very good plan, as it will not jeopardize Baghat Ram's organisation, which the Germans will be able to manage without Boze.

13.3.43

Interpreter's note: the last two lines are most  
probably crossed in the text

57

Top Secret

Moscow, December 11, 1943

Subject: Bhagat Ram

As you are aware, Government of India provided "Safe-Conduct" /exit document/ both to Rassmuss and Vitsel from German Embassy in Kabul, who are revoked to Germany by their Government. Though arrangements for their departure will take long time their departure from Kabul scene has thoroughly changed the situation. Government of India is not sure at all that Pilger will be able to direct Bhagat Ram without any risk to the safety of the latter.

That is why the Government of India is against the current deputation of Bhagat Ram back. Under the agreement of your concerned organisations, currently India proposes to forward a report with a special person, containing replies to Chandra Bos's questions. This report will also contain estimation of the situation to correct any impression, which could take place in Berlin due to joint efforts of Vitsel and Bhagat Ram about the fact that the central committee is in a position to stir up a general rebellion in India in the nearest future.

Further I would like to inform you that the concerned Indian organisations sent quite a detailed report concerning different sides of Bhagat Ram's case. We hope, that this report will reach Moscow approximately on December 26-30. On receipt of the same

it will be forwarded to you immediately.

Translated from English:  
Senior Lieutenant of State Security  
Slavin



## ИНДИЙСКИЕ ПРОФСОЮЗЫ

1. Число членов. Индийские профсоюзы насчитывают свыше 1 миллиона членов.
2. Профсоюзные организации. До 1926-1927 гг. в Индии было несколько влиятельных жалкое существование профсоюзов: в Бомбее (Н.М. Джоши), Мадраса (Вадиа Шива Рао), Калькутте (профсоюз моряков), на Северо-западной железной дороге. В это время в профсоюзах появились первые коммунисты - сначала в Бомбее, крупнейшем текстильном центре Индии. Им приходилось одновременно бороться и с полицией, и с фабрикантами, и с реформистскими лидерами. Они проникли также и в профсоюз железнодорожников Великой Полуостровной и Центрально-индийской жел. дороги. Коммунисты руководили крупными стачками железнодорожников в Лилоа и на джутовых фабриках в Калькутте - это и было главной причиной того, что против видных коммунистов был инсценирован мирутский процесс по обвинению в заговоре (1929-1930 гг.). Отсутствие коммунистов ослабило работу в Калькутте, но в Бомбее профсоюзное движение пустило крепкие корни. Н.М.Джоши, хотя сам был умеренного направления, ценил коммунистов, их самоотверженное служение делу трудового народа. Он начал сотрудничать с ними и ... наши противники называют его теперь ставленником коммунистов.

а) Текстильная промышленность. Активная профсоюзная работа началась лишь после того, как был организован "Гирни Камгар Юнион" (профсоюз текстильщиков) в Бомбее. Почва была подготовлена много-

Ифтиххарудин (председатель Пенджабского конгресса) Пурусоттам Дас Тандан высказали сильную ненависть к нацизму и симпатию к Советскому Союзу. Но для Валлабхай Пателя и других правых лидеров это не имело никакого значения, они отвергали точку зрения Перу. Что касается кадров, то и здесь наблюдались такие же разногласия. Но то, что произошло под Сталинградом сразу изменило всю обстановку.

2. Группы внутри Конгресса. Когда Япония завладела Бирмой и достигла границ Бенгалии, внутри Конгресса три группы были явно довольны этим: верховное командование (Валлабхай Патель и др.) члены Конгресса - социалисты и блок "Вперед" (приверженцы Субхас Госварме). Индийские промышленники боялись, что англичане, следуя политике "пусть врагу достанется пожарище", будут разрушать их заводы, если им придется уходить из Бенгалии; буржуазия протестовала против такой политики, Ганди тоже критиковал ее, но Перу, руководители крестьянства и некоторые правые были за борьбу с японскими фашистами и оборону Индии. Перу говорил также о вооруженной партизанской борьбе. Ганди стоял на той точке зрения, что англичане должны организовать оборону Индии и что японцам надо оказать посильное сопротивление.

После быстрого падения Сингапура (так называемой неприступной английской крепости на Востоке) и Бирмы американское правительство и английский народ стали сильнее нажимать на правительство Великобритании; архимпериалист Черчилль и Эмери с большой неохотой послали сэра Стаффорда Криппса с целью уладить индийский вопрос (в начале 1942 г.) - так, чтобы Индию можно было превратить в мощную военную базу против Японии. Черчилль и Эмери были последовательными противниками идеалов Индии. Им хотелось обмануть английский и американский народы, которые желали, чтобы Индия была одним из



равноправных партнеров в мировой войне. Благодаря безрассудству лидеров индийского Конгресса, Черчилль и Эмери добились успеха. Лидеры Конгресса (включая Неру) не понимали, что война эта сама по себе является новым самостоятельным и сильным фактором, что принять активное участие в этой вооруженной борьбе значит получить оружие, которое можно будет обратить против поработителей - империалистов. Они требовали независимости, как готового продукта. У Черчилля было превосходное оправдание: Крипсу не удалось выполнить свою миссию. Черчилль и Эмери пытались убедить английский и американский народы в зловещих умысле индийского национального Конгресса, но в середине 1942 г. давление стало возрастать. Тогда Черчилль-Эмери использовали козырь, который дали им в руки лидеры Конгресса. Конгресс на своем заседании в августе 1942 г. недвусмысленно заявил, что он желает принять участие в вооруженной борьбе союзников против фашистов на Востоке и Западе, но для того, чтобы быть в состоянии осуществить это намерение, Конгрессу нужна власть, надо создать национальное правительство, в котором будут представлены все партии. Они сделали ошибку: в конце резолюции они заявили, что если английское правительство будет игнорировать это требование, то Конгресс свободен предпринять соответствующее выступление. Правительство арестовало лидеров. Оно знало, что в отсутствии лидеров, члены "пятой колонны", т.е. блока "Вперед" и социалистической партии сумеют одурачить разгневанный народ. Произошли августовские беспорядки, которые были широко использованы правительством для дискредитации Конгресса за пределами Индии.

Что касается требования независимости, то англичане вновь и вновь твердили, что если бы в Индии установилось единство, то английское правительство предоставило бы ей независимость. Конечно, это пустой предлог, но объединение двух крупных индийских общин



## INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

1. The number of members. Indian Trade Unions enroll more than 1 mln. members.

2. Trade Union organisations. Before 1926-1927 in India there were a few Trade Unions, dragging out a miserable existence: in Bombay (N.M. Joshi), Madras (Vadia Shiva Rao), Calcutta (sailors' Trade Union), in North-Western railway road. At this time, the first communists appeared in Trade Unions of Bombay, the major textile centre of India. They had to struggle simultaneously with the police, manufacturers and reformist leaders. They also penetrated into the Trade Union of the Great Peninsular and Central Indian railway workers. Communists were the leaders of the major strikes of railway workers in Liloa and at Calcutta jute factories. This was the main reason for rigging Mirut trial against communist leaders on imputation them of the plot (1929-1930). Lack of communists weakened the work in Calcutta. But in Bombay Trade Union movement took deep root. Though being of the moderate trend, N.M. Joshi appreciated communists and their selfless devotion to the cause of the working people. He started cooperating with them and now our opponents call him communists' protege.

a) Textile industry. Active trade union work began only after establishing of "Girni Kamgar Union" (trade union of textile wokers) in Bombay.

Iftikharudin (Chairman of Pendjab Congress) Purusottam Das Tandan expressed strong hatred to nazism and sympathy for the Soviet Union. But it was not of any significance for Vallabhai Patel and other right leaders, they rejected Nehru's point of view. The same disagreements were observed in regard to the personnel. But the events under Stalingrad changed the whole situation.

2. Groups inside the Congress. When Japan captured Burma and reached Bengal borders, three groups inside the Congress were evidently pleased with this fact: high command (Vallabhai, Patel and others), Congress members - socialists and the block "Forward" (Subhas's adherents). Indian industrialists were concerned, that if the British had to leave Bengal they would pursue the policy "let the enemy inherit the fire" and destroy their plants. Bourgeoisie protested against such a policy, Gandhi criticised it too. But Nehru, peasants' leaders and some right-wingers came out for the struggle with Japanese fascists and defence of India. Nehru also spoke about the armed guerrilla war. Ghandi was of opinion that the British must arrange defence of India and the possible resistance must be shown to Japanese.

After the fast fall of Singapoore (the so called English inaccessible fortress in the East) and Burma, American Government and British people put stronger



pressure upon the British Government. Arch imperialist Cherhill and Emeri very unwillingly deputed Sir Stafford Kripps to settle the Indian issue (at the beginning of 1942) in order to make it possible to turn India into a powerful military base against Japan. Cherhill and Emeri were consistent opponents of India's ideals. They wanted to deceive British and American people who wished India to be one of the equal partners in the world war. Due to the recklessness of the leaders of the Indian Congress, Cherhill and Emeri succeeded. The leaders of the Congress (including Nehru) did not realise that the war itself was a new independent and strong factor and to take an active part in this armed struggle meant to get weapons which might be directed against oppressors-imperialists. They demanded independence as a ready product. Cherhill had an excellent excuse: Kripps could not fulfill his mission. Cherhill and Emeri tried to persuade British and American people in malicious intents of Indian National Congress, but in the middle of 1942 the pressure was growing. Then Cherhill-Emeri played the trump-card given to them by the Congress leaders. In August 1942 at the meeting of the Congress it was declared in the most unambiguous manner that the Congress was willing to participate in the armed struggle of the allies against fascists in the East and in the West. But in order to realise this intention it was necessary for the Congress to gain the power and to constitute national Government with representatives of all the parties. They made a mistake: at the end of the resolution they declared that in case the British Government ignored this demand, the Congress was free to undertake the relevant action. The Government arrested the leaders. The Government knew that in the absence of the leaders, members of the "Fifth Column", i.e. block "Forward" and the socialist party would be able to fool infuriated people. August events were widely used by the Government for discrediting the Congress beyond India.

Regarding the demand for independence, the British repeated over and over again that had there been any unity in India the British Government would grant India independence. Of course, it was just an excuse, but unification of two major Indian communities



Совершенно секретно.

"З а м а н"

" 6 " июля 1944 г.

\* РАССЕКРЕЧЕНО \*

Служба внешней разведки РФ 10

О Т О Р О В Н О С Т И

преследования "Рома" в Кабуле с 1 по 24 мая 1944 года.

"Ром" прибыл в Кабул 1 мая, в тот же день вышел на контрольную явку, а вечером состоялась с ним встреча. На вопрос, почему он запоздал с приездом, "Ром" сказал, что он выехал из Дели 13 апреля и должен был прибыть в Кабул не позднее 22 апреля, но он задержался на территории племен в связи с болезнью "Саега", и он вынужден был оставить его там и взять вместо него в качестве сопровождающего ГУЛЯМ-ОЛЬ-РАХМАНА, коммуниста, работающего на территории племен по заданию компартии Индии. ГУЛЯМ-ОЛЬ-РАХМАН ранее в Афганистане не бывал. Затем "Ром" передал копию дезы, составленной англичанами для немцев, а также изложенную на бумаге генду, составленную также англичанами, как памятка, на основе которой "Ром" должен сообщить японцам о судьбе заброшенных ими девяти агентов в Индию. Кроме того, "Ром" передал мне фотокарточку своего брата, о котором сообщил в свой последний приезд и которого он хотел также использовать по связи с нами и по делу линии немцев и японцев.

Я спросил "Рома", чем было вызвано вообще его долгое отсутствие. "Ром" объяснил, что он был очень нужен в Индии, а после установления англичанами радиосвязи с "Томом" (Берлин) и "Оливером" (Кабул), они и "Ром" решили, что нет особой необходимости в поездке в Кабул. Однако, два месяца назад Москва просила направить "Рома" в Кабул, на что нач. английской разведки ДЖЕНКИН ответил, что в "Роме" имеется большая нужда в проведении ряда мероприятий по японцам. После этого Москва просила сообщить, что это за дела. Тогда ДЖЕНКИН решил отправить "Рома" в Кабул, тем более, что англичане хотели разгадать странное поведение "Тома" и "Оливера", проявлявших непонятное равнодушие к работе и не дававших указаний и ответов на запросы.

У ДЖЕНКИНА возникло подозрение, не догадались ли немцы о характере работы "Рома". Это подозрение подкреплялось еще тем, что японцы заслали на подводных лодках свою агентуру в Индию без всякого на то предупреждения по линии "Рома" и несмотря на то, что в прошлом году, в декабре м-це, англичане сообщили "Тому" адреса для передачи их БУСУ. По этому делу, т.е. по заброске японцами агентуры, "Рому" поручено объяснить немцам и японцам, что о заброске последними агентуры ему стало известно от своих людей ("Ром" должен руководствоваться указанной выше легендой, составленной англичанами, копию которой он передал нам) и которая прилагается).



Я предупредил "Рома" быть осторожным в поведении с немцами и японцами, так как не исключена возможность того, что у них могут возникнуть подозрения в отношении него и связанных с ним лиц. Я добавил, что в связи с капитуляцией Италии немцы могут подумать, что итальянцы сообщили нам и англичанам о "Роме" и тем самым у них могли возникнуть подозрения о провербовке его.

"Ром" согласился с моими соображениями и тогда я его предупредил о том еще, что в случае каких-либо разговоров с ним на эту тему он должен категорически отрицать связь с нами или англичанами. "Ром", сделав обиженное лицо, сказал, что не приходится учить его, как себя вести в таких случаях, что он примет все меры предосторожности и не даст повода немцам и японцам заподозрить его в чем-либо.

"Ром" заявил мне, что он имеет указание ДЖЕНКИНА переключиться на связь с японцами, поскольку немцы потеряли свое значение в Афганистане и поскольку ЮС находится в Бирме и ведет активную работу на Индию. Я не стал возражать "Рому" в этом, однако, заметил ему, что он должен все-же постараться выяснить дальнейшие планы немцев в отношении нас и англичан.

"Ром" затем стал рассказывать о том, что положение компартии в Индии сейчас значительно укрепилось, что создано много обществ Друзей Советского Союза. Получаемая в Индии литература по линии ВОКС успешно распространяется и некоторые брошюры и книги переиздаются компартией: "Ром" ответил, что необходимо послать в Индию как можно больше литературы.

"Ром" не возвращался больше к вопросу об индусах, приехавших в Индию из Москвы, о которых он спрашивал нас в прошлый раз.

"Ром" сообщил, что, находясь в Индии, в Дели, он был постоянно в курсе шифрпереписки между "Мэри", "Томом" и "Оливером".

Я напомнил "Рому", что в прошлый раз он обещал представить в письменном виде рапорт о своем пребывании в Дели, и я надеюсь, что такой рапорт он нам представит сейчас. "Ром" вновь сослался на свою занятость и неудобства в Кабуле, но обещал рапорт представить. Затем мы уговорились с "Ромом", что он встретится с ДУГЕНБЮЛЛЕРОМ и передаст ему рапорт (дезу). Мы условились также о контрольных свиданиях.



На свидании 5 мая "Ром" сообщил, что ему удалось связаться с ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРОМ через АБДУЛ ШУКУРА, которого он встретил и просил его дать знать немцам о нем. На этом свидании с ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРОМ, которое состоялось вечером около дома, принадлежащего отцу АБДУЛ ШУКУРА и в котором в свое время жил немец ДИДРИХ, быв. преподаватель школы "Неджат", "Ром" передал ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРУ, дезу и просил его организовать встречу с кем-либо из миссии, знающим язык. ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР владеет очень слабо английским и персидским языками и поэтому "Ром" не считал возможным говорить с ним подробно о делах, к тому же ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР очень спешил, опасаясь слежки; он сказал, что встречаться стало очень трудно, так как агенты тщательно наблюдают за ними и японцами. ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР обещал устроить свидание с атташе японской миссии ИНУИИ.

После этого ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР сказал "Рому", что он получил из Берлина ряд вопросов, на которые необходимо дать ответ в письменной форме для последующего сообщения в Берлин. Вопросы эти сводятся к следующему:

1. У Берлина имеются все основания утверждать, что русским известно о существовании радиосвязи между "Томом", "Оливером" и "Мэри" и что им известны также шифры. По этой причине "Оливер" и "Том" вынуждены были в течение шести месяцев лишь поддерживать связь по рации и не давать никаких указаний, потому что Берлин считает возможной передачу русскими шифров англичанам. ВОС резко требует от "Рома" объяснений и сообщения, кто является предателем.
2. Как ведет себя Мусульманская Лига в Северной Индии.
3. Что слышно о племенах независимой полосы.
4. Отношение индусов к приходу японцев в Индию.
5. Насколько эффективна пропаганда русских в Индии.
6. Мнение "Рома" о происходящих событиях в Афганистане (восстание в Хосте).

Отвечая на первый вопрос, "Ром" сказал, что он не знает, на чем основаны утверждения Берлина о предательстве, но он с уверенностью заявляет, что оно не может исходить из Индии. Если бы такое предательство на самом деле имело место, то вряд ли бы в этом случае могли упустить Комитет и рация. На это заявление "Рома" ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР высказал предположение, что, возможно, имеются люди, которые находятся в курсе дела и могли предать. "Ром" возразил и заявил, что о существовании шифров и рации знают только три члена Комитета, и они являются преданными киртикисановцами.



ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР все же просил дать в письменном виде ответ на этот и другие вопросы и передать их ему 6 мая. "Ром" обещал сделать это.

В конце свидания ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР сообщил "Рому" директивное указание БОСА, которое "Ром" должен передать Комитету. БОС указывает, что нынешнее наступление японцев не следует считать крупным. По этой причине Комитет не должен предпринять сейчас повстанческих действий в Индии и должен ждать до тех пор, пока японцы не начнут широкого наступления на Индию, пока они не займут юг Бенгалии и Калькутту. Такого широкого наступления на Индию не следует ожидать раньше наступления сезона дождей (*monsoon*).

ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР, между прочим, когда говорил с "Ромом" по поводу предательства, говорил также о необходимости смены шифров, поскольку они известны русским.

Касаясь нового вопроса, "Ром" спрашивал меня, как он должен реагировать на него и что он должен сообщить ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРУ. При этом "Ром" не задавался совершенно вопросом, как могли немцы узнать о шифрах и рации.

Не было видно, чтобы сообщение ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРА о предательстве произвело на него сильное впечатление или бы вызвало в нем опасения и тревогу. Он просил лишь дать точное указание для сообщения ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРУ и у меня сложилось впечатление, что "Ром" внимательно следит за тем, как я буду реагировать на это его сообщение. Я заявил "Рому", что по существу он уже дал ответ ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРУ, и потому он должен в таком же духе написать, добавив, что если подозрения Берлина действительно серьезны, он постарается выявить предателя. Кроме того, я сказал "Рому", что если немцы или японцы выскажут подозрение в отношении его, то он может заявить им, что он не навязывает им своих услуг, и что если они не хотят работать с ним, то пусть об этом скажут прямо. Я попросил "Рому" дать мне копию его письменного ответа ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРУ. "Ром" живо возразил, сказав, что он не сможет это сделать, так как у него не будет времени. Когда же я заметил, что не так уж много времени потребуется на снятие копии, он согласился дать мне ее.

На свидании 9 мая "Ром" сообщил мне, что он 6 мая вечером встречался с ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРОМ и передал ему ответ в письменном виде на вопросы Берлина. Свидание ограничилось этим, было лишь условлено, что они встретятся 9 мая днем. "Ром" передал мне копию его письменного ответа ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРУ, который прилагается.



На свидании 9 мая с ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРОМ, которое состоялось в 12 часов дня в доме отца АБДУЛ-ШУКУРА, арендуемом немцами до сих пор для хранения вещей, выдворенных из Афганистана в 1941 г. немецких специалистов (используется и для встреч с агентурой), - ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР сказал, что он получил от РАСМУСА из Берлина сообщение, в котором излагаются обстоятельства, при которых немцам стало известно о предательстве. РАСМУС указывает, что при проезде через Индию с ним встретился один человек, который предупредил его, что связанные с ним люди БОСА имеют связь также и с русскими.

"Ром", по его словам, выразил удивление этому сообщению РАСМУСА, заметив, что как мог РАСМУС проявить такую поспешную доверчивость человеку, которого он встречает первый раз и который мог бы подослан англичанами или коммунистами. "Ром" добавил, что было бы желательно знать имя этого человека, тогда можно было бы проверить, что он из себя представляет. ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР обещал запросить. Он, основываясь на указании Берлина, предупредил "Рома" быть осторожным, так как русские, узнав о его въезде из Индии в Кабул, могут установить здесь за ним наблюдение. Исходя из этих соображений, ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР отказался сообщить "Мэри" о приезде "Рома" в Кабул. Затем ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР сказал, что он получил из Берлина от ВИТЦЕЛЯ сообщение для "Рома". В этом сообщении ВИТЦЕЛЬ говорит следующее: "При возникших обстоятельствах (имеется в виду предательство) создается большая трудность для продолжения работы, так как все сведения, получаемые русскими, исходят из кругов партии. Очень возможно, что эти люди думают, что русские могут оказать помощь индусам в их освободительной борьбе, но они глубоко заблуждаются, так как все сведения становятся известными англичанам от русских. Наши цели и цели индусов одинаковы: они направлены против британского империализма, поэтому мы и индусы, объединившись, должны вести совместно эту борьбу. Имевшее место предательство не позволило нам и БОСУ давать указания по радио. Лично к вам я и БОС питаем полное доверие. Условия, которые мы заключили с вами в деле освобождения Индии, остаются в силе. Наши встречи укрепили во мне убеждение, что мы не только товарищи, но и близкие друзья. Поэтому я хочу отныне установить с Вами отношения на новой базе: я хочу приехать и установить рацию в центре Индии, связав ее с Бирмой. Об этом должно быть известно только вам и вообще вся работа будет проводиться только через вас. Кроме того, я привезу с собой все то, в чем вы нуждаетесь. Если вы подтвердите необходимость сохранения в тайне этих условий, мы прилетим на самолете в Ваджаур, через месяц после вашего отъезда из Кабула, рано утром, в три часа. Вы должны будете ждать нас там и приготовить следующее:



1. 2000 галлонов авиационного бензина.
2. Индусскую одежду на 4 человека.
3. Новые сведения.
4. 10 человек для выгрузки вещей из самолета.
5. Развести костры перед прилетом..
6. Наметить два маршрута для направления в глубь Индии.

Сообщите откровенно, сможете ли вы выполнить эту работу и нужно ли менять аэродром.

Сможете ли вы доставить бензин? В противном случае я приготавливаю другой план. Ни в коем случае нельзя сообщать об этих намерениях кому-либо из членов Комитета. Предварительные сведения о вылете будут даны через "Азад Индустан":

1. За 14 дней до вылета "Азад Индустан" начнет давать номера памфлетов по саботажу.
2. За 2 дня до вылета "Азад Индустан" передаст условную фразу: "50/A/H BENGAL TWO DAYS".
3. Накануне вылета "Азад Индустан" сообщит условную фразу: "50/A/H ASSAM ONE DAY".

Самолет сначала совершит пробный полет, а во второй придет он приземлится и вернется в Бирму. Он возьмет с собой вас или еще кого-нибудь из ваших товарищей. Это моя мысль помочь вам встретиться с вашими лидерами, которые также желают этого. Жду от вас, от моего старого и испытанного друга, откровенного ответа".

При обсуждении с "Ромом" вопроса, какой следует дать ответ ВИТЦЕЛЮ, мы решили сообщить ему, что посадочная площадка в Баджауре имеется старая и она пригодна для приема самолета, но бензина не имеется и его достать трудно. Я заявил "Рому", что такой вопрос трудно решать в Кабуле, он касается англичан и они должны были бы решить его. Сообщая же такой ответ ВИТЦЕЛЮ, мы даем возможность англичанам маневрировать в будущем, в зависимости от того, какое бы они приняли решение. "Ром" согласился с таким соображением. Мы условились с ним о следующих контрольных свиданиях.

"Ром", однако, не давал о себе знать 10 дней и явился на свидание лишь 21 мая. Свое долгое отсутствие он объяснил тем, что несколько раз срывались свидания с ЦУТЕНБЮЛЕРОМ, потому он и не мог дать знать о себе.



"Ром" виделся с ЦЕГУНБЮЛЕРОМ 11 мая, было условлено, что на следующий день он встретится с ИНУИ, но так как была обнаружена слежка на велосипеде за японцами (свидание должно было состояться днем за городом), то оно не состоялось. Таким же образом сорвалось свидание, намеченное на 16 мая, путем явки на контрольное свидание. Оно состоялось, наконец, 19 и 20 мая.

Как сообщил "Ром", на свидании 11 мая с ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРОМ он сообщил ему ответ ВИТЦЕЛЮ по поводу прилета его на самолете на территорию племен, изменив, однако, намеченный нами вариант в отношении бензина, сообщив, что таковой имеется. "Ром" пояснил, что он это сделал из опасения, как бы ВИТЦЕЛЬ не заподозрил что-либо неладное, так как раньше "Ром" сообщал ВИТЦЕЛЮ, что бензин имеется. В связи с этим, как об'яснил "Ром", он решил изменить и остальную часть ответа, сообщив ВИТЦЕЛЮ, что он готов принять его, но было бы лучше, если бы самолет приземлился не в Баджауре, где англичане, узнав о прилете туда самолета, могли бы принять ряд мер по выяснению причин прилета и тем самым создать затруднительное положение для "Рома", а где-либо в Бихаре или в Соединенных провинциях, где легче организовать приемку самолета и где это не так бросилось бы в глаза. Я не стал возражать против таких изменений, сделанных "Ромом" в первоначально намеченный нами вариант ответа ВИТЦЕЛЮ, отметив еще раз, что вообще будет трудно решать такие вопросы в Кабуле.

Надо полагать, что "Ром" встречался с англичанами в Кабуле, и они внесли эти изменения. Очень возможно также, что долгое отсутствие "Рома" на контрольных свиданиях с нами об'яснялось тем, что англичане сносились с Дели по этому вопросу и хотели иметь мнение последнего.

На последующих свиданиях ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР сообщил "Рому", что ВИТЦЕЛЬ одобрил план "Рома" высадки в другом месте, но все же считает лучшим намеченный им план. Важно, чтобы "Ром" сейчас же доставил ВИТЦЕЛЯ в глубь Индии, откуда он намерен создать радиосвязь с Берлином, Бирмой и Токио. "Ром" все же решил по приезде в Индию предложить оттуда, по радио немцам снова свой план и убедить их в том, что он наиболее подходящий. Очевидно, чтобы не вызвать у меня подозрения своей настойчивостью в этом деле, "Ром" стал высказывать соображения, что поимка ВИТЦЕЛЯ и его группы в Баджауре, в случае их приезда туда, может представить известную трудность, поскольку англичане не имеют доступа в этот район.

Помимо этого, ВИТЦЕЛЬ из Берлина просил "Рома" сообщить новые адреса для агентурн, отметив, что ранее сообщенные "Ромом" адреса по радио не годятся, так как они известны русским. "Ром" передал ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРУ следующий адрес: "MANMOHAN LATH Kaura, SIXTEEN QUEENSWAY ROAD, NEW DELHI."



"Ром" обусловил следующий пароль: явившийся по указанному адресу говорит: "Я приехал из Калькутты", на что ему должны ответить: "Да, я вас видел в Калькутте". После этого приехавший должен сказать: "Я хочу видеть Кишан Чанд" (KISHAN CHAND). Его должны тогда будут привести к "Рому", так как под Кишан Чанд подразумевается он, или к ШАНТИМУРУ, если не будет "Рома". "Ром" сказал, что МАНМОХАН НАТ является его доверенным лицом.

19 мая вечером в Дароль-Амане состоялось свидание "Рома" с ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРОМ и ИНУИ. Они приехали на машине и сошли с нее, причем в машине находились еще один японец и японка, которых "Ром" не знает. Беседа "Рома" с ИНУИ и ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРОМ состоялась с каждым врозь. ИНУИ прежде всего спросил, чем был вызван от'езд РАСМУСА. Последний уехал отсюда вскоре после выезда из Кабула "Рома", потому у японцев возникает подозрение, не связан ли от'езд РАСМУСА с делом "Рома", хотя немцы и уверяют японцев, что от'езд РАСМУСА не имеет отношения к "Рому" и не вызван политическими соображениями. "Ром" ответил, что он сам только здесь узнал об от'езде РАСМУСА и потому ничего не может сказать.

Затем ИНУИ спросил, считают ли в Индии, что японцы предпримут наступление на Индию после дождей. "Ром" ответил, что по этому вопросу имеется ответ в привезенном им рапорте (деза), следует считать, что интеллигентские круги относятся скептически к этому наступлению, но в широких массах полагают, что японцы будут действовать. После этого ИНУИ сказал, что германский посланник в Кабул ПИЛЬГЕР сообщил им о том, что русским известна связь немцев и японцев с организацией БОСА в Индии, известно ли "Рому" что-либо об этом? "Ром" ответил, что об этом ему говорил ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР, не сообщив, однако, каким образом немцам об этом стало известно. "Ром" заявил ИНУИ, что если имеется малейшее подозрение в отношении его, то необходимо прекратить связь, так как это будет лишь способствовать дальнейшей благотворной работе, ибо "Ром" и его организация будут продолжать борьбу с англичанами, которую они раньше проводили самостоятельно, без посторонней помощи. ИНУИ ответил, что ни немцы, ни японцы, ни БОС не имеют совершенно никаких подозрений в отношении "Рома", однако они допускают возможность связи с русскими кого-либо из организации. "Ром" согласился с таким предположением, но отметил, что если и имеется предательство, то оно могло исходить от кого-либо из периферийных организаций, но как в таком случае такому предателю могли стать известны шифры и др. материалы? "Ром" обещал заняться расследованием этого дела.



Затем ИНУИ спросил "Рома" по поводу людей, переброшенных японцами с подводных лодок, - имеют ли они контакт с организацией БОСА в Индии и что известно о них "Рому". "Ром" ответил, что эти люди не имели контакта, так как они не знают адресов и пароля, сообщенных "Ромом" немцам.

ИНУИ попросил дать новый адрес, и "Ром" сообщил ему тот же адрес, что и ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРУ. "Ром" сказал ИНУИ, что если люди японцев в Индии не имеют радиосвязи с Бирмой и вообще с японцами, то такую связь необходимо организовать. Если японцы согласны с этим, то они могут поручить ему, вызвав его в Кабул условной фразой, переданной через токийскую радиостанцию, или через радиостанцию "Азад Индустан". "Ром" обусловил эту фразу: "40/8/2 BOMBAY FOR THREE DAYS DELHI". Если такая фраза будет передана, "Ром" поймет, что его вызывают в Кабул.

"Ром" спросил ИНУИ, прочел ли он привезенный им рапорт. Тот ответил утвердительно и заявил, что рапорт ему понравился.

Затем "Ром" спросил ИНУИ, думает ли он встретиться еще с ним. ИНУИ ответил, что он хотел бы встретиться, но ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР сказал, что "Ром" находится в Кабуле 7-8 дней и должен срочно выехать. "Ром" возразил, сказав, что это неверно, что он находится в Кабуле уже с 1 мая. Тогда ИНУИ условился о встрече с "Ромом" на следующий день, т.е. 20-го мая.

Отмечая последние обстоятельства, "Ром" высказал мне предположение, что немцы, повидимому, не обо всем информируют японцев, это видит он еще из того, что ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР предупредил "Рома" не говорить японцам о радиосвязи и о планах ВИТЦЕЛЯ.

"Ром" спросил ИНУИ еще о том, следует ли ему привезти отдельный рапорт для них, т.е. для японцев. ИНУИ выразил такое желание, сказав, что это было бы лучше. ИНУИ поинтересовался, верно ли, что коммунисты ведут большую работу в Индии против японцев и БОСА, на что "Ром" ответил, что это верно, что по этому поводу он дал письменное сообщение ЦЕГЕНБЮЛЕРУ. ИНУИ подтвердил это, сказав, что он читал это сообщение.

20-го мая состоялось вновь свидание "Рома" с ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРОМ и ИНУИ на том же самом месте. И как в прошлый раз, "Ром" говорил с каждым из них в отдельности. ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР говорил с "Ромом" по поводу прилета ВИТЦЕЛЯ и о шифрах. ВИТЦЕЛЬ указал, что необходимо заготовить 2000 галлонов бензина. Если окажется невозможным сделать это, то ВИТЦЕЛЬ и его люди вынуждены будут спуститься на парашютах.



В этом случае они не смогут привезти с собой ничего. Самодет будет иметь американские знаки для маскировки и будут приняты меры к тому, чтобы приглушить шум моторов. ВИТЦЕЛЬ вновь напомнил о том, что нужно подготовить все к тому, чтобы он смог поехать сразу же в глубь Индии. Он думает прилететь до 15 июня. Если к этому времени "Ром" не сумеет организовать встречу, то необходимо, чтобы "Ром" дал знать, когда он сможет это сделать.

В отношении шифров ВИТЦЕЛЬ дал указание "Рому" пользоваться имеющимися у "Рома" цифровыми шифрами "FLYING BOAT" и "FLOWER" OF THE CIPHER RICE (я спросил "Рома", что это за шифры, так как такого названия раньше он нам не давал. "Ром" ответил, что это, как пояснил ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР, цифровые шифры, известные уже нам, а что касается названия, то он, "Ром", слышит их также впервые. Как сейчас здесь, в Москве, выяснилось, приведенные выше английские слова являются не названием шифров, а новыми ключевыми словами, рассчитанными, очевидно, на то, чтобы сделать невозможной для нас расшифровку телеграмм. "Ром" повидимому, не понял назначения этих слов, хотя "Мари" посылает сейчас телеграммы "Тому", пользуясь именно этими ключевыми словами).

Работает  
не только  
английский

Прощаясь с "Ромом", ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕР передал ему 15 тысяч афгани, сказав, что он ему больше дать не может, что ВИТЦЕЛЬ привезет деньги с собой.

Беседа ИНУИ с "Ромом" была краткой. ИНУИ просил "Рома" приехать в Кабул в конце июля. "Ром" заметил, что это целиком зависит от ИНУИ, он готов приехать, когда это нужно японцам, достаточно только дать знать об этом через радио условной фразой. ИНУИ передал "Рому" 10 тысяч афгани, заявив, что больше он дать не может, так как не получил еще указания из Токио. К тому же деньги в английских рупиях у них находятся в Москва, и они не имеют возможности перебросить их в Кабул. ИНУИ просил "Рома" в следующий приезд привезти сведения о военной промышленности Индии и о работе коммунистов против БОСА.

На этом закончилось свидание "Рома" с ЦУГЕНБЮЛЕРОМ и ИНУИ, и он получил указание выехать. "Ром" сказал им, что покинет Кабул 21 или 22 мая. "Ром" спрашивал, будут ли у нас какие-либо указания ему. Учитывая, что я не получил ответа из Москвы на мой вопрос, сохраняется ли в силе наше решение в отношении "Рома" и полагая, что могут последовать какие-либо новые указания, я просил "Рома" задержаться до 24 мая, сообщив ему, что жду указаний из Москвы.

24 мая состоялось свидание с "Ромом". Так как к этому времени ответа я не получил и задерживать "Рома" было нельзя, я решил закончить с ним дело. "Ром" спросил, получил ли я указание из Москвы, я ответил утвердительно, заявив, что имею указание Москвы передать ему 50000 фунтов на его личные расходы. "Ром" сразу же заявил, что он располагает достаточными средствами, что на территории племени у него



имеется 150 тысяч афгани, полученных от немцев. К тому же, добавил "Ром", он ничего не сможет сделать с этими деньгами, так как бумажные фунты не имеют хождения в Индии с декабря 1941 г. Будь доллары, их можно было еще обменять, так как американские войска в Индии тратят большие деньги, ~~в Индии~~ и обменных не вызвал бы подозрений. Видя такой оборот и полагая, что быть может мы заменим "Рому" фунты на другую валюту, я не стал говорить ему о временном прекращении связи с ним и на пытливые вопросы "Рома", для чего же мы ему передаем такие большие деньги, я ему ответил, что мы полагаем, что они ему всегда понадобятся в минуту жизни трудную, если бы ему, например, понадобилось создать себе крышу на будущее. Я предупредил "Рома", что деньги мы даем лично ему и нет никакой нужды говорить о них англичанам или ДЖОШИ. "Ром" заявил категорически, что о них он должен сказать ДЖОШИ, что если он не сделает этого, то у него могут быть большие неприятности. Я заявил "Рому", что мы не собираемся говорить никому об этих деньгах, и он может быть совершенно спокоен. "Ром" все же заявил, что ДЖОШИ об этом может узнать. Я предложил "Рому" заменить часть фунтов афганами, рассчитывая передать ему из сметных денег 50 тысяч афгани, и он согласился их принять, но, обсудив с "Ксерксом" этот вопрос ("Намаза" не было, я улучил минуту, чтобы выйти и поговорить с "Ксерксом"), мы решили не давать "Рому" афгани, заявив, что кассира нет в посольстве. На этом я расстался с "Ромом", обусловив обычный пароль для будущих встреч: по понедельникам и четвергам в 3 часа дня мы выезжаем или идем на Артунский мост, что у "Машинахане", где должна состояться контрольная явка. Учитывая, что вместе со мной может оказаться другое лицо, "Ром" или его представитель должны иметь желтую повязку на правой руке. После контрольной встречи, вечером того же дня мы встретимся на машине с "Ромом" или его представителем на Алибадской дороге и забираем его на машине. И в этом случае на правой руке должна иметься желтая повязка, а для того, чтобы с машины легче было ее заметить, то "Ром" или его представитель должны проводить рукой по затылку. С марта до 1 сентября встречи вечером будут происходить в 7 ч.45 м. вечера, а с 1 сентября по конец марта - в 7 часов вечера.

Прощаясь, "Ром" высказал пожелание, чтобы мы обратили внимание на передачи на языке урду с московской радиостанции, "Ром" считает, что диктор плохо говорит на урду и его совершенно нельзя понять. "Ром", кроме того, высказал пожелание организовать радиопередачи для Индии на английском языке. Рейтер не всегда дает полной информации, приходится слушать радиопередачи, организуемые Москвой на английском языке для Америки Англии, но это не всегда удается из-за помех и слабой слышимости.



"Ром" опять затронул вопрос об арестованном афганцами АМИР-ЗАДА (см. мое предыдущее сообщение). "Ром" по этому поводу говорил с ДЖЕНКИНОМ, прося принять меры к его освобождению. Последний сообщил, что английская миссия в Кабуле обратилась с просьбой к афганскому правительству выдать его, мотивировав тем, что АМИР-ЗАДЕ работал против британского правительства. Афганцы отказали, заявив, что АМИР-ЗАДА афгано-подданный. "Ром" заметил ДЖЕНКИНУ, что следовало обосновать просьбу тем, что родители и родственники АМИР-ЗАДА находятся в Индии, а потому его следует перевести туда. На этом и застрял вопрос об АМИР-ЗАДА, заявил "Ром". Я не реагировал на это его сообщение.

"Ром" сообщил, что АБДУЛ ШУКУР обратился к нему с просьбой прекратить с ним связь, обосновывая это тем, что связь с "Ромом" представляет для него большую опасность, и он не хотел бы подвергать себя риску. Одновременно АБДУЛ ШУКУР просил выдать ему годовое содержание вперед. "Ром" согласился на предложение АБДУЛ ШУКУРА и выдал ему 6000 афгани.

"Ром" сообщил, что в Кабуле он в этот приезд встретился на улице с мальчиком-индусом ОМАРОМ, работающим в лавке "Джима". В свое время, когда "Ром" осваивался у "Джима", они использовали этого мальчика для связи с немцами, передавая и получая через него письма. Сейчас ОМАР занимается разносной торговлей. "Ром" дал ему 100 афгани и просил никому об этом не говорить.

"Ром" обусловил следующие контрольные явки с немцами и японцами на случай своего будущего приезда в Кабул:

Немцы будут выходить по воскресеньям, вторникам и четвергам в 13 ч. 15 м. на мост у мечети "До Шамшире". Японцы будут выходить туда же по понедельникам и средам в 13 часов.

Я спрашивал "Рома", было ли ему известно о проезде РАСМУСА через Индию. "Ром" ответил утвердительно, добавив, что РАСМУСА от Пешавера до Карачи сопровождал офицер английской разведки, который до этого находился на руководящей разведывательной работе в Иране, в частности в Мешехе. "Ром" забыл его фамилию. Этот офицер имел разговор с РАСМУСОМ, который стремился убедить офицера в том, что англичане напрасно связались с большевиками, это приведет их к гибели, как и всю Европу.

Основные выводы из этого пребывания "Рома" в Кабуле:

1. "Ром" добивался установления прочного контакта с японцами.



Top secret

Zaman  
July 6, 1944

DECLASSIFIED

Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation 10

Details about Rom's stay in Kabul from May 1 through May 24, 1944

Rom arrived in Kabul on May 1. On the same day he went to a control meeting and in the evening there was another meeting with him. On having been asked why there had been a delay in his coming, Rom said he had left Delhi on April 13 and was to arrive in Kabul not later than April 22. But he had to stay on the tribes' territory because of Sang's illness, and he had to leave him there and take GULYAM-OL-RAHMAN as an accompanying person, who was a communist working on the tribes' territory as had been ordered by the communist party of India. GULYAM-OL-RAHMAN had never been to Afghanistan before. Then Rom handed over a copy of the report, prepared by the English for the Germans, and a legend in writing, which had also been prepared by the English as instructions on the basis of which Rom was supposed to tell the Japanese about their 9 agents deployed in India. Besides, Rom gave me a photograph of his brother about whom he had reported during his last visit and whom he also wanted to use on our contact line and on the German and Japanese line.

I asked Rom about the cause of his protracted absence. Rom explained that he had been required to be in India, and after establishing a connection between himself and Tom (Berlin) and Oliver (Kabul), they and Rom decided there was no great necessity to go to Kabul. However, two months ago Moscow asked to send Rom to Kabul, to which the Head of the English intelligence service, JENKIN, replied that they greatly needed Rom to carry out some measures regarding the Japanese. After that Moscow wanted to know what those matters were. Then JENKIN made a decision to send Rom to Kabul. What is more, the English wished to somehow understand Tom's and Oliver's strange behavior, who were inexplicably indifferent toward work, failed to give instructions or answer inquiries.

According to Rom, JENKIN became suspicious, thinking that maybe the Germans had guessed about the character of Tom's work. This suspicion was supported by the fact that the Japanese had sent their agents in submarines to India without notifying Rom, and in spite of the fact that the year before, in December, the English had given to Rom addresses to be passed over to BOSE. On this case, i.e. the deployment of the agents by the Japanese, Rom was instructed to explain to the Germans and the Japanese that he had learned about the latter's sending of agents from his own people (Rom had to stick to the above-mentioned legend prepared by the English; the copy of it was handed over to us and is attached).



I warned Rom to be careful with the Germans and the Japanese, as it was possible that they might have started suspecting something about him and the people connected with him. I added that in connection with Italy's capitulation the Germans might think that the Italians had told the English and us about Rom, and thus they might have suspicions about his having been recruited.

Rom agreed with me, and then I also warned him that, if there were any conversations with him on this subject, he would have to deny categorically the connection with the English and us. Rom, showing offended feelings on his face, said that there was no need to teach him what to do under such circumstances, that he would take all precautionary measures and would not give any reasons to the Germans and the Japanese to believe that he was involved in something.

Rom told me that he had instructions from JENKIN to contact the Japanese, as the Germans had lost their significance in Afghanistan, and BOSE was in Burma, actively working for India. I did not make any objections to this, but I made a remark that he would still have to learn about the further plans of the Germans regarding the English and us.

Rom went on to say that the position of the communist party in India had become significantly firmer; a lot of societies of friendship with the Soviet Union had appeared. The books, received through the VOX line, were being successfully distributed, and the communist party republished some of the editions. Rom said that as many books as possible were to be sent over to India.

Rom did not talk any more about the Indians (about whom he asked us the previous time) who had to come to Moscow from India.

Rom informed us that while being in India, in Delhi, he had been constantly aware of the ciphered correspondence among Mary, Tom, and Oliver.

I reminded Rom that the previous time he had promised to submit a written report about his stay in Delhi, and I hoped that he would give us such a report now. Again Rom said he was very busy and had some inconveniences in Kabul, however, he promised to hand over the report. Then we agreed that he would meet with TSUGENBULER and pass over a report to him. We also arranged for control meetings.

During the meeting on May 5, Rom reported that he had been able to contact TSUGENBULER through ABDUL SHUKUR, whom he had met and asked to let the Germans know about him. At this meeting with TSUGENBULER, which took place near the house belonging to ABDUL SHUKUR's father, and where some time in the past DIDRICH, a German, the former teacher of the Nedjat school, had lived, Rom handed over a report to TSUGENBULER and asked him to arrange a



meeting with someone, knowing the Russian language, from the mission. TSUGENBULER does not have a good command of the English or Persian languages; therefore Rom did not think it possible to discuss with him the matters in detail. What is more, TSUGENBULER was in a great hurry – he was afraid they were being watched. He said that it had become extremely difficult to hold meetings, as the Afghanis were closely watching them and the Japanese. TSUGENBULER promised to organize a meeting with Attaché INUI of the Japanese mission.

After that TSUGENBULER told Rom that he had received a number of questions from Berlin, which required answers in writing to be further reported back to Berlin. The essence of the questions was as follows:

1. Berlin has every reason to believe that the Russians have a radio contact with Tom, Oliver and Mary, and that they also know their ciphers. Due to this fact, for six months Oliver and Tom have had to keep in touch with each other using a *radio transmitter* without giving any instructions, because Berlin thinks it plausible that the Russians had given the ciphers to the English. BOSE is harshly demanding “explanations” from Rom and requires a report branding him as a traitor.
2. The behavior of the Muslim League in Northern India.
3. News about the tribes of the independent area.
4. Indians’ opinion about the Japanese’s coming to India.
5. The effectiveness of the Russians’ propaganda in India.
6. Rom’s opinion about the developments in Afghanistan (the uprising in Hosta).

Answering the first question, Rom said that he did not know on what grounds Berlin believed in treachery, but he was absolutely sure this idea had not come from India. If this betrayal had really taken place, neither the Committee nor the *radio transmitter* would have survived. In response to this supposition made by Rom, TSUGENBULER speculated that, perhaps, there were people who were in the know and who might have betrayed. Rom objected to that by saying that only three members of the Committee knew about the existence of the ciphers and *radio transmitter*; and these people were loyal *kirtikisanovians*.

However, TSUGENBULER asked for answers to this and the other questions in writing to be handed over to him on May 6. Rom said he would do that.

At the end of the meeting TSUGENBULER gave Rom a directive from BOSE; Rom was to further pass it on to the Committee. BOSE indicated that the current Japanese attack was not to be deemed large-scale. For this reason, the Committee



needn't hold any uprisings in India and wait until the Japanese started a vast assault on India; until they captured the south of Bengal and Calcutta. Such an expansive invasion on India could not be expected to occur before the beginning of the monsoon season.

By the way, when talking to Rom about the treachery, TSUGENBULER also mentioned it was necessary to change the ciphers as the Russians knew them.

As for the first question, Rom asked me how he should react to it and what he was supposed to report to TSUGENBULER. At the same time Rom was never curious about the fact as to how the Germans might have learned about the ciphers and the *radio transmitter*.

It seemed that TSUGENBULER's report about the treachery had not made any great impression on Rom or given rise to apprehension or alarm. He only asked for precise instructions to be handed over to TSUGENBULER, and I got a feeling that Rom was attentively watching me to see how I would react to this remark made by him. I said that, in fact, Rom had already given an answer to TSUGENBULER, and thus, following the same pattern, he would have to write a message, adding that if Berlin's apprehensions were serious indeed, he would try to unmask the traitor. Besides, I told Rom that if the Germans or the Japanese became suspicious about him and said so, he could tell them he didn't foist his services on them, and that, if they didn't want to work with him, let them say so straight away. I asked Rom for a copy of his written report to TSUGENBULER. Rom immediately said he would not be able to do that as he would have no time. Though, when I said it would not take that much time to make a copy, he agreed to give it to me.

At the meeting on May 9, Rom said that he had had a meeting with TSUGENBULER on May 6 and handed over an answer to Berlin's questions in writing to him. That was the end of the meeting; they just arranged for another meeting on May 9 in the afternoon. Rom gave me a copy of his written answer (copy attached) to TSUGENBULER.

During the meeting with TSUGENBULER, which took place in ABDUL-SHUKUR's father's house (still rented by the Germans for storage of items belonging to ousted German specialists and used as a place for meeting with agents) at 12.00pm on May 9; TSUGENBULER said he had received a message sent by RASMUS from Berlin, where it was described how the Germans had learned about the betrayal. RASMUS said that when he was going through India a man met him and said that BOSE's people connected with him also had contacts with the Russians.

According to him, Rom looked surprised, having said how it was possible that RASMUS had showed such credibility in a person he met for the first time and who could have been sent by the English or Communists. Rom added it would be



better to know the name of the person, so it would be possible to check what kind of person he was. TSUGENBULER promised to make an enquiry. He, following Berlin's instructions, warned that Rom had to be careful as the Russians, having learned about Rom's leaving India for Kabul, could start watching him. Due to that, TSUGENBULER didn't want to report to Mary about Rom's coming to Kabul. TSUGENBULER said he had gotten a message for Rom from VITSEL in Berlin. This is what VITSEL said in that message: "Under the circumstances (the betrayal) it has become hard to go ahead with the work, as all the information coming from the Russian originates in the party circles. It is quite plausible that these people believe that the Russians may help the Indians in their struggle for independence, but they are in the dark about that, because all the information becomes known to the English from the Russians. Our goals and the Indians' goals are the same – they are aimed against the British imperialism, therefore, the Indians and we ought to unite and fight. The treachery didn't allow BOSE and us to give instructions on the radio. Both BOSE and I totally trust you. The terms we agreed on with you in our struggle for liberation of India still hold true. Our meetings made me believe that we are not only comrades, but also close friends. So from now on I would like to establish relations on a new basis – I want to come and install a radio transmitter in the central part of India, having connected the transmitter with Burma. Only you are supposed to know about it, and all this work is to be coordinated with you. Besides, I will bring along everything you need. If you confirm the necessity of keeping these conditions in secret, we will come to Badjaur early in the morning, at 3.00, by plane, in a month after your leaving Kabul. You will have to wait for us there and prepare the following:

1. 2,000 gallons of plane gasoline.
2. Indian-style clothes for 4 people.
3. New information.
4. 10 people to help do unloading from the plane.
5. Bridges to be drawn apart before landing.
6. Two routes to be worked out to move *into the interior* of India.

Tell me straightforwardly if you can do that and whether we have to choose another airfield or not.

Will you be able to deliver gasoline? Otherwise I will draw up another plan. By no means this information is to be given to the Committee members. Preliminary flight details will be passed over through Azad Hindustan:

1. 14 days prior to take-off Azad Hindustan will start giving sabotage pamphlet numbers.
2. 2 days before take-off, Azad Hindustan will transmit the following password – 50/A/1 BENGAL TWO DAYS.



3. On the eve of the take-off Azad Hindustan will transmit the following password – 50/A/1 ASSAM ONE DAY.

The plane will make a test flight first; on its second flight it will land and return to Burma. It will carry you or some of your colleagues. It is my idea to assist you in meeting with your leaders who are also looking forward to it. I will be waiting for an answer from you, my old and trusted friend”.

Trying to decide together with Rom what kind of answer was to be given to VITSEL we made up our mind to inform him that the airfield in Badjaur was old and it was all right for landing; however, gasoline was not available and it would be hard to get it. I told Rom that settling such an issue was difficult in Kabul, it concerned the English – they should have resolved it. Giving such a reply to VITSEL we gave an opportunity to the English to maneuver in the future, depending on what kind of decision they would take. Rom agreed with that. We arranged for our next control meetings.

Rom, however, failed to show up for 10 days and came to a meeting only on May 21. He explained his long absence by the fact that several times the meetings had fallen through because of TSUGENBULER – thus he wasn't able to let us know about himself.

Rom met with TSUGENBULER on May 11. It was decided that the next day he would meet with INUI, but, as it was noticed that the Japanese were being watched by a person riding a bike (the meeting was to take place in the afternoon in the country), the meeting didn't take place. The control meeting scheduled for May 16 didn't take place either for the same reason. This meeting finally occurred on May 19 and May 20.

As Rom reported, when he met with TSUGENBULER on May 11, he gave TSUGENBULER his answer to VITSEL – it was about his coming by plane to the tribes' territory; however, he had changed the plan about gasoline prepared by us, having said that such a plane existed. Rom explained that he had done this so that VITSEL didn't suspect anything wrong, as earlier Rom had told VITSEL that gasoline was available. Because of it, as Rom explained, he decided to alter the other part of the answer, having told VITSEL that he was ready to receive him, but that it would be better if the plane landed not in Badjaur, where the English, after learning about the plane's coming there, could take a number of measures to find out the causes of the plane's coming thus putting Rom into a difficult situation, but someplace in Bihar or in the United Provinces, where it was easier to receive the plane, and it wouldn't be so conspicuous. I didn't object to such changes made by Rom in the original answer (drawn up by us) to VITSEL, having noted once again that it was in general hard to resolve such issues in Kabul.



Rom must have met with the English in Kabul, and they made those amendments. It also quite possible that Rom's long absence at out control meetings could be explained by the fact that the English were contacting Delhi on this issue to get Delhi's opinion about it.

At subsequent meetings TSUGENBULER told Rom that VITSEL had approved Rom's plan of landing in a different location, however, he thought the original plan drawn by him was better. It was important that Rom delivered VITSEL into India's interior; from here he intended to establish radio contact with Berlin, Burma, and Tokyo. Rom, on his coming to India, by the radio, decided to put forward his plan to the Germans and try to persuade them that it was most fitting. Obviously, not to make me suspicious about his being too insisting in this matter, Rom made a supposition that the arrest of VITSEL and his group in Badjaur, if they came there, could be difficult, as the English didn't have access to that area.

Besides, VITSEL, from Berlin, asked Rom to give him new addresses for agents, having pointed out that the addresses given by Rom earlier were not good, as the Russians knew them. Rom gave TSUGENBULER the following address: MANMOHAN NATH KAURA, SIXTEEN QUEENSWAY ROAD, NEW DELHI.

Rom defined the following password: the person would have to come to a certain location and say: "I have come from Calcutta"; the reply was to be: "Yes, I saw you in Calcutta". Further, the person who arrived would have to say: "I would like to see Kishan Chand". Then he would have to be taken to Rom, as he was known as Kishan Chand; or to SHANTIMUR, if Rom wasn't around. Rom said MANMOHAN NUT was his confident agent.

Rom met TSUGENBULER and INUI on May 19, in the evening, in Darol-Aman. They had arrived in a car and got out of it. There were a Japanese man and a Japanese woman in the car – Rom didn't know them. Rom talked to TSUGENBULER and INUI, with each of them separately. INUI, first of all, asked why RASMUS had had to leave. The latter went away from there after Rom had left Kabul, that is why the Japanese had a suspicion that maybe Rom's leaving had something to do with RASMUS' case, though the Germans were convincing the Japanese that RASMUS' leaving wasn't not in any way connected with Rom, and he himself learned about RASMUS' leaving only there, and so he couldn't say anything.

Further, INUI asked if there was an opinion in India that the Japanese would attack India after the rain season. Rom said that the report he had brought contained an answer to that question; it was to be believed that the intelligentsia circles were pretty skeptical about this assail, but the people thought the Japanese would start to do something. After it INUI said that the German envoy to Kabul, PILGER, had told them that the Russians knew about the connection of the Germans and the



Japanese with BOSE's organization in India. Did Rom know anything about it? Rom said TSUGENBULER had told him about it, without mentioning, however, how the Germans had learned about it. Rom told INUI that if there was even the slightest suspicion about him, any contacts were to be cut, as it would only benefit the future good work, as Rom and his organization would continue their struggle against the British, which they had waged earlier independently without anybody's help. INUI answered that neither the Germans, nor the Japanese, nor BOSE had absolutely any doubts about Rom, though they did not exclude a possibility that someone in the organization was connected with the Russians. Rom agreed with such a proposition, but said that if there had been a betrayal, it could have come from some peripheral organization, but then how come that the ciphers and other materials had become known? Rom promised to investigate the matter.

Then INUI asked Rom about the people who had been transferred in submarines by the Japanese – if they had any contacts with BOSE's organization in India, and what Rom knew about them. Rom said those people had no contacts, as they didn't know the addresses or passwords given to the Germans by Rom. INUI asked for a new address to be given, and Rom gave him the same address as he had given to TSUGENBULER. Rom told INUI that if the Japanese's people did not have radio contact with Burma and with the Japanese in general, such a connection was to be set up. If the Japanese agreed with that, this matter could be handed over to him; the Japanese would have to ask him to come Kabul, transmitting through a Tokyo radio station or the Azad Industan radio stations. Rom proposed the following password: "40/B/2 BOMBAY FOR THREE DAYS DELHI". If this phrase was transmitted, Rom would understand that he was required in Kabul.

Rom asked whether or not INUI had read the report brought by him. He answered in the positive and said he had liked the report.

Then Rom asked INUI if he was thinking about meeting with him. INUI said he would like to have such a meeting, but TSUGENBULER had told him that Rom had been in Kabul for 7-8 days and had to leave immediately. Rom objected to that by saying that it was not true – he had been in Kabul since May 1. Then INUI arranged a meeting with Rom for the next day – May 20.

Pointing out this circumstance, Rom made a supposition that the Germans, apparently, didn't inform the Japanese about everything – he could see that, because TSUGENBULER had warned Rom not to tell the Japanese about the radio contact and VITSEL's plans.

Rom asked INUI if he had to bring a separate report for them (i.e. for the Japanese). INUI said it would be better to do so. INUI was curious to know if the communists in India were working against the Japanese and the BOSE; Rom responded it was so, that he had given a written message on that matter to TSUGENBULER. INUI confirmed that, having said he had read the message.



Rom had another meeting with TSUGENBULER and INUI on May 20 at the same location; and as it was before, Rom had a seprate talk with each of them. TSUGENBULER talked to Rom about VITSEL's coming by plane and the ciphers. VITSEL pointed out that 2,000 gallons of gasoline were to be made ready. If it was impossible to do so, VITSEL and his people would have to use parachutes.

In this case they wouldn't be able to bring anything with them. The plane would have US markings for disguise and something would be done to muffle the sound of the engines. VITSEL once again reminded that everything was to be made ready for his going into the interior of India. He thought he'd arrive there before June 15. If Rom was unable to arrange a meeting by that time, Rom would have to let know when it would be possible.

As for the ciphers, VITSEL gave instructions to use the ones with digits Rom had: "FLYING BOAT" and "FLOWER" OF THE CIPHER RICE (I asked Rom what kind of ciphers they were, as earlier Rom hadn't given such names to us. Rom said they were, as TSUGENBULER had explained, the so-called digital ciphers known to us already; as far as the name was concerned, he heard about it for the first time. As it became clear here in Moscow, the aforementioned English words are not ciphers, but key words invented, apparently, to make the deciphering of the telegrams by us impossible. Rom, as it seems, didn't understand the purpose of these words, though Mary is sending a cable to Rom now, employing these same key words.

Saying good-bye to Rom, TSUGENBULER handed over 15,000 Afghani to him, having said he couldn't give more, and that VITSEL would bring money.

INUI's conversation with Rom was not long. INUI requested Rom to come to Kabul in the end of July. Rom remarked it entirely depended on INUI; he was ready to come whenever the Japanese needed that – only it was to be made known through radio contact by transmitting a cipher phrase. INUI gave 10,000 Afghani to Rom and said he wasn't able to give him more, as he hadn't yet received any instructions from Tokyo. Moreover, money, in India rupees, was in Moscow and it was impossible to transfer it to Kabul. INUI asked Rom to bring, next time, information about the military industry of India and communists' work against BOSE.

On this note the meeting between TSUGENBULER and INUI, on the one side, and Rom, on the other, finished; Rom received instructions to go. Rom said he would leave Kabul either on May 21 or 22. Rom asked if we had any instructions for him. Taking into account that from Moscow I had nor gotten any reply to my question as to whether our decision about Rom was still valid, and, thinking that some other



instructions might follow, I asked Rom to stay there until May 24; I told him I awaiting orders from Moscow.

There was a meeting with Rom on May 24. As I hadn't received an answer by that time yet, and it wasn't possible to hold up Rom any longer, I made a decision to fold up the whole matter. Rom inquired if I had gotten any instructions from Moscow; I answered in the positive and said that I was supposed to give him 5,000 pounds for his expenses. Rom immediately said he had enough money; that on the tribes' territory he had 150,000 Afghanis, which he had received from the Germans. Besides, he wouldn't be able to do anything with that money, anyway, as pound bills had been out of circulation in India since 1941. If he had had dollars he would have exchanged them somehow, because the US troops in India spent much money and exchanging dollars wouldn't draw much attention. I saw how the situation was developing and with Rom thinking that probable we would exchange Rom's pounds for some other currency, I didn't tell him about temporary suspension of contact with him, and in response to his inquisitive questions why we were handing over such a huge amount of money to him, I answered that this money could always come in handy in hard times if, for example, he decided to create protection for the future. I warned Rom that we were going to give money personally to him, and there was need in telling about it either to the English or JOSHI. Rom categorically said he would have to tell JOSHI about this cash; that if he failed to do so he would land in trouble big way. I told Rom we didn't intend to tell anyone about the money and he could remain calm on that part. Rom, however, said that JOSHI, might learn about it. I suggested that Rom exchange some of the pounds for Afghanis – I was going to give him 50,000 Afghanis of the estimated amount. He agreed to accept that, but having discussed the question with Xerxes (Namaz wasn't around, so I waited for a convenient moment to go out and have a word with Xerxes), we decided not to give Afghanis to Rom saying that the cashier was out of the Embassy. So on this I said good-bye to Rom and arranged for the next cipher: on Mondays or Thursdays, at 3.00 pm, we got the Artun bridge, near Machinhana, where the control meeting was to take place. Bearing in mind that someone else instead of me might come to the meeting, Rom or his representative would have to bear a yellow ribbon on the right sleeve. After the control meeting, in the evening of the same day, we would meet with Rom or his representative – we would be driving cars on the Aliabad road – and take him away in our car. In this case a yellow ribbon would also have to be fixed on the sleeve, and to spot it more easily, Rom or his representative would have to be brushing the hand on the nape. March through September 1 the meetings would take place at 7.45pm; and September 1 through the end of March – at 7.00pm.

When saying good-bye, Rom expressed his wish that we would pay attention to the broadcasts from a Moscow radio station in Urdu – the broadcaster spoke bad Urdu, and it was impossible to understand him. Rom also wished that radio broadcasts in English for India be arranged. REUTERS not always gave full information, thus they had to listen to radio broadcasts transmitted by Moscow for the USA and



England, but it was not possible all the time due to lots of disturbances and weak sound.

Again Rom mentioned AMIR-ZADA, arrested by the Afghans (see previous report). Rom talked to JENKIN, asking him to take some measures to liberate him. The latter said that the English mission in Kabul requested the Afghani government to extradite him, explaining it by the fact that AMIR-ZADE worked against the British government. The Afghans refused to do so, saying AMIR-ZADA was an Afghani citizen. Rom remarked to JENKIN that the request was to be supported the fact that AMIR-ZADA's parents and relatives were in India, thus he had to be taken there. So no further decision about AMIR-ZADA was taken, according to Rom. I didn't react to this.

Rom said ABDUL-SHUKUR asked him to cut contacts; he explained that contacting Rom was dangerous for him and he wouldn't like to take risk. Simultaneously, ABDUL SHUKUR asked for his annual salary in advance. Rom agreed and gave him 6,000 Afghans.

Rom reported that during his visit to Kabul he met an Indian boy, OMAR, who worked at Jim's store. Some time earlier, when Rom had stayed at Jim's, they had used this boy for contacts with the Germans, dispatching and receiving letters through him. Now OMAR was a peddler. Rom gave him 100 Afghans and asked him not to tell anyone about it.

Rom arranged for future control meetings with the Germans and the Japanese in the event of his coming to Kabul:

The Germans would go the bridge near the Do-Shamshir mosque on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays at 1.15pm. The Japanese would come to the same location on Mondays and Wednesdays.

I asked Rom if he knew anything about RASMUS's trip through India. Rom answered in the positive, having added that RASMUS, from Pashaver to Karachi, was accompanied an English intelligence officer, who had held a leading intelligence post in Iran, in particular in Meshed. Rom forgot his name. This officer had a talk with RASMUS, who was trying to convince the officer that the English shouldn't have tied any contacts with the Bolsheviks – it would lead them, and whole Europe, to death.

Major lines of Rom's visit to Kabul:

1. Rom was trying to establish firm contacts with the Japanese.



DM (UNCC)

(28)

Оййератано 397

1 и 2 - и. Овашишину 397

3 - настоящее время:

хранит с/с "Мародер"

25 августа с/г. в Кабул прибыл из Индии БХАГАТ РАМ ГУРДАСАМАЛ, который имел неоднократно встречи с РАСМУСОМ, ПИЛЬГЕРОМ и ВИТЦЕЛЕМ. 15.10.62

Берлин весьма заинтересовался приездом БХАГАТ РАМА и передал через РАСМУСА для него ряд поручений.

1. РАСМУС рассказал БХАГАТ РАМУ, что в Германии из военнопленных индусов и индийских мусульман сформировано два легиона, куда зачислены также индусы, проживавшие в Европе. Численность этих легионеров достигает 40 тысяч. Активное участие в организации легионов принимал ЧАНДРА БОС. Некоторая часть личного состава легионов обучается парашютному делу. Повидимому, в связи с этим Берлин поручил выяснить у БХАГАТ РАМА возможности высадки парашютно-диверсионной группы в составе 9-10 человек на территории Индии, в пограничных с Афганистаном районах. В состав такой группы будут входить 1-2 немца и радисты с аппаратурой.

Немцы считают, что диверсанты, высадившись на территории Индии, смогут легко уйти из поля зрения английских властей.

2. РАСМУС интересовался мнением БХАГАТ РАМА о том, какой эффект вызовет у населения Индии захват немцами Египта в ближайшие три недели, а также наступление японцев на Бенгалию и захват ее.

3. Германское верховное командование в Берлине поручило БХАГАТ РАМУ срочно выяснить следующие вопросы:

а/ Сколько прибыло в Индию американских войск и какое вооружение они имеют?

б/ Формируются ли в Индии новые дивизии из войск, прибывающих из Австралии и других стран, или эти войска вливаются в уже имеющиеся части и соединения. На этот вопрос БХАГАТ РАМ ответил, что, по официальным данным, количество американских войск определяется в шесть дивизий. РАСМУС возразил, указав, что, по его данным, в Индию доставлено пять дивизий.

в/ Где накапливаются союзные войска, прибывающие в Ирак, Иран и Палестину и каким образом они доставляются туда.

4. Исключительный интерес в беседах с БХАГАТ РАМОМ немцы проявили к племенам, населяющим пограничные с Афганистаном районы Индии. Из бесед стало известно:

а/ В начале сентября с/г. от вождя племен ФАКИРА из Випи в Кабул прибыл курьер, доставивший к германской миссии четыре письма, из которых одно было предназначено для Иерусалимского муфтия, а другое для бывшего

Dr. Frankel

№ 1418

Dr. Frankel

Kalya



Объясните моему посланцу, что он должен делать, если встретит ПАИБА".

Второе письмо в адрес германской миссии содержит следующее описание операций ФАКИРА из Или против английских войск:

"7 апреля 1942 года ФАКИР из Или начал против англичан военные действия, окружил форт Дата-Хел. Продовольствие осажденным англичане имели возможность доставлять только самолетами. Несколько раз англичане пытались выйти из окружения. В первый раз, из отряда английской кавалерии численностью в 150 человек было убито и взято в плен сто десять чел. Во второй раз, из пятидесяти бойцов милиции было убито сорок, остальные вынуждены были отступить. Посланные в третий раз войска на двадцати двух грузовиках были также разгромлены, часть их была взята в плен, а часть убита. В это же время было повреждено семь английских танков и собито три самолета. Однако, под прикрытием девяти танков и сорока самолетов, англичане все же сумели перебросить осажденному форту три тысячи солдат и одну тысячу скаутов. До настоящего времени форт Дата-Хел окружен".

Сообщая дислокацию английских войск в пограничной с Афганистаном полосе:

Пешавер	- 4 бригады
Баняу и его район	- 6 тыс. скаутов и 20 тыс. солдат.
Ване	- 1 тыс. скаутов и 1 бригада сол.
Дера-Исмайл-Хана	- 2 бригады
Розмуя	- 1 дивизия
Когат	- 20 тыс. солдат
Хайбер	- 1 дивизия
Тал	- 2 бригады".

б/ Берлин поручил выяснить у БХАГАТ РАМА, сможет ли он поселиться в районе расположения племен.

БХАГАТ РАМ отверг это предложение, заявив, что так как англичанам известна его связь с немцами, то продолжительное нахождение его в районе расположения племен, станет им быстро известно.

бв/ ВИТЦЕЛЬ, ДОЛ /радист германской миссии/, ПИЛЬГЕР и РАСМУС подробно обсуждали с БХАГАТ РАМОМ возможность при его содействии направления в район расположения племен ВИТЦЕЛЯ и СУМБИЛА /радиста/, сотрудников германской миссии в Набуле. На этой комбинации настаивает Берлин, который, однако, предупреждает, что возможность провала должна быть совершенно исключена.

Указанные лица, за исключением ВИТЦЕЛЯ, только наполовину уверены в благоприятном исходе такой операции. ВИТЦЕЛЬ же заявил, что он готов вместе с БХАГАТ РАМОМ следовать в расположение племен, так как уверен, что операция будет успешной.



Первое из них составлено на фарсидском языке. Судя по его содержанию, оно исходит от итальянцев. Приводится перевод этого письма:

"1. Для Ваших письма, план, а также сообщения о военных действиях в Дата-хел мы получили."

2. Мы послали два письма, одно в адрес РУЛЬ ЛАБИЛ АНА, а другое Вам. Ответа от Вас не получили и не знаем получили ли Вы посланные нами вещи.

Мы считаем, что было бы лучше, если бы Вы так как и раньше писали бы нам по-персидски, этот почерк мы знаем по прошлым Вашим письмам, и установили бы подлинность их, даже, если бы эти письма не имели Вашей подписи.

3. Я не подписываю письмо и не указываю адреса, так как Вы знаете мой почерк по прошлой переписке и установите что письмо действительно написано мной.

4. Как Вам известно, при нынешней ситуации мы не можем снабжать Вас нужными для войны предметами. Это будет продолжаться до тех пор, пока мы не установим с Вами воздушную или какую-либо другую связь.

Мы считаем, что до этого Вам следовало бы меньше воевать, а приложить все усилия к тому, чтобы объединить пограничные племена под своим руководством. Вы должны сохранить свои силы к тому моменту, когда мы сможем оказать Вам реальную помощь, а это будет в том случае, когда фронт будет недалеко от Вас. Если же Вы до этого растратите свои силы, то никакой пользы для Базиристана и для своих афганских друзей Вы принести не сможете. Необходимо готовиться к большой войне с тем, чтобы объединенными силами, когда к тому придет время напасть и, с божьей помощью, разбить англичан".

Другое письмо написано РАСМУСОМ по-английски, его перевод следующий:

"Я весьма признателен Вам за письма, которые доставили Ваши курьеры. Несмотря на то, что в настоящее время встречи в Кабуле проводить трудно, мы все же сумели встретиться.

Отвечаю на Ваши вопросы:

1. Так как пользоваться какими-либо записками рискованно, то мы посылаем Вам пистолет, номер которого известен нашим друзьям и лицо, владеющее этим пистолетом, показав его всегда получит от них помощь.

2. Пароль, который Вы даете своим курьерам для связи с нами, будет служить паролем для связи наших людей с Вами.



Своего курьера с ответом направьте к нам по тому пути, который укажет наш посланец".

Кроме указанных писем, БХАГАТ РАМ получил от РАСМУСА письменное задание выяснить целый ряд интересующих германскую разведку данных о военном и экономическом положении Индии. Это задание БХАГАТ РАМ обязан направить в Индию своим товарищам по "организации" для выполнения

Задание составлено на английском языке и содержит следующие пункты:

1. Количество, нумерация и вооружение, а также расположение английских воинских частей.
2. Количество, нумерация, вооружение и состав гарнизонов, а также расположение индийских правительственных войск /войска провинций и княжеств/.
3. Сведения о прибытии и отправке войск из Индии, пункты их назначения, численный состав, откуда прибыли.
4. Нумерация и названия полков, нумерация и расположение дивизий, в которые входят эти полки.
5. Сведения о переброске войск в Иран из Ирака, Сирии и Индии.
6. Нумерация, вооружение, род и дислокация в Индии американских войск, прибывающих туда. Где расположены и численность гарнизонов.
7. Численность, вооружение, нумерация, состав гарнизонов и расположение индийской армии.
8. О политическом и военном положении в Синдзяне.
9. Есть ли индийские дивизии, личный состав которых состоит полностью из индусов.
10. Наименование, вновь созданных индийских частей и в частности тайковых.
11. Какие индийские дивизии состоят из английских и индийских частей.
12. Количество артиллерийских полков в одной пехотной индийской дивизии.
13. Создаются ли из прибывающих английских войск специальные дивизии или они вливаются в индийские дивизии.
14. Общее количество индийских и английских войск в пограничной Северо-Западной провинции и численность их в отдельности.



27. Когда увеличена производственная программа TATA WORKS по выработке стали.

Выяснить производится ли артиллерия, пулеметы и автоматическое оружие. Насколько увеличился удельный вес выпуска военных материалов по отношению ко всей продукции.

Помимо связи с ФАКИРОМ из Иля, немцы поставили перед БХАГАТ РАМОМ задачу устройства аэродрома и приема парашютистов. В подтверждение заданий, полученных БХАГАТ РАМОМ от РАСМУСА, несколько дней тому назад на имя БХАГАТ РАМА поступила из Берлина от БОССА телеграмма, в которой БОС подчеркивает важность и серьезность организации аэродрома, вся ответственность за которую возлагается на БХАГАТ РАМА. В связи с этим РАСМУС предложил БХАГАТ РАМУ форсировать свой отъезд в район расположения племен. Ориентировочно отъезд намечен на 2 октября с/г.

ВИТЦЕЛЬ, о котором упоминалось в самом начале, после получения телеграммы от БОССА в свою очередь телеграфировал в Берлин свои соображения об организации высадки парашютистов в районе расположения племен. По его мнению в состав группы должны входить:

1. Врач.
2. Инженер радист и электрик.
3. Механик.
4. Специалист топограф.
5. Инструктор по военному делу.
6. Радист-телеграфист.
7. Фотограф.

Группа должна быть снабжена оружием, патронами, деньгами, топографическими приборами и картами, инструментами, медикаментами, радиоаппаратурой, гримом.

Люди должны подбираться с расчетом на сходство с местными жителями.

Высадка должна быть произведена только ночью, поэтому площадка должна быть точно обозначена кострами.

БХАГАТ РАМУ предложено сообщить о готовности к приему парашютистов, а также принять меры к охране площадки и высадившихся парашютистов с последующим укрытием их в надежных местах.

БХАГАТ РАМ получил от РАСМУСА для вручения ФАКИРУ из Иля 500 фунтов золотом, 500 индийских рупий и 55 тысяч афган.

Для принятия самолета им же получено сигнальное оружие и 30 штук сигнальных ракет.

На случай, если будет необходимость осуществить устройство такого аэродрома и организовать захват немецких парашютистов или десантников, БХАГАТ РАМ предложил использовать для этого местность в районе Баджаура, между населенными пунктами Бандагай и Джар и между Хор и Рамакая, которая ему лично хорошо известна и которую он считает удобной для этой цели.



Одновременно ЧАНДРА БОС передал для БХАГАТ РАМА следующие поручения:

1. Единомышленникам БХАГАТ РАМА поручается направить в пограничные с Афганистаном районы своих делегатов для того, чтобы убедить племена выступить против английских властей. Делегаты должны дать обязательство руководителям племен по снабжению последних военным имуществом и заявить им, что в программу Свободной Индии входит экономическая помощь племенам и защита их от нападения противников и что на независимость и свободу племен никто покушаться не будет. Делегация должна быть предоставлена полномочия на заключение договоров с отдельными племенами.

О результатах переговоров с племенами и о том, с какими из племен будут заключены договора о совместных действиях против английских властей, БОС просит ему сообщить.

2. Организовать встречу с председателем "Дженнет Оль Улам" Мутием Кишаеулла, секретарем данной организации Моулана Ахмед Саид и активистом Моулана Гуссейн Ахмед Мафани и передать им приветствие от РАШИДА АЛИ ГАЙЛАНИ и Муфтия Иерусалимского, при этом заявить, что настал момент встать на защиту ислама и отечества, так как другого такого времени удобного для борьбы за освобождение Индии от ига англичан возможно не наступит. Для успешной борьбы нужно действовать сообща с последователями БОСА.

БОС просит БХАГАТ РАМА передать от своего имени этим лицам, что предстоящие встречи с ними БОС расценивает, как благоприятные в смысле общности точек зрения по вопросам борьбы с английскими угнетателями. Подтвердить, что в данное время наиболее целесообразно и своевременно выступить против англичан, так как если это сделано не будет, то после вряд ли представится возможность для этого.

БОС также просит передать о том, что взгляды его БОСА, РАШИДА АЛИ ГАЙЛАНИ и Муфтия Иерусалимского в отношении борьбы с англичанами вполне совпадают.

3. Проверить насколько хороша слышимость двух коротковолновых широкополосных станций, находящихся в Германии /в Берлине/.

Эти радиостанции усиленно распространяют слухи о том, что они находятся и работают на индийской территории. Первая станция работает от имени индийского национального конгресса и производит передачу с 6.30 /кабульское время/. Вторая станция представляет мусульманскую лигу, начинает передачи за 30 минут до конца радиопередач станции "Азад Индустан".



БОС кроме этого просит проверить и сообщить какова эффективность работы этих станций, подчеркивая, что радиопропаганда в настоящих условиях является самым важным видом пропаганды.

Для того, чтобы население Индии поверило в факт существования этих станций непосредственно в Индии, РАШИД АЛИ ГАЙЛАНИ и сам БОС произносили речи в Берлине через германские радиостанции. В своих речах они приветствовали конгресс за организацию радиостанций, работающих нелегально *в Индии*.

4. БОС получил в Берлине сведения о том, что в Индии скрываются несколько немцев, бежавших из под стражи. БХАГАТ РАМУ поручено установить, где эти немцы, если удастся выяснить их местонахождение, связаться с ними и привлечь их к работе против английских властей.

5. БОС подчеркнул крайнюю необходимость поддержания связи с японцами и посылки людей в Рангун, если они еще не посланы. Для этой цели БОСМ был предложен другой пароль "*Rising Moon*". Этот пароль был сообщен японцам. Однако, РАСМУС предложил БХАГАТ РАМУ пользоваться прежним паролем "*Rising Moon*" впре- *д* до особых указаний.

6. Узнать судьбу министров бенгальского правительства. В частности, находится ли в составе кабинета САНТОШ КУМАР ВАСУ, если да, то пользуется ли он авторитетом и влиянием.

7. Оповестить всех заинтересованных лиц о том, что с 10 октября, БОСМ будут передаваться через радиостанции условные сигналы о начале диверсионной работы, согласно инструкций, имеющихся в "памфлетах".

8. Найти нижеследующих лиц и установить с ними связь:

1. МАЛИК БАДАМ, из племени моманд, глава одного из кланов.

2. МАЛИК АБДУЛ МАЛИК тоже из момандов, глава другого клана.

3. ХАСАН ХАН тоже из момандов, глава клана ОСМАН ХЕЛЬ /находится в Афганистане/.

4. МАЛИК АМИН, тоже из момандов, глава клана КУДА-ХЕЛЬ.

5. СЕИД АНАР из "африды".

6. ЮСУФ ХАН, брат ХАСАН ХАНА /см. к 3/.

7. ПАХЗАДА из племени "Масуд". Его отец - мулла ПАИНД.

Связь с этими лицами рекомендует установить находящийся в Берлине, внушающий доверие афганец, имени которого БОС не передал /РАСМУС и БХАГАТ РАМ предполагают, что это может быть бывший посол АМАНУЛЛИ ХАНА по имени ГУЛЯМ СИДИК ХАН/, этот афганец советовал использовать этих вождей в борьбе с английскими властями, как зарекомендовавших себя антианглийскими настроениями.

9. Связаться с известной мусульманской сектой "Анджомане Моджахедине" в лице ее руководителей **МАВЛЯВИ АЗЛИ ИЛЬХАИ** и **МАВЛЯВИ МААМУДОМ**.



АРЗИ ХУКУМАТЕ АЗАД ХИНД  
/ВРЕМЕННОЕ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО СВОБОДНОЙ ИНДИИ/

Империял Хотел, Токио,  
Понеделник 20-го ноября 1944

Его Превосходительству Советскому послу,  
ТОКИО.

Ваше Превосходительство !

Сейчас, когда я нахожусь в Токио, мне бы очень хотелось воспользоваться этим случаем для посещения Вашего Превосходительства. Стремясь к этому, я ставлю своей задачей найти через Ваше Превосходительство поддержку Советского Правительства в борьбе Индии за независимость.

2. Тот факт, что сейчас мы тесно связаны с Державами Оси в общей борьбе против англо-американцев, не останавливает меня. Я счастлив заявить, что Державы Оси имеют ясное представление об особенностях проблемы Индии и что они любезно дали формальное признание Временного Правительства Азад Хинд /Свободной Индии/ за что мы благодарны. Кроме Японии, чьи отношения с Советским Правительством носят строго нейтральный характер, даже Германское Правительство полностью поняло наше положение и полностью оценило тот факт, что мы индусы заинтересованы только в действиях против Англии и Америки. Германское Правительство также поняло и оценило тот факт, что мы заинтересованы в действиях против Советской России. В действительности деятельность моей организации в Европе велась исключительно против англо-американцев, но не против Советской России. Это лежало в основе нашего сотрудничества с Державами Оси в Европе и в этом отношении мы имеем полное понимание и одобрение со стороны Германского Правительства и Фашистского Итальянского Правительства.

3. Я знаю, что сейчас существует союз между Советским Правительством и Правительством Англии и С.Ш.А. Но я достаточно хорошо разбираюсь в международной политике, чтобы понять, что это не может помешать Советскому Правительству оказывать нам поддержку в нашей борьбе за независимость. Я с благодарностью вспоминаю о помощи, предоставленной мне Советским Правительством после того, как я покинул Индию в 1941 году. Я передал свою благодарность за это Его Превосходительству Министру Иностранных Дел г-ну Молотову в письме, написанном из Берлина, которое я надеюсь, было должным образом получено Его Превосходительством.



4. Меня еще ободряет то, что во время своей жизни Ленин всегда от всего сердца поддерживал колониальные страны в их борьбе за независимость. Насколько мне известно, после смерти Ленина отношение Советского Правительства к проблемам порабощения стран, как Индия, ни в какой степени не изменилось.

5. Что касается моей партии - Передового блока, - то я могу сказать, что в то время, когда советская внешняя политика в Европе осуждалась почти всеми партиями Индии в 1939-1940 г.г., мы были единственными людьми, которые открыто поддерживали советскую внешнюю политику по отношению к Германии и Финляндии. Более того, мы составляем левое крыло националистского движения в Индии и придерживаемся наиболее передовых взглядов по социальным и экономическим проблемам. Далее, наша партия является единственной партией в Индии, которая до настоящего дня проводит бескомпромиссную борьбу против английского империализма в сотрудничестве с некоторыми другими революционными группами.

6. Мне бы очень хотелось встретиться с Вашим Превосходительством и найти при помощи Вашего Превосходительства поддержку Советского Правительства в нашей борьбе за независимость. Что же касается характера помощи, которую Советское Правительство может оказать нам, то это такой вопрос, который должен быть решен Советским Правительством в связи с настоящей военной обстановкой. Я бы только хотел добавить, что мы полны решимости сделать Индию совершенно свободной и что Правительства, признавшие Временное Правительство Свободной Индии, безоговорочно согласны с нами в этом вопросе.

Заверяю Вас, Ваше Превосходительство, в моем высоком к Вам уважении и ожидаю Вашего скорого ответа.

Остаюсь

Искренне Ваш

ПОДПИСЬ /СУБХАС ЧАНДРА БОС/



(18)

О Гандра Бос

РАССЕКРЕЧЕНО

31/11 - 4/12  
Служба внешней разведки РФ 10

(Из отписки «Семена» № 3

«... Вам еще в своем первом письме Леон сообщал о некоем индусе дежавшем из Индии в Афганистан и нашедшем прикрытие у «пивоаров». Как позднее выяснилось, этот индус оказался неким иным, как известным политическим деятелем — бывш. руководителем индийского нац. конгресса — Судхи Гандра Босом.

В первых числах февраля в Полпредство прибыл возглавляющий немецкую миссию в Кабуле Тильгер, который вместе с полпредом заявил о том, что к нему явился известный индус Судхи Гандра Бос, который заявил ему, что бежал он англичан из Индии и просит у немцев покровительства. Далее, якобы Тильгер связался с своим правительством по этому вопросу и получил указание направить его транзитом через СССР в Германию. Полпред обещал по этому поводу в свою очередь запросить Москву. После непродолжительной переписки, полпред получил личное приказание т. Вышинского выдать визу, требующуюся для проезда Г. Б. транзитом через СССР в Германию без права остановки.

Спустя несколько дней Тильгер явился вновь и прямо заявил полпреду, что от своего правительства он получил сообщение о том, что из Москвы по нашей линии указание полпредству о выдаче Гандра Босу визы — уже дано и просит ускорить оформление документа, т.к. ему якобы с Г. Б. замышлялся надвело. При этом Тильгер спросил нельзя ли Г. Б. передослать в Союз самолетом (нашим) и что если мы согласим на это дадим, он организует, с помощью итальянских инструкторов на аэродроме, легальную посадку в наш самолет Г. Б. Получив категорический отказ, Тильгер заявил, что Г. Б. будет направлено через Афганистан в Союз с итальянским паспортом и просил его

не подвергать по существующему у нас порядку вызову в консульство для оформления документов, а выдавать визу заочно. Консул распорядился оформить документы в порядке требуемом немцами.

Для оформления документов Г. Б. явился советник немецкого посла, он же зав. канцелярией, Шмидт. Он представил итальянский паспорт на имя инженера - Орландо Мацотти (с фиктивной фотокарточкой). На паспорте имелась въездная виза немцев. После выдачи нашей визы № 064033 от 15/III-1941г. для проезда через п.п. Термез-Заремба, они получили афганскую визу и таким образом Г. Б. в сопровождении немца Венгера 18/III выехал на машине из Кадула к границе, которую перешел 22/III-с.г. "

Верно: Ст. Оперуполномоченный

З<sup>го</sup> Отдела 1<sup>го</sup> Упр. Н. Смирнов

31/III-44.



Справка

89

После капитуляции Японии в первом  
десятилетии сентября 1945 года согласно  
сведениям Тасс из Токио по официальным  
источникам Субао Хандра Бос находив-  
шийся в Японии умер. —

25/хII 1945 г. Ген. Вал. Зейд. Богдана 1-й чл. Испол. сов.  
подполковник  
Владимир  
(Владимиров)

15

1

1

Unofficial translation

(397)

On 25th of August this year BHAGAT RAM GURDASAMAL came to India. He had many meetings with RASMUS, PELGER and VITSEL.

Berlin was very much interested in visit of MR. BHAGAT RAMA and conveyed through MR. RASMUS a number of instructions for him.

1. RASMUS told BHAGAT RAMA, that in Germany from prisoners of war (Hindus and Indian Muslims), there have been formed two legions, where Indians, who lived in Europe were also included. The number of these legionaries reaches 40 thousand. CHANDRA BOSE took an active part in organization of legions. One part of the legions staff is learning parachute art. Apparently, in this connection, Berlin ordered to find out from BHAGAT RAMA possibilities of landing of parachute-saboteur group of 9-10 people on the territory of India, in frontier with Afghanistan regions. In such group 1-2 Germans and radio operators with equipment will be included.

Germans think that saboteurs after landing on the territory of India will be able easily to disappear from the sight field of the British.

2. RASMUS was interested in opinion of BHAGAT RAMA about the question: what will be the effect of Indian citizens after German occupation of Egypt in the next three weeks, and also after the offensive of Japaneses on Bengal and it's capture.

3. Germany Supreme Command in Berlin uncharged BHAGAT RAMA urgently to clear the following questions:

a) How many American forces arrived to India and what kind of armament do they have?

b) Are there new divisions being formed from forces, which are coming from Australia and other countries, or those forces are joining already existing units and formations. /On this question BHAGAT RAM answered that according to official data, the amount of American forces is six



divisions. RASMUS disagreed, mentioning that according to his information, five divisions were taken to India/.

c) Where unit forces, arriving from Iraq, Iran and Palestine, are being built up and in what way they are being taken there.

4. Exceptional interest during talking with BHAGAT RAMA Germans showed to tribes, living in regions of India frontier with Afghanistan. From conversation it became clear that:

a) In the beginning of September this year from the leader of Nazis FAKIR from IPI a courier came to the Kabul, who delivered to the Germany mission four letters. One of them was addressed to Mufti of Jerusalem , and another.....

(398)

Explain to my envoy what he has to do, when he meet NAIB”.

Second letter addressed to Germany Mission contains the following description of operations of FAKIR from Ipi against British forces.

“On April 7, 1942 FAKIR from Ipi began a war activity against the British, he surrounded Fort Data-Hel. Food for besieged the British could deliver only by plane. Several times the British tried to come out from encirclement. For the first time from the detachment of the British Cavalry from 150 people, 110 people were killed and were taken prisoner. For the second time 40 policemen were killed from 500, others had to retreat. Forces which were send for the third time on 22 trucks were also crushed, some of them were taken prisoner and others were killed. At the same time 7 British tanks were damaged and 3 planes were crushed. However, under the guise of 90 tanks and 40 planes, the British were able to drop to the besieged Fort 3000 of soldiers and one thousand of scouts. Till today Fort Data-Hel is encircled”.

Dislocation of British forces in frontier with Afghanistan area is the following :

Peshaver	- 4 brigades
Bannu and its region	- 6 000 scouts and 20 000 soldiers
Vane	- 1 000 scouts and 1 brigade of soldiers
Dera-Ismail-Hana	- 2 brigades
Rozmun	- 1 division
Kogat	- 20 000 soldiers
Haiber	- 1 division
Tal	- 2 brigades

b) Berlin instructed to find out from BHAGAT RAMA, whether he can settle down in the region of tribes location.

BHAGAT RAMA rejected the suggestion and said that the British know about his connection with Germans, so very soon they will find him in this region of tribes location.

c) VITSEL, DOH /radio operator of the German Mission/, PILGER and RASMUS in details discussed with BHAGAT RAM the possibility of sending under his assistance of VITSEL and SUMBIL /radio operator/, workers of the Germany Mission in Kabul, to the region of tribes location. Berlin is insisting on this combination, but it warning, that the possibility of the flop has to be completely excluded.

Mentioned persons, except VITSEL, only 50 per cent sure in successful result of such operation. VITSEL told that he is ready together with BHAGAT RAMA to go to the region of tribes location, because he is sure, that operation will be successful.

(399)

First from them is made in Farce language. According to its contents, it came from Italians.

The following is the translation of this letter:

"1. We have received two of your letters, plan, and also messages about war activity in Data-Hel.



2. We have send two letters, one - to GUL HABIB KHAN, and another - to you. We have not received any response from you and we also do not know whether you have received thinks sent by us.

We believe that it would be better if you as earlier would write to us in Persian language, this handwriting we know by your previous letters, and we would indicate their authenticity even if they would not have your signature.

I do not sign the letter and do not mention my address, as far as you know my hand writing according to previous communication and will be able to indicate that letter was written by me.

3. As far as you know, according to the present situation we can not supply you with thinks which are required for the war. This will continue till that time, when we establish with you air or some other connection.

We think that before that you should less be involved in war activity, and to direct all efforts for joining of frontier tribes under your leadership. You have to preserve your strength till that moment, when we will be able to provide you a real help, and this will happen in that case, when front will be not so far from you. If you spend your strength before that, then you will not be useful for Baziristan and for your friends from Afghanistan. You have to be prepared for the big war, so when it will be time for attack, you will crush the British by joint forces and with the help of the God.

Another letter is written by RASMUS in English, it has the following translation:

"I am very grateful to you for letters, which were delivered by your couriers. In spite of difficulty of holding of meetings in Kabul during these days, we could meet each other anyway.

Answering to your questions:

1. Due to danger of using of any messages, we are sending a pistol to you, the number of which is known by our friends and person, who will show this pistol to them, receive any kind of help.

2. The pass word, which you give to your couriers for contacting with them, will be the password for communication of our people with yours.

(400)

Send your courier with response to us by the same way, which our envoy will show to you”.

Except mentioned letters, BHAGAT RAM have got from RASMUS a written task to find out a number of details interesting for the German reconnaissance about military and economical situation of India. This task BHAGAT Ram has to send to India to his friends on “organization” for implementing.

The task was made in English and contain several clauses:

1. Number, numeration and armament, and also location of British military units.

2. Number, numeration, armament and structure of garrisons, and also location of Indian Governmental forces /forces of provinces/.

3. Information about arrival and departure of forces from India, points of their arrival, quantity, from where they have come.

4. Numeration and names of regiments, numeration and location of divisions, which include these regiments.

5. Information about transferring of forces to Iran from Iraq, Syria and India.

6. Numeration, armament, tipsy and dislocation of American forces in India, which can be there. Where are they located and quantity of garrisons.

7. Number, armament, numeration, structure of garrisons and location of Indian army.



8. About political and military situation in Sindzian.
9. Are there Indian divisions, which have pure Indian staff.
10. Name of newly organized Indian units and tank units in particular.
11. Which Indian divisions are combined from British and Indian units.
12. Number of artillery regiments in one infantry Indian division.
13. Are new divisions being established from arriving British forces, or they just join Indian divisions.
14. Total number of Indian and British forces in frontier Northern-Western province and their number separately.

(401)

27. When was TATA WORKS program of steel production increased?

To find out whether artillery, machine guns and automatic arms being produced or not. What was increment of the producing of the military materials ratio of total production.

Besides contacts with Fakir from Ipi, the German briefed BHAGAT RAMA to arrange a place for the airdrome and receiving of the parachutists. As a confirmation of the task received by BHAGAT RAMA from RASMUS a telegram from BOSE was received a few days ago. In this telegram BOSE underlined how it was important to arrange a place for the airdrome and made BHAGAT RAMA to be responsible for this. In this regard RASMUS suggested BHAGAT RAMA to expedite his departure to the place of location of tribes. Approximately the departure was fixed on October 2 (current year).

VITSEL whom I have mentioned about in the very beginning after he got a telegram from BOSE in turn informed Berlin by telegraph what did he think about landing of the parachutists in the place of the tribes location. On his view the following specialists have to be included to the group:

1. Doctor
2. Radio engineer and electrician
3. Mechanic
4. Topographer
5. Military trainer
6. Radio operator
7. Photographer

The group should be equipped with guns, cartridges, money, medicine, topographical instruments, radio equipment, make-up.

People looking like aborigines have to be included to the group.

The landing should be organized only at night that is why the place of landing should be indicated by the campfires.

BHAGAR RAMA was suggested to inform about his readiness to receive parachutists and also to take measures on security of the people and place with further shelter of them in protected places.

BHAGAT RAMA received from RASMUS 500 ponds (in gold), 500 Indian rupees and 55000 Afghani to be given to FAKIR from Ipi.

He received also a signal gun and 30 signal rockets.

In case if it is required to arrange such airdrome and to catch German parachutists or commandos BHAGAT RAMA offered to organize it at Bajaur region (place between Bandagai and Jar from one side and Hor and Ramakaya from another). This place is very well known by him and convenient to this purpose on his opinion.

Simultaneously, CHANDRA BOSE passed the following instructions for BHAGAT RAMA.

1. BHAGAT RAMA sympathizers have to depute their people to the neighboring regions with Afghanistan with the purpose to convince the tribes to fight against the British power. Delegates must give obligations to the leaders of the tribes that they will be supplied by military equipment and to inform them that an economic assistance and their defense from enemy's attacks is being included to the Program of Independent India and there is



(46)

nobody to attempt on independence of the tribes and their freedom. The delegations must be authorized to conclude agreements with separate tribes.

BOSE asks to inform him about the results of the negotiations with tribes and with what tribes the agreements about joint actions against the British will be concluded.

2. To organize a meeting with Mufti Kifaetulla, Chairman of the "Jennet Ol Ulam", Ahmed Saed, Secretary of Moullana organization and Gussein Ahmed Madani, its active member, and to convey greetings from RAHID ALI GAILANI and Mufti of Jerusalem to them and also to mention that time has come to defend Islam and fatherland, because, most probably, there will be no other moment such convenient for the struggle for the independence of India from the British yoke. It is necessary to act together with BOSE followers to make the struggle successful.

BOSE asks BHAGAT RAMA to convey on his behalf to these people that the previous meetings with them he considers as favorable because of the common points of view on the problems of struggle with the British aggressors. To confirm that it is the most convenient time now to fight against the British, because if it is not done at present, in future there will no other possibility for this.

BOSE ALSO also asks to convey that he by himself, RASHID ALI GAILANI and Mufti of Jerusalem have the same views on the struggle against the British.

3. To check how well is receiving of two short waves broadcasting stations located in Germany (Berlin).

These broadcasting stations intentionally spread the rumors that they are located and functioning on the Indian territory. The first one is functioning on behalf of the Indian Congress and broadcasting from 6.30 (Kabul time). Another one presents the Muslim League and starts its broadcasting 30 minutes before the end of the radio programs of the "Azad Hindustani" station

Besides this BOSE requests to check and to inform him about effectiveness of the work of these stations, underlining that radio propaganda is one of the most important propaganda at present.

RASHID ALI GAILANI and BOSE himself made their speeches in Berlin through the German broadcasting stations to make population of India to believe in fact of existing of these stations in India themselves. In their speeches they welcomed the Congress for setting up of the broadcasting stations, illegally functioning in India.

4. BOSE received in Berlin an information that a few German escaped from custody were hiding in India. BHAGAT RAMA was asked to find these Germans and in case he would find where are they - to contact them and to enlist them for the work against the British.

5. BOSE underlined the extreme necessity of support of the connections with the Japanese and sending people to Rangun if they were still not sent. In the purpose of this BOSE proposed another password "Rising Moon". The Japanese were told about it. But RASMUS proposed BHAGAT RAMA to use the previous one - "Silver Moon" up to the special order.

6. To find out about the fate of the Ministers of Bengali Government. In particular, whether SANTOSH KUMAR BASU is the Cabinet Minister, and if so, does he have authority and influence.

7. To inform all interested people that BOSE will pass secret signals about the beginning of wrecking work, according to the instructions given in "pamphlets" from the 10th of October.

8. To find and to establish contacts with the following people:

- (1) BADAM MALIK, Momand tribe, head of one of the clans
- (2) ABDUL ALIK MALIK, from Moman tribe also, head of another clan
- (3) HASAN KHAN, from Moman tribe also, head of OSMAN HEIL clan (located in Afghanistan)
- (4) AMIN MALIK, from Moman tribe also, head of KUDA HEIL clan
- (5) ANAR SEID, from "afridi"
- (6) YUSUF KHAN, brother of HASAN KHAN (see No.3)
- (7) SHAHZADA, from "Masud" tribe, son of Mulla PAIND



An Afghani person, who is aroused confidence and whom BOSE did not name (RASMUS and BHAGAT RAMA think that it can be the former Ambassador of AMANULLA KHAN, whose name is GULIAM SIDIK KHAN), recommends to establish contact with these people and advises to use these leaders in struggle with the British authorities as they have recommended themselves by anti-British mood.

9. To establish contact with a well-known Muslim sect "Anjomane Mojahedine" through its leaders MAVLIAVI FAZLI ILKHAN and MALIAVI MAHMUD.

(63)

ARZI HUKUMATE AZAD HIND  
(Provisional Government of the Independent India)

Hotel Imperial, Tokyo  
Monday, November 20, 1944

To His Excellency Ambassador of the Soviet Union, Tokyo

Your Excellency,

Now, when I am in Tokyo, I would like to use this opportunity to see your Excellency. Looking for this, I put a task in front of myself to find through your Excellency a support of the Soviet Government in the struggle of India for its independence.

2. The fact, that now we have close connections with Axis powers in our common struggle against British and Americans does not stop me. I am happy to say that Axis powers have a very clear idea about the peculiarity of problem of India and they have kindly recognized the Azad Hind (Independent India) Provisional Government. We are very thankful for it. Besides Japan, whose relationship with the Soviet Union has strictly neutral character, even the Government of Germany has understood in full and appreciated the fact, that we, the Hindu, were interested only in actions against England and America. The Government of Germany also understood and appreciated the fact that we were not interested in the actions against the Soviet Russia. In reality, the activity of my organization in Europe was only against England and America, but not against the Soviet Russia. It was lying

in the base of our co-operation with Axis powers in Europe and in this connection we have the full understanding and approval from the side of the German Government and Fascist Italian Government.

3. I know, that there is an alliance between the Soviet Government and Governments of the England and USA now. But I am quite well understand the international policy to see that that it can not prevent the Soviet Government from rendering us a support in our struggle for independence. With gratitude I recall the assistance rendered to me by the Soviet Government after I left India in 1941. I conveyed my gratitude for this to his Excellency Mr. Molotov, Minister of External Affairs, in my letter sent from Berlin, which, I hope, was received by him in a proper way.

(64)

4. During his life Lenin always from the bottom of his heart supported colonial countries in their struggle for independence. It also gives me an impulse. As I know, after Lenin's death the Soviet Government has not changed its policy concerning problems of subjugation of such countries as India at all.

5. As far as my party concerned - Progressive bloc,- I can say, that at time when the Soviet foreign policy in Europe was blamed by approximately all parties of India in 1939-1940, we were the only people who openly supported the Soviet foreign policy towards Germany and Finland. what is more, we belong to the left wing of the national movement in India and we have the most progressive views on social and economic problems. Going on, our party is the only one party in India, which up to the present day is carrying on uncompromising struggle against the British imperialism in collaboration with some other revolutionary groups.

6. I would like very much to see Your Excellency and to find with the help of Your Excellency a support of the Soviet Government in our struggle for independence. As far as the type of assistance, which the Soviet Government can render to us, is concerned, that is such question which should be settled down by the Soviet Government in connection with the present military situation. I would like only to add, that we are full of determination to make India absolutely free and those Governments who have recognized the Provisional Government of Independent India unconditionally agree with us in this question.



24

I would like to assure you, Your Excellency, in my highest respect to you and hope to get your response soon.

Still sincerely yours,

SIGNATURE/SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE/

3

## ABOUT CHANDRA BOSE

(from an executive letter by "Semyon" No.3 of 31/03/1941)

"...In his first letter Leon informed you about one Indian escaped from India to Afghanistan and found a refuge with "Brewers". As later it was found out that this Indian was SUBHI CHANDRA BOSE - a well known politician - former Head of the National Congress of India.

At the beginning of February, Pelger, the Head of the German Mission in Kabul, came to the Office of the Plenipotentiary Representative and during his talk to the Plenipotentiary representative said, that well known Indian SUBHI CHANDRA BOSE came to him and told that he had escaped from the British from India and was looking for the German patronage. Then, Pelger seemed to contact with his Government in this regard and received an order to sent him by transit to Germany trough the USSR. Plenipotentiary Representative from his side promised also to sent a message to Moscow. After a short correspondence, the Plenipotentiary Representative received a personal order from Mr. Vyshinsky to give an appropriate visa for CHANDRA BOSE for transit passing trough the USSR to Germany without a permission to stop. After several days Pelger came again and said directly to the Plenipotentiary Representative, that he had received an information from his Government, that there was an order from Moscow to the Plenipotentiary Representative to grant a visa to CHANDRA BOSE and asked to do it as quickly as possible, because he was fade up of him. At the same time Pelger asked, where it was possible to send CHANDRA BOSE to the Soviet Union by our aircraft and, if we agreed to do it, he would board CHANDRA BOSE, with the help of Italian trainers at the airdrome, at our aircraft. Receiving a categorical refusal, Pelger said, that CHANDRA BOSE would be sent to the Soviet Union trough Afghanistan with Italian passport and asked not to call CHANDRA BOSE to the Representative's Office for the official registration of the papers as such a rule existed in our office, and to grant a visa correspondingly. The Plenipotentiary Representative gave an order to make an official registration of papers according to the demand of the German side.

For the official registration of the papers of CHANDRA BOSE, Mr. Schmidt, Counselor and Head of the Chancery of the German Mission came to us. He presented an Italian passport in the name of Orlando Mazzotti, engineer (with forged photograph). There was an entry German



(2)

visa. After getting our visa No. 064033 dated March 15, 1941 for passing through boarding point Termez-Zaremba, they received Afghanistan visa and, so, on March 18, 1941 CHANDRA BOSE accompanied by the German Wenger left by car from Kabul to the board, which he crossed on March 22, 1941.

## CERTIFICATE

After capitulation of Japan in the first half of September 1945 according to the TASS information from Tokyo based on the British sources, SUBHA CHANDRA BOSE who stayed in Japan passed away.

Lieutenant Colonel Nabatchikov  
Deputy Chief of the IIIrd Department, 5th Desk, Department of KGB  
25/12/1945



List of the Witnesses proposed by Dr. Purabi Roy (JMCI/45/2000)

260

1. ✓ Professor E. N. Komorov  
Senior Research Professor  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences, Moscow  
Rozdestverka Street 12  
103771 Russia.  
Res. Tel : (Moscow) 451-97-17
2. Professor Y. V. Pechenko  
Department of Far Eastern Studies  
Oriental Faculty  
St. Petersburg University  
St. Petersburg-199034  
Russia  
Res Tel : 371-42-15
3. ✕ Shri Ramen Sen  
Indian Ambassador to Germany,  
Berlin  
Germany
4. Mr. L. V. Mitrokhin (Dead)  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
12, Rozhdestvenka  
Moscow K-31
5. Mr. V. Turadzhev  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
12, Rozhdestvenka  
Moscow K-31
6. ✓ Mr. A. Kokesnikov  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
12, Rozhdestvenka  
Moscow K-31
7. ✕ Shri Jayanta Roy  
Hementa Basé Bhawan,  
49C, Chittaranjan Avenue,  
Kolkata-700012



8. Mr. A. Raikov  
Plekhanova Street,  
61-18, Lipetsk-50,  
Russian Federation
9. Dr. R. B. Rybakov  
Director,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
12, Rozhdestvenka  
Moscow K-31
10. Mr. A. A. Kutsenkov  
Head of the Indian Department,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
12, Rozhdestvenka  
Moscow K-31
11. Mr. A. A. Kirichenko,  
Head of the International Section,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
12, Rozhdestvenka  
Moscow K-31
12. Prof. V. I. Kluev (Dead)  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
12, Rozhdestvenka  
Moscow K-31
- /13. Mr. V. N. Plastun  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
12, Rozhdestvenka  
Moscow K-31
14. Mr. A. P. Gnachuk  
Danielchuk Prof.,  
Souznaya St.,  
136-2-157,  
Moscow-117321
15. Mr. G. L. Bondarevsky, (Dead)  
(Address not available)  
Tele Fax : 00709533-11546



258

16. Mr. E. M. Morosov  
(Address not available)  
Moscow  
Tel : 2122156





**Virander Paul**  
**First Secretary (Pol)**

257  
**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo**  
**Polye, Moscow**  
**Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

56  
**No. MOS/POL/125/01/90**

**March 3, 2004**

**Dear Madam,**

Kindly refer to your letter No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.X dated January 12, 2004 regarding Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI). In response, we had sent a letter of even number dated January 29, 2004, addressed to Shri Sandip Mitra, Under Secretary (NGO), MEA, a copy of which is enclosed for ready reference. Given below is some additional information which may kindly be suitably correlated.

2. Our Consul General in St. Petersburg has informed that Prof. Pechenko passed away in June 2003. A copy of a letter dated June 30, 2003 addressed to JS(CNV) conveying the same is enclosed.

3. We had again approached Dr. R.B. Rybakov, Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow seeking his willingness and convenience for being examined as a witness by JMCI. However, in response, we have been sent a letter, which had earlier been also sent to us (copy enclosed).

4. Reminders have been sent to Mr. A.A. Kirichenko, Mr. U.L. Kuznets, Prof. A.P. Gnachuk-Danielchuk, Dr. A.A. Kutsenkov, and Prof. E.N. Komorov. As regards Mr. V.N. Plastun, Mr. A.A. Kolesnikov, and Mr. E.M. Morosov, efforts are underway to locate them and obtain their responses.

*With regards,*

Yours sincerely,

  
(Virander Paul)

**Enclosures: As above**

**Ms. Ruchi Ghanashyam**  
**Director (CNV)**  
**Ministry of External Affairs**  
**South Block, New Delhi**



To Mr. Satbir Singh  
Director of Jawaharlal Nehru  
Cultural Centre  
Embassy of India in Russian Federation

Dear Mr. Singh,

It is very touching for us to know that Indian public is making a lot of efforts in order to find out the mystery of death of Subhas Chandra Bose, outstanding leader of National Liberation movement in India.

Russian indologists are also paying much attention on making research about this outstanding personality. Moreover, Subhas Chandra Bose visited our country trying to find support of Soviet government in his struggle against colonial oppression. Researches on the life and activity of S.Ch.Bose were conducted on the basis of Indian materials, documents of Russian archives as well as materials from Germany and Afghanistan. For the recent years the following works were published or are being prepared for publication:

A.V.Raikov (Lipetsk) "India's most dangerous hour". M., 1999.

Yu.N.Tikhonov (Lipetsk) "The Afghan War of the Third Reich". M., 2003.

R.N.Koltsov (Vladimir) "S.Ch.Bose, the Ideologist and Leader of the Indian National Liberation Movement: Political Views and Activity from 1921 to 1945"

O.Yu.Kurnyshin (Moscow) "Paradoxes of political biography of S.Ch.Bose". M. 2000.

At present the researchers of the Institute of Oriental Studies are not doing a special investigation on life and activity of S.Ch.Bose but the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, is ready to organize a meeting of Russian historians dealing with this problem with the members of the Commission of the judge M.K.Mukerji. The time and place of the meeting can be discussed later.

Director of Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Russian Academy of Sciences

R.B.Rybakov

for n.a. (He 31)

C(Pol)



РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК  
ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ

255

02.07.03 № 14106/4115-216

На № \_\_\_\_\_

55

Господину САТБИР СИНГХУ  
Директору Культурного центра  
им. Дж.Неру  
Посольства Индии в РФ

Глубокоуважаемый г-н Сингх!

Мы глубоко тронуты той настойчивостью, с которой индийская общественность старается раскрыть тайну гибели выдающегося деятеля национально-освободительного движения Субхас Чандры Боса:

Русские индологи не могли пройти мимо такой выдающейся личности, тем более что он посетил нашу страну, пытаясь заручиться поддержкой советского правительства в своей борьбе против колониального гнета. Исследования жизни, деятельности и судьбы С.Ч.Боса проводились на основе индийских материалов, документов русских архивов, а также материалов из Германии и Афганистана. За последние несколько лет были опубликованы или готовятся к публикации нижеперечисленные работы по этой проблеме:

А.В.Райков (Липецк) «Опаснейший час Индии», М. 1999.

Ю.Н.Тихонов (Липецк) «Афганская война Третьего рейха» М. 2003.

Р.Н.Кольцов (Владимир) «С.Ч. Бос – идеолог и лидер индийского национально-освободительного движения: политические взгляды и деятельность с 1921-1945 гг.».

О.Ю.Курнышин (Москва) «Парадоксы политической биографии С.Ч.Боса». М. 2000.

Сотрудники Института востоковедения в настоящее время специально не занимаются исследованием жизни и деятельности С.Ч.Боса, однако ИВ РАН готов устроить встречу российских историков, занимавшихся этой проблемой, с членами Комиссии судьи М.К.Мукерджи. Время и место могут быть оговорены дополнительно.

с уважением

Директор ИВ РАН



Рыбаков Р.Б.





सत्यमेव जयते

CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA  
ST. PETERSBURG  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Tel: 7-812-2721988, 2721731  
Fax: 7-812-2722473  
E-mail: [cgispb@online.ru](mailto:cgisppb@online.ru)

**MOST IMMEDIATE**  
**FAX MESSAGE**

No. SPB/103/1/2001(part)

1<sup>st</sup> March, 2004

Dear Dr. Paul,

Please refer to your letter no. MOS/POL/125/01/90-III dated 4<sup>th</sup> February, 2004 regarding references to Prof. YV Petchenko in the correspondence relating to Justice Mukherjee Commission. Copy of the last message sent by us to JS(CNV), Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi is enclosed herewith for your kind information.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Ashok Kumar Sharma*  
(Ashok Kumar Sharma)  
Consul General

Dr. Virander Paul  
First Secretary (Political)  
Embassy of India,  
MOSCOW

*Pl p.m. on 24*  
*1*

*3/3*

*NRD*

253



सत्यमेव जयते

CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA  
ST. PETERSBURG  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Tel: 7-812-2721988, 2721731  
Fax: 7-812-2722473  
E-mail: [cgispb@online.ru](mailto:cgispb@online.ru)

**MOST IMMEDIATE**  
**FAX MESSAGE**

No. SPB/103/1/2001(part)

30<sup>th</sup> June, 2003

Dear Shri Gokhale,

Please refer to my earlier fax message of even number dated 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2003 regarding Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry. We have just been informed that Professor Y.V. Petchenko, succumbed to ill health and left for his heavenly abode last week. We were not able to meet him as he was hospitalized all the time and as such could not hand over the letter to him.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Ashok Kumar Sharma)  
Consul General

Shri Vijay Gokhale,  
Joint Secretary (CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

G E N I

Date 30/6/03 Time 1525 hrs.

100/PS  
30/6/03



att. Dr. V.K. Paul

Копия

(252)

Господину САТБИР СИНГХУ  
Директору Культурного центра  
им. Дж.Неру  
Посольства Индии в РФ

Глубокоуважаемый г-н Сингх!

Мы глубоко тронуты той настойчивостью, с которой индийская общественность старается раскрыть тайну гибели выдающегося деятеля национально-освободительного движения Субхас Чандры Боса:

Русские индологи не могли пройти мимо такой выдающейся личности, тем более что он посетил нашу страну, пытаясь заручиться поддержкой советского правительства в своей борьбе против колониального гнета. Исследования жизни, деятельности и судьбы С.Ч.Боса проводились на основе индийских материалов, документов русских архивов, а также материалов из Германии и Афганистана. За последние несколько лет были опубликованы или готовятся к публикации нижеперечисленные работы по этой проблеме:

А.В.Райков (Липецк) «Опаснейший час Индии», М. 1999.

Ю.Н.Тихонов (Липецк) «Афганская война Третьего рейха» М. 2003. Р.Н.Кольцов (Владимир) «С.Ч. Бос – идеолог и лидер индийского национально-освободительного движения: политические взгляды и деятельность с 1921-1945 гг.».

О.Ю.Курныпкин (Москва) «Парадоксы политической биографии С.Ч.Боса». М. 2000.

Сотрудники Института востоковедения в настоящее время специально не занимаются исследованием жизни и деятельности С.Ч.Боса, однако ИВ РАН готов устроить встречу российских историков, занимавшихся этой проблемой, с членами Комиссии судьи М.К.Мукерджи. Время и место могут быть оговорены дополнительно.

Директор ИВ РАН

Рыбаков Р.Б.

FAX 917 0077

By Cal 'B' BNG

251



**Virander Paul**  
**First Secretary (Political)**

52

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. MOS/POL/125/01/90-III

February 4, 2004

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. In some recent correspondence received from Director (CNV) in this regard, there is a reference to a letter to be conveyed to Prof. Y.V. Pechenko in St. Petersburg. We do not have any record of this letter.

Most grateful if any information available with CGI, St. Petersburg on Prof. Pechenko and any response to the above-quoted letter may kindly be conveyed to us.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Virander Paul)

**Shri Ashok K. Sharma**  
**Consul General of India**  
**St. Petersburg**

1/c





सत्यमेव जयते

(51)

250

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. Mos/POL/125/01/90

28 January 2004

With reference to the Commission appointed by the Government of India headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, for enquiring into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India, and Embassy of India's earlier communication dated 9 June 2003, Embassy of India has the honour to state that the Commission has sent a reminder to convey its request to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission. Copy of the official notification is also enclosed for your information.

OK Contact persons in the Indian Embassy are Dr. V.K. Paul, First Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 2001239, Fax No. 9170077 and Mr. Rahul Shrivastava, Second Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 9163544.

Mr  
**Dr. A.A. Kirichenko,**  
**Expert of the Department of South Pacific Research,**  
**Institute of Oriental Studies,**  
**Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel. 925-8151, Fax: 9752396**



SK

NOTIFICATION

No. Notfn/010.99/JMCI

Dated, Calcutta, the 3rd January 1999

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) & (2) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952); the Central Government vide its notification No. S.O.339(E) dated 14th May 1999, published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) & (ii) of the Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary dated 14.5.99, has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts & circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith including :-

- (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
- (b) if he is dead, whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged;
- (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;
- (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when & how;
- (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

Besides, the Commission has been asked to examine the manner in which the exercise of scrutiny of publications touching upon the question of death or otherwise of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose can be undertaken by the Central Government in the circumstances.

Notice is hereby given that all individuals, group of persons, associations, institutions & organisations acquainted with or having knowledge, directly or indirectly, of the facts and circumstances relating to the matters referred to the Commission and having interest in the proceedings before the Commission or wishing to assist the Commission in making the inquiry into the matters referred to the Commission as mentioned above, may furnish their statement relating and relevant to the aforesaid matters, to the Commission on any working day (except Saturdays, Sundays & holidays) between 10-00 a.m. & 3-00 p.m., either in person or by duly authorised agent or through registered post/speedpost at the office of the Commission at the place mentioned below, within two months of the publication of this notice.

Every such statement shall be accompanied by an Affidavit sworn in support of the averments made in the statement by the person furnishing the statement before a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate 1st Class or a Commissioner of Oath or any other persons authorised by law to administer oath.

Every person furnishing a statement as mentioned above shall also furnish to the Commission along with the statement a list of documents, if any, on which he proposes to rely and forward to the Commission, wherever practicable, the originals or true copies of such of the documents as may be in his possession or powers and shall state the name and address of the person from whom the remaining documents may be obtained.

Every affidavit, as stated above, shall be verified in the following manner :-

"Verified that the statements made in paragraphs \_\_\_\_ of the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and those in paragraphs \_\_\_\_ from information received and believed to be true by me."



The Magistrate or Commissioner of Oath or Authority legally empowered to confer oath before whom the affidavit is sworn, shall make endorsements therein in the following manner :-

"Sworn before me by the deponent who is identified to my satisfaction by \_\_\_\_\_ or is personally known to me. The affidavit has been read out in full to the deponent who has signed it after admitting it to be correct, on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1999"  
(Signature of the Magistrate.)

\_\_\_\_\_ The affidavit must state the occupation and the ordinary place of residence/abode of the deponent. If considered necessary, the deponent may file alongwith his affidavit a list of witnesses.

If the affidavit is in a language other than English, it shall be accompanied by a translation thereof in English duly authenticated by an advocate or a Magistrate.

It may be noted that the proceedings before the Commission are judicial proceedings within the meaning of Sections 193 & 228 of Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

All statements, accompanied by affidavits, furnished in the manner stated above and within the time prescribed, may be addressed to :

Secretary  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry  
11A Mirza Ghalib Street, 3rd floor, Block 'B'  
(South side of the old building)  
Calcutta 700 087

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

\_\_\_\_\_  
P.K. Sengupta  
Secretary  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry, Calcutta.



सत्यमेव जयते

50

247

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. Mos/POL/125/01/90

28 January 2004

With reference to the Commission appointed by the Government of India headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, for enquiring into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India, and Embassy of India's earlier communication dated 9 June 2003, Embassy of India has the honour to state that the Commission has sent a reminder to convey its request to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission. Copy of the official notification is also enclosed for your information.

Contact persons in the Indian Embassy are Dr. V.K. Paul, First Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 2001239, Fax No. 9170077 and Mr. Rahul Shrivastava, Second Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 9163544.

**Mr. U.L. Kuznets,**  
**Chief Scientific Secretary,**  
**Finance Academy,**  
**Leningradsky Prospect, 49**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel. 9439478**







सत्यमेव जयते

49

246

EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,  
Moscow  
Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. Mos/Pol/125/01/90

29 January 2004

Dear Shi Mela,

This has reference to Director(CNV)'s letters No. 25/4/NGO/Vol.X dated 12 November 2003 and No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.X dated 12 January 2004 in connection with Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We have so far not received any replies from the witnesses who were sent written communications on 9 June 2003. We have once again sent reminders to all the witnesses. As requested by the Commission, Dr. Rybakov has been asked to convey his willingness and convenience for appearance as a witness.

2. Regarding availability of material related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the KGB archives, a note verbale No. 1907/3DA dated 20 March 2003 received from the Russian MFA refers. This note verbale was forwarded to your Division vide letter no. MOS/POL/125/01/90 on 21 March 2003. In the 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph, it is stated that no material on the fate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was found in the Central Archives of the Russian FSB. (KGB is now known as FSB in the Russian Federation.)

3. Since we have received no response from Mr. Komorov, a reminder has been sent to him.

4. The whereabouts of Mr. Pechenko is being ascertained through our CGI, St. Petersburg.

5. The Embassy is continuing its efforts to locate Mr. V.N. Plastun, Mr. A.A. Kolesnikov and Mr. E.M. Morosov.
6. One of the witnesses, Academician Bondarovsky expired last year.

*regards,*

Yours sincerely,

*[Signature]*

(Rahul Shrivastava)

Shri Sandip Mitra  
Under Secretary (NGO)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi.





48

244

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. MOS/POL/125/01/90

28 January 2004

With reference to the Commission appointed by the Government of India headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, for enquiring into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India, and Embassy of India's earlier communication dated 9 June 2003, Embassy of India has the honour to state that the Commission has sent a reminder to convey its request to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission. Copy of the official notification is also enclosed for your information.

AC Contact persons in the Indian Embassy are Dr. V.K. Paul, First Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 2001239, Fax No. 9170077 and Mr. Rahul Shrivastava, Second Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 9163544.

**Prof. A.P. Gnachuk-Danielchuk,**  
**Institute of International Relations,**  
**Res: Profsoyuznaya Street, 136**  
**Building No. 02, Flat No. 157**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 420-8090**





सत्यमेव जयते

47

243

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. MOS/POL/25/01/90

28 January 2004

With reference to the Commission appointed by the Government of India headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, for enquiring into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India, and Embassy of India's earlier communication dated 9 June 2003, Embassy of India has the honour to state that the Commission has sent a reminder to convey its request to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission. Copy of the official notification is also enclosed for your information.

Contact persons in the Indian Embassy are Dr. V.K. Paul, First Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 2001239, Fax No. 9170077 and Mr. Rahul Shrivastava, Second Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 9163544.

**Dr. A.A. Kutsenkov,**  
**Indian Department,**  
**Institute of Oriental Studies,**  
**Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel. 923-6282, Fax: 9752396**







सत्यमेव जयते

EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,  
Moscow  
Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. MOS/POL/125/01/90

28 January 2004

With reference to the Commission appointed by the Government of India headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, for enquiring into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India, and Embassy of India's earlier communication dated 9 June 2003, Embassy of India has the honour to state that the Commission has sent a reminder to convey its request to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission. Copy of the official notification is also enclosed for your information.

Contact persons in the Indian Embassy are Dr. V.K. Paul, First Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 2001239, Fax No. 9170077 and Mr. Rahul Shrivastava, Second Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 9163544.

Prof. E.N. Komorov  
Senior Research Professor  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences  
Rozdestvenka Street 12  
Moscow





45

241

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. Mos/POL/125/01/90

28 January 2004

With reference to your letter No. 14106/4115-216 dated 2.7.03 in connection with Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Embassy of India has the honour to state that the Embassy had forwarded your reply to the Commission. In response, the Commission has requested you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

Contact persons in the Indian Embassy are Dr. V.K. Paul, First Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 2001239, Fax No. 9170077 and Mr. Rahul Shrivastava, Second Secretary (Political), Tel. No. 9163544.

**Dr. R.B. Rybakov,**  
**Director,**  
**Institute of Oriental Studies,**  
**Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 9211884, Fax: 9752396**





2110

Москва, ул. Понгемлинна, 12

ПУБ АН

Директору 2-му Р.Б. Писемскому

भारत का राजदूतावास  
मास्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
MOSCOW

Justice Malhotra - Comma.  
on Netaji Subhas

Кроненберг  
АН

28.01.04

SK Mu

239

D-пу А.А. Купченко  
Монба, ул. Ронгесибетна, 12

ПУ Б А Н

(м. 925-81-51)

भारत का राजदूतावास  
मास्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
MOSCOW

Кронвал 28.01.04  
ВН



238

Москва, ул. Рогославенко, 12

ПУБ АН, Центр Английских исследований

Д-ру А.А. Кузнецову

भारत का राजदूतावास  
मास्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
MOSCOW

Кронцов 28.01.04  
ВУ

237

Просессору Э. Н. Комарову  
ПУБ АК  
Москва, ул. Рогославенки, 12

भारत का राजदूतावास  
मास्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
MOSCOW

Кривош  
ВН 28.01.04



236

Главному Ученому Секретарю

г-ну Ю.Л. Кузнецу

Финансовая Академия

Москва, Ленинградский пр-т, 49

(т. 943-94-78)

भारत का राजदूतावास  
मास्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
MOSCOW

29.04.04 в 16<sup>00</sup> *Александр* — А. Шаронко —



**Ruchi Ghanashyam**  
Director (CNV)

सत्यमेव जयते

*M. S. M. S.*  
*File.*  
*27/1*  
*ss(l)*

235

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.X

44

January 12, 2004

Dear *Dr. Paul*,

Please refer to my letter No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.X dated November 12, 2003 and my predecessor Shri Vijay Gokhale's letter no.25/4/NGO-Vol IX dated 22 April 2003- forwarding therewith a list of names of individuals for ascertaining their availability to appear as witnesses for examination by the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI). [JMCI's letter No. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70/Vol-II/301 dated October 29, 2003 a copy of which was also forwarded to you, also refers in this connection].

2. You had informed us that the Mission had sent communications in writing to all the listed witnesses. The response of Dr. Rybakov, Director of Institute of Oriental Studies, forwarded by you was passed on to the JMCI. The JMCI have now, yet again, sought to know the status of responses received from the other listed witnesses. We would request you to look into this and update us on the feedback received from the other prospective Russian witnesses identified by the JMCI.

3. Kindly also let us know the status of other related pending issues highlighted in Shri Vijay Gokhale's aforementioned letter dated 22 April 2003 - including JMCI's request for complete list of the archives of the Russian Federation and for approaching the Government of Russia for obtaining access for the Commission to the KGB archives.

*with best wishes,*

Yours sincerely,

*R. Ghanashyam*

(Ruchi Ghanashyam)

Dr. V.K.Paul  
First Secretary (Political)  
Embassy of India  
Moscow





विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

234

Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary(CNV)

D.O.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.IX

Dated April 22, 2003

Dear Venkatesh,

I am forwarding herewith a letter received from the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry with the request that it may be delivered to the addressee.

The Commission has also sent us a list of witnesses in Russia submitted by Dr. Purabi Roy in an affidavit before the Commission (copy enclosed). The Commission desires that these witnesses may be approached to ascertain whether they would be available for examination by the Commission and, if so, the dates, hours and places when and where they would like to be examined as witnesses.

Best wishes

Yours sincerely,

*Vijay Gokhale*

(Vijay Gokhale)

To

Shri D.B.Venkatesh Varma  
Counsellor(Pol)  
Embassy of India  
Moscow

Encl: As above

*25/4*



REGISTERED  
WITH A/D.

1587/JSC(CNV)/2003 21/74/N60/03 4436/FS/03  
9.4.03

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY  
FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF  
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.  
'B' Block, (Third Floor)  
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Kolkata 700 087

Phone:

Chairman - 252-2835  
Secretary - 252-2767  
Officer on  
Special Duty - 252-2765  
Office - 252-2766/68

e-mail : jmcinscb@cal.3.vsnl.net.in

Fax : 0091-033-252-2765

No. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70  
(Vol.II)/621.

Kolkata, dated, 1st April '03.

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta,  
Secretary

To : The Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
Government of India,  
South Block,  
New Delhi-110001.

S i r,

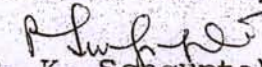
I am directed to send herewith two letters addressed to Prof. E.N. Komorov of Moscow, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, and Prof. Y.V. Pechenko of St. Petersburg University, each accompanied by a copy of the Notification bearing No. Notfn. No./010/99/JMCI dated 3rd December, 1999 issued by the Commission, with a request to cause delivery of the said two letters with their enclosure to the respective addressees, by the Indian Embassy in Russia.

I am also directed to send herewith relevant extract of the Supplementary affidavit dated March 20, 2003 filed before the Commission by Dr. Purabi Roy and to request you to kindly approach the Government of Russia for access of the Commission to the Archives of the K.G.B. (F.S.B.), Federal Security Bureau, in view of the assertion made by Dr. Purabi Roy in her said Supplementary affidavit (vide relevant extract thereof enclosed).

I am further directed to send herewith a list of witnesses in Russia cited by Dr. Purabi Roy in her original affidavit dated June 8, 2000 and to request you to kindly cause verification through the Indian Embassy in Russian Union as to whether those cited Russian Witnesses will be available for their examination by the Commission and if so, to kindly ascertain and intimate to the Commission the convenience of the said persons as to the dates, hours and places when and where they like to be examined as witnesses.

No. As stated above.

Yours faithfully,

  
(P. K. Sengupta)  
Secretary



(232)

Extract of original affidavit dated 08.06.2000 furnished by Dr. Purabi Roy, Deponent.

---

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

The following personalities were interviewed during May-June, 1995.

A. From the Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow, Russian Academy of Sciences.

- (i) Dr. R.B. Rybakov, Director, suggested to consult with Pikhov, the head of the Archival documentation section, R.A.S.
- (ii) A.A. Kutsenkov Head, Indian Department, suggested that it is necessary to go through the papers of the K.G.B. archives.
- (iii) A.A. Kirichenko Head of the International Section Claimed that he is rest assured that some documents related to Netaji are lying in the K.G.B. Cell.
- (iv) V.I. Kluev, Senior Professor, stated that the documents of the Institute of Law, Radio News bulletin, Stalin's personal files and lastly the prison papers of the city Irkutsk are to be consulted. If possible to go through Pronin's book named "India" Moscow 1941.
- (v) V.N. Pastun, Senior Professor, stated that Soviet agent in Afganistan believes if there are so many materials about Subhas in Kabul there ought to be some materials in K.G.B. archives.
- (vi) Head of the archival studies A.A. Kolesnikov claimed that there are primary informations about the subject. The group of scholars who are collecting the Archival documents will reveal the truth.

B. Finance Academy, Moscow, Russia

U.L. Kuznets-Former Soviet agent served in Afganistan as 'Pravda' correspondent, Recently in 1992 with the assistance of Garbachev Fund published a booklet "Marauders appears from the Games" where a chapter deals with Bhagat Ram and Netaji.

C. Institute of International Relations (Academy of Diplomats)

- (i) A.P. Gnachuk-Danielchuk. Prof. of Bengali Language & Lt.-Recently his son submitted M.A. Diploma thesis, the subject was - Subhas Chandra Bose in various newspapers". Prof. Kluev was his oponent who remarked that why the Irkhutsk city prison materials in connection with Subhas were not consulted.

- : 2 : -

(ii) Academician G.L. Bondarevsky - Immediate intervention from the government level and requested to arrange a letter from the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, requesting Russian Govt. to permit the scholars to go through the documents. Letter should be addressed to the President B. Eltsin.

(iii) E.M. Morosov -

Journalist & former head of the Soviet Information Centre Calcutta & Delhi - Definitely some materials are existing which will help to get a clear view of the British USSR Policy.



Extract of Supplementary affidavit dated 20.03.2003  
furnished by Dr. (Mrs. Purabi Roy), Deponent.

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

4. That presently I am on an assignment from August, 2002 as a visiting Professor of the Indian Department, Oriental Faculty, St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia. I had occasion to interview Professor E.N. Komorov, Senior Research Professor Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, relating to the presence of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the USSR after August 1945, who stated that "Let us take it, this way. He was here and he died here." and that the archives of K.G.B.(F.S.B.) Federal Security Bureau can give the answer and that permission of the Government of Russia should be sought for by the Government of India. Similar was the view of Professor Y.V. Pechenko of the Department of Far Eastern Studies, Oriental Faculty St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia.

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

6. That the list of the witnesses as proposed in the foregoing paragraphs are as follows :-

- (i) Professor E.N. Komorov  
Senior Research Professor  
Institute of Oriental Studies  
Academy of Sciences, Moscow  
Rozdestvenka Street 12  
103771 Russia,  
Russia Tel : (Moscow) 451-97-17
- (ii) Professor Y.V. Pechenko  
Department of Far Eastern Studies  
Oriental Faculty  
St. Petersburg University  
St. Petersburg - 199034 Russia,  
Res. Tel : 371-42-15
- (iii) Puan Sri Datin Janaki Athi Nahappan  
(Janaky Dewar) (Ex Member of Parliament)  
60A Jalan Kuantan Kuala - Lumpur 53200  
Malayasia  
Tel : 00-603-40214122



**Ruchi Ghanashyam**  
Director (CNV)



विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

229

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO/Vol.X

48

November 12, 2003

Dear *Dr. Paul,*

Please refer to Second Secretary(Pol)'s letter no. MOS/Pol/125/01/90 dated 29 July 2003 in response to my predecessor Shri Vijay Gokhale's letter no.25/4/NGO-Vol IX dated 22 April 2003, forwarding therewith the response received from Dr. R.B.Rybakov, Director of Institute of Oriental Studies with regard to the request for ascertaining his availability as a witness for examination by the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (JMCI).

2. The response of Dr. Rybakov was forwarded to the JMCI, who have now sought to know the status of responses, received if any, from the other listed witnesses. The Commission, among other related issues, have also requested for expeditious action on its request for approaching the Government of Russia for access of the Commission to the archives of the KGB. A copy of the letter [No. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70/Vol-II/301 dated October 29, 2003] received from the JMCI in this regard is enclosed.

3. We shall be grateful if you could follow up on the communications sent to the other prospective Russian witnesses listed by the JMCI, and also expedite your response on other issues highlighted in the enclosed letter of the JMCI.

*with best wishes,*

Yours sincerely,

*R. Ghanashyam*

(Ruchi Ghanashyam)

Dr. V.K.Paul,  
First Secretary (Political),  
Embassy of India,  
Moscow

*Ugaur*  
*all p.n. on file*  
*25/11*  
*Pl. cph on the background on recent action*  
*ss(Pol) 25/11*





**Pradyot Kumar Sengupta ,**  
(Former Principal Secretary  
to the Government of West Bengal, Judicial Department)

**Secretary**

Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry  
For inquiry into the alleged disappearance of  
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Appointed by the Govt. of  
India, Ministry of Home Affairs  
'B' Block (3<sup>rd</sup> floor), 11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Kolkata-700087

☎ : 033-252-2835, 2765/68

Fax : 033-252-2765

e-mail :

jmcinscb@cal3.vsnl.net.in

*P1. spk*  
SO(NGO)

*rg*  
*14/11*

*228*

D.O. No. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70(Vol.II)/301

October 29, 2003

Dear *Smt. Ghanashyam*,

*(Smt. 119)*

In acknowledging with thanks the receipt of your d.o. letter No.25/4/NGO/VolIX dated 13 October, 2003 and its enclosures viz. a letter from Dr. R.B.Rybakov, Director of Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, addressed to Mr Satvir Singh, Director of Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre, Embassy of India in Russian Federation, and its English translation, I would like to state that though your above-quoted d.o. letter professes to be in reply to the Commission's letter no. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-2003/70 (Vol.II)/621 dated 1 April, 2003, it (your reply) has not adverted to all the requests made in the Commission's aforesaid letter dated 1 April, 2003.

*Smt. 63*

In the first para of the Commission's above-quoted letter, there was a request to cause delivery of the letters along with their enclosures addressed to Prof. E.N.Kamorov of Moscow Academy of Sciences and Prof. Y.V. Pechenko of St. Petersburg University, but neither your d.o. letter nor its enclosure speaks about the fate of those two letters.

In the second para of the Commission's letter, there was an express request to approach the Government of Russia for access of the Commission to the archives of KGB(FSB). Your d.o. letter is unfortunately silent on this point also.

Along with the Commission's above-quoted letter a list of witnesses in Russia, as cited by Dr. Purabi Roy in her original affidavit dt. 8 June, 2000, was sent to your Ministry with a request to kindly cause verification through the Indian Embassy in Russian Union as to whether those cited witnesses would be available for their examination by the Commission. There was a further request to ascertain and intimate to



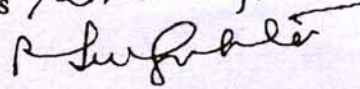
the Commission the convenience of those persons, if available, as to the dates, hours and places of their examination as witnesses. Though you stated in para two of your d.o letter dt 13 October, 2003 that your Mission in Moscow had sent communications in writing to those listed witnesses, your d.o. letter does not speak about its outcome. The letter of Dr. R. B. Rybakov also does not give any answer to the query about the witnesses made in para three of the Commission's letter.

I am directed to request you to kindly let the Commission know the result of the requests made in paras one, two and three of its letter dt. 1 April, 2003.

As regards the proposals of Dr. Rybakov to organise a meeting of Russian historians dealing with the problem of a special investigation on life and activities of Subhash Chandra Bose with the Commission, I am directed to inform you that the Commission will communicate its considered decision in due course.

An early reply on all the points in Commission's above-quoted letter dt. 1 April, 2003 will be highly appreciated.

*Best wishes,*

Yours sincerely,  
  
(P.K. Sengupta)  
Secretary

To  
Ms. Ruchi Ghanasbyam  
Director (CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India,  
South Block,  
New Delhi 110 001





**Rahul Shrivastava**  
**Second Secretary (Political)**

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,**  
**MOSCOW**  
**Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. Mos/Pol/125/01/90

29 July 2003

*Dear Shri Mitra,*

Please refer to JS(CNV)'s letter No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.IX dated 22 April 2003 addressed to Shri D.B. Venkatesh Varma, Counsellor (Political) on the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.

2. The Embassy had sent communication in writing to the list of witnesses referred to in the letter. We have received response from Dr. R.B. Rybakov, Director of Institute of Oriental Studies. I am enclosing the reply of Dr. Rybakov along with its English translation.

*Best regards.*

Yours sincerely,

(Rahul Shrivastava)

Shri Sandip Mitra  
Under Secretary (NGO)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi.

*Ne.*

*Nhs*

(225)

To Mr. Satbir Singh  
Director of Jawaharlal Nehru  
Cultural Centre  
Embassy of India in Russian Federation

Dear Mr. Singh,

It is very touching for us to know that Indian public is making a lot of efforts in order to find out the mystery of death of Subhas Chandra Bos, outstanding leader of National Liberation movement in India.

Russian indologists are also paying much attention on making research about this outstanding personality. Moreover, Subhas Chandra Bos visited our country trying to find support of Soviet government in his struggle against colonial oppression. Researches on the life and activity of S.Ch.Bos were conducted on the basis of Indian materials, documents of Russian archives as well as materials from Germany and Afghanistan. For the recent years the following works were published or are being prepared for publication:

A.V.Raikov (Lipetsk) "India's most dangerous hour". M., 1999.

Yu.N.Tikhonov (Lipetsk) "The Afghan War of the Third Reich". M., 2003.

R.N.Koltsov (Vladimir) "S.Ch.Bos, the Ideologist and Leader of the Indian National Liberation Movement: Political Views and Activity from 1921 to 1945"

O.Yu.Kurnyshin (Moscow) "Paradoxes of political biography of S.Ch.Bos". M. 2000.

At present the researchers of the Institute of Oriental Studies are not doing a special investigation on life and activity of S.Ch.Bos but the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, is ready to organize a meeting of Russian historians dealing with this problem with the members of the Commission of the judge M.K.Mukerji. The time and place of the meeting can be discussed later.

Director of Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Russian Academy of Sciences

R.B.Rybakov

for n.a. (He 39)

2 (Pol)





(224)

**РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК**  
**ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

02.07.23 № 14106/4115-216

На № \_\_\_\_\_

Господину САТБИР СИНГХУ  
Директору Культурного центра  
им. Дж.Неру  
Посольства Индии в РФ

Глубокоуважаемый г-н Сингх!

Мы глубоко тронуты той настойчивостью, с которой индийская общественность старается раскрыть тайну гибели выдающегося деятеля национально-освободительного движения Субхас Чандры Боса:

Русские индологи не могли пройти мимо такой выдающейся личности, тем более что он посетил нашу страну, пытаясь заручиться поддержкой советского правительства в своей борьбе против колониального гнета. Исследования жизни, деятельности и судьбы С.Ч.Боса проводились на основе индийских материалов, документов русских архивов, а также материалов из Германии и Афганистана. За последние несколько лет были опубликованы или готовятся к публикации нижеперечисленные работы по этой проблеме:

А.В.Райков (Липецк) «Опаснейший час Индии», М. 1999.

Ю.Н.Тихонов (Липецк) «Афганская война Третьего рейха» М. 2003.

Р.Н.Кольцов (Владимир) «С.Ч. Бос – идеолог и лидер индийского национально-освободительного движения: политические взгляды и деятельность с 1921-1945 гг.». М. 2000.

О.Ю.Курнышин (Москва) «Парадоксы политической биографии С.Ч.Боса». М. 2000.

Сотрудники Института востоковедения в настоящее время специально не занимаются исследованием жизни и деятельности С.Ч.Боса, однако ИВ РАН готов устроить встречу российских историков, занимавшихся этой проблемой, с членами Комиссии судьи М.К.Мукерджи. Время и место могут быть оговорены дополнительно.

*с уважением*  
Директор ИВ РАН \_\_\_\_\_



Рыбаков Р.Б.

ИНСТИТУТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ  
Российской Академии Наук  
103031. Москва, ул.Рождественка, 12

107120. Москва,  
ул. Воронцово Поле, 9

Директору  
Культурного Центра им.Джавахарлала Неру  
Посольства Индии в Российской Федерации

Г-ну Сатбиру Сингху





विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary(CNV)

D.O.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.IX

Dated April 22, 2003

Dear Venkatesh ,

\* 'A' / I am forwarding herewith a letter\* received from the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry with the request that it may be delivered to the addressee.

The Commission has also sent us a list of witnesses in Russia submitted by Dr. Purabi Roy in an affidavit before the Commission (copy enclosed). The Commission desires that these witnesses may be approached to ascertain whether they would be available for examination by the Commission and, if so, the dates, hours and places when and where they would like to be examined as witnesses.

Best wishes

Yours sincerely,

(Vijay Gokhale)

To

Shri D.B.Venkatesh Varma  
Counsellor(Pol)  
Embassy of India  
Moscow

Encl: As above

Nao Section

The enclosed documents were received along with the Mission's letter no. Mos/Pol/125/1/90 dt. 10/6/03, due to oversight. These are being returned.

'A' above is to be delivered.

Couns (Pol)  
E/I, Moscow

US(Nao)  
15/7/03

BY REGISTERED  
POST WITH A/D.

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY  
FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF  
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.  
'B' Block, (Third Floor)  
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Kolkata 700 087

Phone:

Chairman - 252-2835  
Secretary - 252-2767  
Officer on  
Special Duty - 252-2765  
Office - 252-2766/68

e-mail : jmcinscb@cal.3.vsnl.net.in

Fax : 0091-033-252-2765

No. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70(Vol. II) Kolkata, dated, March 28, 2003.  
/615.

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta,  
Secretary

To : Prof. E.N. Komorov,  
Senior Research Professor,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Academy of Sciences, Moscow,  
Rozdestvenka Street 12  
103771 Russia.

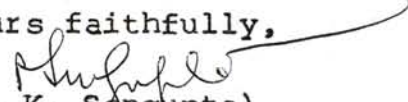
Sir/Madam,

I am directed to request you to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India, by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. A copy of the Notification No. Notfn/010/99/JMCI dated, 3rd December, 1999 issued by the Commission in this regard is sent herewith to enable you to have a clear idea about the points of inquiry of this Commission, set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs for unravelling the mystery shrouding this Great National Leader of India.

I would further request you to kindly indicate your convenience as to the dates, hours, and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

Enclo : As stated.

Yours faithfully,

  
(P. K. Sengupta)  
Secretary



NOTIFICATION

No. Notfn/010.99/JMCI

Dated, Calcutta, the 3rd January 1999

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) & (2) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952); the Central Government vide its notification No. S.O.339(E) dated 14th May 1999, published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) & (ii) of the Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary dated 14.5.99, has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts & circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith including :-

- (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
- (b) if he is dead, whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged;
- (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;
- (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when & how;
- (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

Besides, the Commission has been asked to examine the manner in which the exercise of scrutiny of publications touching upon the question of death or otherwise of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose can be undertaken by the Central Government in the circumstances.

Notice is hereby given that all individuals, group of persons, associations, institutions & organisations acquainted with or having knowledge, directly or indirectly, of the facts and circumstances relating to the matters referred to the Commission and having interest in the proceedings before the Commission or wishing to assist the Commission in making the inquiry into the matters referred to the Commission as mentioned above, may furnish their statement relating and relevant to the aforesaid matters, to the Commission on any working day (except Saturdays, Sundays & holidays) between 10-00 a.m. & 3-00 p.m., either in person or by duly authorised agent or through registered post/speedpost at the office of the Commission at the place mentioned below, within two months of the publication of this notice.

Every such statement shall be accompanied by an Affidavit sworn in support of the averments made in the statement by the person furnishing the statement before a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate 1st Class or a Commissioner of Oath or any other persons authorised by law to administer oath.

Every person furnishing a statement as mentioned above shall also furnish to the Commission along with the statement a list of documents, if any, on which he proposes to rely and forward to the Commission, wherever practicable, the originals or true copies of such of the documents as may be in his possession or powers and shall state the name and address of the person from whom the remaining documents may be obtained.

Every affidavit, as stated above, shall be verified in the following manner :-

"Verified that the statements made in paragraphs \_\_\_\_ of the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and those in paragraphs \_\_\_\_ from information received and believed to be true by me."

220

The Magistrate or Commissioner of Oath or Authority legally empowered to confer oath before whom the affidavit is sworn, shall make endorsements therein in the following manner :-

"Sworn before me by the deponent who is identified to my satisfaction by \_\_\_\_\_ or is personally known to me. The affidavit has been read out in full to the deponent who has signed it after admitting it to be correct, on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1999"

(Signature of the Magistrate.)

\_\_\_\_\_ The affidavit must state the occupation and the ordinary place of residence/abode of the deponent. If considered necessary, the deponent may file alongwith his affidavit a list of witnesses.

If the affidavit is in a language other than English, it shall be accompanied by a translation thereof in English duly authenticated by an advocate or a Magistrate.

It may be noted that the proceedings before the Commission are judicial proceedings within the meaning of Sections 193 & 228 of Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

All statements, accompanied by affidavits, furnished in the manner stated above and within the time prescribed, may be addressed to :

Secretary  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry  
11A Mirza Ghalib Street, 3rd floor, Block 'B'  
(South side of the old building)  
Calcutta 700 087

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

\_\_\_\_\_  
P.K. Sengupta  
Secretary  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry, Calcutta.



\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

\*\*\*  
\*\*\*

The following personalities were interviewed during  
May-June, 1995.

A. From the Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow, Russian  
Academy of Sciences.

- (i) Dr. R.B. Rybakov, Director, suggested to consult with Pikhov, the head of the Archival documentation section, R.A.S.
- (ii) A.A. Kutsenkoy Head, Indian Department, suggested that it is necessary to go through the papers of the K.G.B. archives.
- (iii) A.A. Kirichenko Head of the International Section Claimed that he is rest assured that some documents related to Netaji are lying in the K.G.B. Cell.
- (iv) V.I. Kluev, Senior Professor, stated that the documents of the Institute of Law, Radio News bulletin, Stalin's personal files and lastly the prison papers of the city Irkutsk are to be consulted. If possible to go through Pronin's book named "India" Moscow 1941.
- (v) V.N. Pastun, Senior Professor, stated that Soviet agent in Afganistan believes if there are so many materials about Subhas in Kabul there ought to be some materials in K.G.B. archives.
- (vi) Head of the archival studies A.A. Kolesnikov claimed that there are primary informations about the subject. The group of scholars who are collecting the Archival documents will reveal the truth.

B. Finance Academy, Moscow, Russia

U.L. Kuznets-Former Soviet agent served in Afganistan as 'Pravda' correspondent, Recently in 1992 with the assistance of Garbachev Fund published a booklet "Marauders appears from the Games" where a chapter deals with Bhagat Ram and Netaji.

C. Institute of International Relations (Academy of Diplomats)

- (i) A.P. Gnachuk-Danielchuk. Prof. of Bengali Language & Lt.-Recently his son submitted M.A. Diploma thesis, the subject was - Subhas Chandra Bose in various newspapers". Prof. Kluev was his oponent who remarked that why the Irkhutsk city prison materials in connection with Subhas were not consulted.



(ii) Academician G.L. Bondarevsky - Immediate intervention from the government level and requested to arrange a letter from the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, requesting Russian Govt. to permit the scholars to go through the documents. Letter should be addressed to the President B. Eltsin.

(iii) E.M. Morosov -

Journalist & former head of the Soviet Information Centre Calcutta & Delhi - Definitely some materials are existing which will help to get a clear view of the British USSR Policy.



BY REGISTERED  
POST WITH A/D.

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY  
FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF  
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.  
'B' Block, (Third Floor)  
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Kolkata 700 087

Phone:

Chairman - 252-2835  
Secretary - 252-2767  
Officer on  
Special Duty - 252-2765  
Office - 252-2766/68

e-mail : jmcinscb@cal.3.vsnl.net.in

Fax : 0091-033-252-2765

No. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70(Vol.II) Kolkata, dated, March 28, 2003.  
/615.

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta,  
Secretary

To : Prof. E.N. Komorov,  
Senior Research Professor,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Academy of Sciences, Moscow,  
Rozdestvenka Street 12  
103771 Russia.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to request you to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India, by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. A copy of the Notification No. Notfn/010/99/JMCI dated, 3rd December, 1999 issued by the Commission in this regard is sent herewith to enable you to have a clear idea about the points of inquiry of this Commission, set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs for unravelling the mystery shrouding this Great National Leader of India.

I would further request you to kindly indicate your convenience as to the dates, hours, and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

Enclo : As stated.

Yours faithfully,

(P. K. Sengupta)  
Secretary

Copy  
12/11/90-III

40

NOTIFICATION

No. Notfn/010-99/JMCI

Dated, Calcutta, the 3rd December 1999

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) & (2) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952); the Central Government vide its notification No. S.O.339(E) dated 14th May 1999, published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) & (ii) of the Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary dated 14.5.99, has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts & circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith including :-

- (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
- (b) if he is dead, whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged;
- (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;
- (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when & how;
- (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

Besides, the Commission has been asked to examine the manner in which the exercise of scrutiny of publications touching upon the question of death or otherwise of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose can be undertaken by the Central Government in the circumstances.

Notice is hereby given that all individuals, group of persons, associations, institutions & organisations acquainted with or having knowledge, directly or indirectly, of the facts and circumstances relating to the matters referred to the Commission and having interest in the proceedings before the Commission or wishing to assist the Commission in making the inquiry into the matters referred to the Commission as mentioned above, may furnish their statement relating and relevant to the aforesaid matters, to the Commission on any working day (except Saturdays, Sundays & holidays) between 10-00 a.m. & 3-00 p.m., either in person or by duly authorised agent or through registered post/speedpost at the office of the Commission at the place mentioned below, within two months of the publication of this notice.

Every such statement shall be accompanied by an Affidavit sworn in support of the averments made in the statement by the person furnishing the statement before a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate 1st Class or a Commissioner of Oath or any other persons authorised by law to administer oath.

Every person furnishing a statement as mentioned above shall also furnish to the Commission along with the statement a list of documents, if any, on which he proposes to rely and forward to the Commission, wherever practicable, the originals or true copies of such of the documents as may be in his possession or powers and shall state the name and address of the person from whom the remaining documents may be obtained.

Every affidavit, as stated above, shall be verified in the following manner :-

"Verified that the statements made in paragraphs \_\_\_\_ of the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and those in paragraphs \_\_\_\_ from information received and believed to be true by me."



(215)

The Magistrate or Commissioner of Oath or Authority legally empowered to confer oath before whom the affidavit is sworn, shall make endorsements therein in the following manner :-

"Sworn before me by the deponent who is identified to my satisfaction by \_\_\_\_\_ or is personally known to me. The affidavit has been read out in full to the deponent who has signed it after admitting it to be correct, on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1999"

(Signature of the Magistrate.)

\_\_\_\_\_ The affidavit must state the occupation and the ordinary place of residence/abode of the deponent. If considered necessary, the deponent may file along with his affidavit a list of witnesses.

If the affidavit is in a language other than English, it shall be accompanied by a translation thereof in English duly authenticated by an advocate or a Magistrate.

It may be noted that the proceedings before the Commission are judicial proceedings within the meaning of Sections 193 & 228 of Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

\_\_\_\_\_ All statements, accompanied by affidavits, furnished in the manner stated above and within the time prescribed, may be addressed to :

Secretary  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry  
11A Mirza Ghalib Street, 3rd floor, Block 'B'  
(South side of the old building)  
Calcutta 700 087.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

\_\_\_\_\_  
P.K. Sengupta  
Secretary  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry, Calcutta.

BY REGISTERED  
POST WITH A/D.

JUSTICE MUKHERJEE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY  
FOR INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF  
NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.  
'B' Block, (Third Floor)  
11/A Mirza Ghalib Street, Kolkata 700 087

Phone:

Chairman - 252-2835  
Secretary - 252-2767  
Officer on  
Special Duty - 252-2765  
Office - 252-2766/68

e-mail : jmcinscb@cal.3.vsnl.net.in

Fax : 0091-033-252-2765

No. JMCI/Overseas/Witnesses/2002-03/70(Vol. II) Kolkata, dated, March 28, 2003.  
/615.

From : Shri P.K. Sengupta,  
Secretary

To : Prof. E.N. Komorov,  
Senior Research Professor,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Academy of Sciences, Moscow,  
Rozdestvenka Street 12  
103771 Russia.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to request you to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India, by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. A copy of the Notification No. Notfn/010/99/JMCI dated, 3rd December, 1999 issued by the Commission in this regard is sent herewith to enable you to have a clear idea about the points of inquiry of this Commission, set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs for unravelling the mystery shrouding this Great National Leader of India.

I would further request you to kindly indicate your convenience as to the dates, hours, and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

Enclo : As stated.

Yours faithfully,

(P. K. Sengupta)  
Secretary

Tangram Hayat  
29.07.03





D.B. Venkatesh Varma  
Counsellor (Political)

भारत का राजदूतावास, मॉस्को  
Embassy of India, Moscow  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye  
Tel:7837535 Fax:9752337

No. MOS/POL/125/1/90

June 10, 2003

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to your D.O. No. 25/4/NGO/Vol.IX dated 22 April, 2003 regarding letter received from the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry. This is to update on action taken by the Embassy on the letter under reference.

2. All persons listed in the affidavit submitted by Dr. Purabi Roy have been requested to convey whether they would be available for examination by the Commission and, if so, the dates, hours and places when and where they would like to be examined as witnesses, except the following:

- i) Mr. V.I. Kulev has passed away.
- ii) Mr. Mr. V.N. Plastun is no longer living in Moscow and is reported to have shifted to Novosibirsk. His whereabouts and contact address is being ascertained.
- iii) Mr. A.A. Kolesnikov, his whereabouts and contact address is being ascertained.
- iv) Mr. E.M. Morosov, details of his whereabouts and contact address is being ascertained.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

  
(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)

Shri Vijay Gokhale,  
Joint Secretary (CNV),  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
South Block, New Delhi

o/c



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत का राजदूतावास, मॉस्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. SA/111-1/03

June 09, 2003

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to Dr. R.B. Rybakov and has the honour to convey that the Government of India has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India. Copy of the official notification is enclosed for your information.

Embassy has received a direction from the Commission to convey its request to you to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Dr. R.B. Rybakov the assurances of its highest consideration.

Dr. R.B. Rybakov,  
Director,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12  
Moscow  
Tel: 921-1884 Fax: 975-2396



Netaji file





भारत का राजदूतावास, मॉस्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. SA/111-2/03

June 09, 2003

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to Dr. A.A. Kutsenkov and has the honour to convey that the Government of India has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India. Copy of the official notification is enclosed for your information.

Embassy has received a direction from the Commission to convey its request to you to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Dr. A.A. Kutsenkov the assurances of its highest consideration.

Dr. A.A. Kutsenkov,  
Indian Department,  
Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12  
Moscow  
Tel: 923-6282 Fax: 975-2396





सत्यमेव जयते

भारत का राजदूतावास, मॉस्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. SA/111-3/03

June 09, 2003

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to Dr. A.A. Kirichenko and has the honour to convey that the Government of India has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India. Copy of the official notification is enclosed for your information.

Embassy has received a direction from the Commission to convey its request to you to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Dr. A.A. Kirichenko the assurances of its highest consideration.



**Dr. A.A. Kirichenko,**  
**Expert of the Department of South Pacific Research,**  
**Institute of Oriental Studies,**  
**Rozhdenstvenka Street, 12**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 925-8151 Fax: 975-2396**





सत्यमेव जयते

भारत का राजदूतावास, मॉस्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. SA/111-4/03

June 09, 2003

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to Mr. U.L. Kuznets and has the honour to convey that the Government of India has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India. Copy of the official notification is enclosed for your information.

Embassy has received a direction from the Commission to convey its request to you to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. U.L. Kuznets the assurances of its highest consideration.

Mr. U.L. Kuznets,  
Chief Scientific Secretary,  
Finance Academy,  
Leningradsky Prospect, 49  
Moscow  
Tel: 943-9478





सत्यमेव जयते

भारत का राजदूतावास, मॉस्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. SA/111-5/03

June 09, 2003

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to Prof. A.P. Gnachuk-Danielchuk and has the honour to convey that the Government of India has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India. Copy of the official notification is enclosed for your information.

Embassy has received a direction from the Commission to convey its request to you to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Prof. A.P. Gnachuk-Danielchuk the assurances of its highest consideration.



**Prof. A.P. Gnachuk-Danielchuk,**  
**Institute of International Relations,**  
**Res.: Profsoyuznaya Street, 136**  
**Building No. 02, Flat No. 157**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 420-8090**





भारत का राजदूतावास, मॉस्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. SA/111-6/03

June 09, 2003

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to Academician G.L. Bondarevsky and has the honour to convey that the Government of India has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a highly respected National Leader of India. Copy of the official notification is enclosed for your information.

Embassy has received a direction from the Commission to convey its request to you to kindly help the Commission in its inquiry by making yourself available to the Commission for examination as a witness on some points relevant to the inquiry. Embassy requests you to kindly indicate your willingness and convenience as to the dates, hours and places when and where you might be examined as a witness by the Commission.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Academician G.L. Bondarevsky the assurances of its highest consideration.



**Academician G.L. Bondarevsky,**  
**Institute of Political Researches,**  
**Res.: Tsiurupsy Str. 7, Block, 2, Flat 112**  
**Moscow**  
**Tel: 3311546 (Res.)**

206

## NOTIFICATION

No. Notfn/010/99/JMCI

Dated, Calcutta, the 3rd December 1999

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) & (2) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952); the Central Government vide its notification No. S.O.339(E) dated 14th May 1999, published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) & (ii) of the Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary dated 14.5.99, has appointed a Commission of Inquiry comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire into all the facts & circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith including :-

- (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
- (b) if he is dead, whether he died in the plane crash, as alleged;
- (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;
- (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when & how;
- (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

Besides, the Commission has been asked to examine the manner in which the exercise of scrutiny of publications touching upon the question of death or otherwise of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose can be undertaken by the Central Government in the circumstances.

Notice is hereby given that all individuals, group of persons, associations, institutions & organisations acquainted with or having knowledge, directly or indirectly, of the facts and circumstances relating to the matters referred to the Commission and having interest in the proceedings before the Commission or wishing to assist the Commission in making the inquiry into the matters referred to the Commission as mentioned above, may furnish their statement relating and relevant to the aforesaid matters, to the Commission on any working day (except Saturdays, Sundays & holidays) between 10-00 a.m. & 3-00 p.m., either in person or by duly authorised agent or through registered post/speedpost at the office of the Commission at the place mentioned below, within two months of the publication of this notice.

Every such statement shall be accompanied by an Affidavit sworn in support of the averments made in the statement by the person furnishing the statement before a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate 1st Class or a Commissioner of Oath or any other persons authorised by law to administer oath.

Every person furnishing a statement as mentioned above shall also furnish to the Commission along with the statement a list of documents, if any, on which he proposes to rely and forward to the Commission, wherever practicable, the originals or true copies of such of the documents as may be in his possession or powers and shall state the name and address of the person from whom the remaining documents may be obtained.

Every affidavit, as stated above, shall be verified in the following manner :-

"Verified that the statements made in paragraphs \_\_\_\_ of the above affidavit are true to my personal knowledge and those in paragraphs \_\_\_\_ from information received and believed to be true by me."



(205)

The Magistrate or Commissioner of Oath or Authority legally empowered to confer oath before whom the affidavit is sworn, shall make endorsements therein in the following manner :-

"Sworn before me by the deponent who is identified to my satisfaction by \_\_\_\_\_ or is personally known to me. The affidavit has been read out in full to the deponent who has signed it after admitting it to be correct, on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1999"

(Signature of the Magistrate.)

\_\_\_\_\_ The affidavit must state the occupation and the ordinary place of residence/abode of the deponent. If considered necessary, the deponent may file alongwith his affidavit a list of witnesses.

If the affidavit is in a language other than English, it shall be accompanied by a translation thereof in English duly authenticated by an advocate or a Magistrate.

It may be noted that the proceedings before the Commission are judicial proceedings within the meaning of Sections 193 & 228 of Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

All statements, accompanied by affidavits, furnished in the manner stated above and within the time prescribed, may be addressed to :

Secretary  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry  
11A Mirza Ghalib Street, 3rd floor, Block 'B'  
(South side of the old building)  
Calcutta 700 087

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

\_\_\_\_\_  
P.K. Sengupta  
Secretary  
Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry, Calcutta.

Посольство Индии  
Москва

204

№СА/111- 1/03

Д-р Р.Б.Рыбаков  
Москва, Рождественка, 12  
Институт востоковедения РАН

26.06.03  
Масалов Ж.К.



Посольство Индии  
Москва

203

№СА/111- 2 /03

Д-р А.А. Куценков  
Москва, Рождественка, 12  
Институт Востоковедения РАН

26.06.03

Михайлов Н.А.

Посольство Индии  
Москва

202

№СА/111- 3/03

Д-р А.А.Кириченко  
Москва, Рождественка, 12  
Институт Востоковедения РАН

26.06.03

Макаров ИИ -



Посольство Индии  
Москва

201

№СА/111- 4/03

Г-н Ю.Л.Кузнец  
Москва, Ленинградский пр-т, 49  
Академия Финансов

26.06.03.  
Шуба И.А.  
943-98-29

943-94-78

9829

и. Виноград

Посольство Индии  
Москва

200

№СА/111- 5/03

Д-р А.П.Гнатюк-Данильчук  
Москва, ул. Профсоюзная,  
дом 136, корп.2, кв.157

27.06.03

*А.П. Гнатюк-Данильчук*

420-80-90



Посольство Индии  
Москва

144

№СА/111- 6 /03

Д-р Г.Л.Бондаревский  
Москва, ул.Пурюпы,  
дом 7, корп.2, кв.112



331-15-46



**D.B. Venkatesh Varma**  
**Counsellor (Political)**

**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,**  
**MOSCOW**  
**Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. Mos/Pol/125/01/90

21 March 2003

Kindly refer to your D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.VIII dated 3 December 2002 regarding observations made by Justice Mukherjee Commission.

2. We had conveyed the observations of the Commission to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting clarification on the lines indicated in the letter under reference. In this connection, kindly find enclosed note verbale No. 1907/3DA dated 20 March 2003 from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as its English translation.

Yours sincerely,

(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)

Shri Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary (CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi.

NW



(197)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Russian Federation

No. 1907/3DA

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of India in Moscow and, with reference to the Embassy's note verbale No. SA/10/03 dated 8 January 2003 and the Ministry's note verbale No. 142/3DA dated 28 June, 2001 has the honour to inform you about the following:

A search was conducted for documents related to the fate of S.C. Bose in the following federal archives:

Russian State Military Archive (RGVA), Russian State Archives of Socio-Political History (RGASPI), State Archives of the Russian Federation (GARF), and Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East (RGIA DV). The information requested for was not found in the GARF, RGVA and RGIA DV archives.

Copies of the documents found in the RGIA DV Archives were sent to the Embassy in 2001.

No information has been found about the fate of S.C. Bose in the Central Archives of the Russian FSB, the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, in the manuscript section of the Russian State Library or in the Russian State Archives of Photographic Documents (RGAKFD).

We would also like to inform that the personnel archives of Eva Yakovlevna Lyusternik were sent after her death to the Russian Academy of Sciences', Institute of Oriental Studies and the open part of the archival material on I.V. Stalin was sent from the archives of the President of the Russian Federation to RGASPI.

The Ministry would like to use this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of India the assurances of its highest consideration.

Moscow, 20<sup>th</sup> March 2003

Embassy of the Republic of India  
Moscow



196

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary(CNV)

D.O.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.IX (III)

Dated February 28, 2003

Dear Venkatesh,

Please refer to my letter No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.VIII dated 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2002 seeking certain clarifications regarding archives in Russia as desired by the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.

I would be grateful if the desired information/clarifications could be sent at an early date since we are receiving reminders in this regard from the Commission.

Reg—

Yours sincerely,

(Vijay Gokhale)

To

Shri D.B.Venkatesh Varma  
Counsellor(Pol)  
Embassy of India  
Moscow

P.1 sent reviewed  
DMFA,

h  
Bh

SS/PAT)

21/04

N/mo



38/PM/03  
23/4

195



**D.B. Venkatesh Varma**  
Counsellor (Political)



**EMBASSY OF INDIA**  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,  
Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. Mos/Pol/125/01/90

21 March 2003

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to your D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.VIII dated 3 December 2002 regarding observations made by Justice Mukherjee Commission.

2. We had conveyed the observations of the Commission to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting clarification on the lines indicated in the letter under reference. In this connection, kindly find enclosed note verbale No. 1907/3DA dated 20 March 2003 from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as its English translation.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)

Shri Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary (CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi.

9c

(29)

№ 1907/ЗДА

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Республики Индии в Москве и, ссылаясь на ноту Посольства № SA/10/03 от 8 января 2003 г. и ноту Министерства № 142/ЗДА от 28 июня 2001 года, имеет честь сообщить следующее.

В федеральных архивах: Российском государственном военном архиве (РГВА), Российском государственном архиве социально-политической истории (РГАСПИ), Государственном архиве Российской Федерации (ГАРФ), Российском государственном историческом архиве Дальнего Востока (РГИА ДВ) было проведено выявление документов, связанных с судьбой С.Ч.Боса. В фондах ГАРФ, РГВА, РГИА ДВ запрашиваемых сведений не обнаружено.

Копии документов, выявленных в РГАСПИ, были направлены в Посольство в 2001 году.

В Центральном архиве ФСБ России, Центральном архиве Министерства Обороны Российской Федерации, в отделе рукописей Российской Государственной Библиотеки и в Российском государственном архиве фотодокументов (РГАКФД) каких-либо сведений о судьбе С.Ч.Боса не выявлено.

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНДИИ  
г.Москва

Pl. H. Kishore  
21/3

TS/BN



193

Дополнительно сообщаем, что личный архив Евы Яковлевны Люстерник был передан после ее смерти в Институт Востоковедения РАН, а открытая часть фонда И.В.Сталина была передана из Архива Президента Российской Федерации в РГАСПИ.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству Республики Индии уверения в своем высоком уважении.

Москва, «20» марта 2003 года



(192)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Russian Federation

No. 1907/3DA

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of India in Moscow and, with reference to the Embassy's note verbale No. SA/10/03 dated 8 January 2003 and the Ministry's note verbale No. 142/3DA dated 28 June, 2001 has the honour to inform you about the following:

A search was conducted for documents related to the fate of S.C. Bose in the following federal archives:

Russian State Military Archive (RGVA), Russian State Archives of Socio-Political History (RGASPI), State Archives of the Russian Federation (GARF), and Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East (RGIA DV). The information requested for was not found in the GARF, RGVA and RGIA DV archives.

Copies of the documents found in the RGIA DV Archives were sent to the Embassy in 2001.

No information has been found about the fate of S.C. Bose in the Central Archives of the Russian FSB, the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, in the manuscript section of the Russian State Library or in the Russian State Archives of Photographic Documents (RGAKFD).

We would also like to inform that the personnel archives of Eva Yakovlevna Lyusternik were sent after her death to the Russian Academy of Sciences', Institute of Oriental Studies and the open part of the archival material on I.V. Stalin was sent from the archives of the President of the Russian Federation to RGASPI.

The Ministry would like to use this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of India the assurances of its highest consideration.

Moscow, 20<sup>th</sup> March 2003

Embassy of the Republic of India  
Moscow





सत्यमेव जयते

CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA  
ST. PETERSBURG  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Tel: 7-812-2721988, 2721731  
Fax: 7-812-2722473  
E-mail: [cgispb@online.ru](mailto:cgispb@online.ru)

**MOST IMMEDIATE**  
**FAX MESSAGE**

No. SPB/103/1/2001

29<sup>th</sup>  
~~15<sup>th</sup>~~ January, 2003

To: Embassy of India, Moscow

**Counsellor (Political) from Consul General**

Rptd: Foreign New Delhi – for JS(CNV)

This is with reference to your fax message dated 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2001 regarding the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry asking us to ascertain the whereabouts of (i) Mr. Nikhil Chattopadhyay alias Nikhil Dasgupta s/o Virendra Nath Chattopadhyay; (ii) Mr. Chandran; and (iii) Mrs. Tatiana w/o Mr. Nikhil Chattopadhyay alia Nikhil Dasgupta.

As you may be aware, there is a visiting Professor from India, Prof. Purabi Roy, in St. Petersburg, who is working on a similar subject for the last few years. She is here on a visiting Professor Fellowship for a period of one year and is likely to remain in St. Petersburg for a further period of few months. She has been contacted in this regard and her comments were as follows:

*"Virendranath Chattopadhyay worked in the Institute of Ethnography in the 1930s. He was killed by Stalin in 1937 or 1938. After that his wife worked in the Institute of Ethnography."*

*Nikhil was having many identities since he worked for the KGB. His main contacts were with the Indians who were working in the Soviet press, radio, television, etc. He was very friendly with Moscow publishing houses, etc. Since he had the garb of many identities, it is difficult to trace him. There are two persons who can be of help in getting more information on Nikhil Chattopadhyay – (i) Dr. Petchenko (Tel no. 3714215); and (ii) Prof. Vassilkov, Institute of Oriental Studies (Tel 2758179). Dr. Petchenko has been quite active and perhaps knows much more than he divulges. Vasilkov has authored a book which has many references to the Indians.*

*Regarding Chandran – it would be advisable to go and dig the Ethnography Archives in SPB where Virendranath's wife worked. The archives will certainly have information on all this."*

Professor Roy is leaving for India from St. Petersburg on 23<sup>rd</sup> January and will return sometime in end-March, 2003. She has stated that once she is back, she can work on this project and find out more from her contacts.

---

With best wishes for the new year,

*Ashok Kumar Sharma*  
(Ashok Kumar Sharma)

Consul General

15<sup>th</sup> January, 2003  
29<sup>th</sup>

Camp: Moscow



96/08/01

184



सत्यमेव जयते

25

CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA  
ST. PETERSBURG  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Tel: 7-812-2721988, 2721731  
Fax: 7-812-2722473  
E-mail: [cgispb@online.ru](mailto:cgispb@online.ru)

**MOST IMMEDIATE**  
**FAX MESSAGE**

No. SPB/551/1/2002

8th January, 2003

To: Foreign New Delhi

Shri Vijay Gokhale, Joint Secretary (CNV) from Consul (HOC)

Rptd: Embassy of India, Moscow - for DCM

Subject: Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry

This is with reference to your fax message number 25/4/NGO-Vol VIII dated 1st January, 2003 received here on 6th January, 2003 on the subject mentioned above.

We have not been able to trace our papers on this subject. Please inform more details of this case.

Regards

*J.N.*  
(J.N. Goswami)  
Consul (HOC)

Copy, in confirmation, by bag

I spoke to HOC. They do not seem to have any background papers. Infact he has requested for us to see if some information is available with the Embassy. Perhaps (CPOe) & PS(CONS) can also look. Our new CG feels the Commission is related to info pertaining to Subhash Chandra Bose. *Sanya 9/1*

*85/10/01*  
*Piccech*  
*to me*  
*R. Am. HOC in SPB*  
*What this is about*  
*Am*  
*8/1/03*  
*DCM*  
*10/1/03*  
*for*  
*1/10/03*





188

भारत का राजदूतावास, मास्को  
EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Poly  
MOSCOW  
Tel. No. 917-0820  
Telex 413409 INDEM-SU  
Telefax-9752337

24

No.SA/10/03

8 January 2003

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and with reference to the Justice Mukherjee Commission appointed by the Government of India for inquiring into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has the honour to refer to the note verbales No. 5775/3 DA dated 17 September 2002 and No. 142/3 DA dated 28 June 2001.

2. The Justice Mukherjee Commission has pointed out that the list of archives in the above note-verbales do not coincide, specifically, the non-inclusion in the note verbale No. 5775/3 DA dated 17 September 2002 the names of the following four archives originally listed in the note verbale No. 142/3 DA dated 28 June 2001:

1. The Archives of RF External Intelligence Service.
2. The Russian State Library.
3. The Russian State Military Archives.
4. The Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East.

The Justice Mukherjee Commission has requested a clarification on the above.

3. The Embassy of India would request the esteemed Ministry to ascertain if any information related to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is available in the following archives:

1. Russian State Archives of Socio-Political History.



2. President's Archive (APRF).
3. Russian State Archives of Audio-Photo Documents.

3. With reference to the note-verbale No. SA/3201 of 12.03.01, the Embassy of India would also request the esteemed Ministry to ascertain availability of relevant documents regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose referred to by the Justice Mukherjee Commission in our above-mentioned note-verbale but not covered in the note-verbale No. 142/3 DA of the esteemed Ministry dated 28 June 2001, namely,

1. Stalin's Archive.
2. Archives in Omsk.
3. Archives in St.Petersburg.
4. Archives in Irkutsk.
5. Personal Archive of E.Ya. Luisternik.

4. The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Russian Federation.  
Third Asia Department**



o/c



**D.B. Venkatesh Varma**  
**First Secretary (Pol)**

**Embassy of India**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow**  
**Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. MOS/125/1/90

March 12, 2001

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to your letter No. 1260/JS(EF)/01 dated February 28, 2001 regarding accessing archival documents in the Russian Federation on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army, on the request of the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry. We took up the matter with the Russian Foreign Ministry today. Enclosed is the copy of the note verable that was handed over to the Russian Foreign Ministry registering our request. We will keep you informed of its response.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

*D.B. Venkatesh Varma*  
(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)

**Shri M. Ganapathi,**  
**Joint Secretary (EE),**  
**Ministry of External Affairs,**  
**South Block, New Delhi**

Copy to:

Shri Jayant Prasad,  
Joint Secretary (CNV),  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
South Block, New Delhi

(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)  
First Secretary (Pol)

16/3  
Ans / DCM / ES / (16/3)

16/3  
Netaji file

16/3  
Netaji file

16/3  
Netaji file





185

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary(CNV)

D.O.No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.VIII

22

Dated December 3, 2002

Dear, Venkatesh,

Please refer to your letter No. MOS/POL/125/1/90 dated 23.9.2002 forwarding a list of names and addresses of archives in Russia. On the basis of this list, the Justice Mukherjee Commission has made certain observations, which are on the following lines.

The Mission had forwarded with their letter No. MOS/POL/125/1/90 dated 2.7.2001 some documents relating to Netaji received from the Russian Foreign Ministry along with their N.V. No. 142/3 DA dated 28.6.2001. This N.V. mentions the names of nine archives out of which the documents furnished pertain to the following:

- The State Archives of the Modern History
- The Archives of R.F. External Intelligence Service
- Archives of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation

It further states that no documents relating to Netaji have been found in the other six archives, viz.,

- The Central Archives of FSB of Russia
- The Central State Archives of R.F. Defence Ministry
- The Russian State Library
- The State Archives of the Russian Federation
- The Russian State Military Archives, and
- The Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East

The list of archives that the Mission has sent with their letter of 23.9.2002 contains the name of eight archives. It is observed that this list does not contain the names of the following four archives out of the nine mentioned in the note of 28.6.2001 of the Russian Foreign Ministry.

- The Archives of RF External Intelligence Service
- The Russian State Library
- The Russian State Military Archives, and
- The Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East

You are, therefore, requested to seek a clarification from the Foreign Ministry as to why the names and addresses of these archives have not been included in the list of archives, which was supposed to be comprehensive.

Furthermore, it is seen that the following three archives in the list sent by you have not found mention in the Russian Foreign Ministry's note of 28.6.2001.

- a. Russian State Archives of Socio Political History
- b. President's Archive (APRF)
- c. Russian State Archives of Audio-Photo Documents

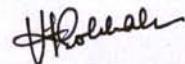
You are, therefore, requested to seek a clarification from the Russian Foreign Ministry regarding the existence of documents relating to Netaji in these three archives.

I would also like to invite your attention to the Mission's N.V. of 12.3.2001 forwarding a list of archives that was sent by the Justice Mukherjee Commission. It is seen that not all the archives in this list have been covered by the MFA. Information regarding the presence of any relevant documents in the archives not covered by the MFA may please be obtained.

The desired clarifications/information may be sent to us for forwarding to the Commission.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,



(Vijay Gokhale)

To

Shri D.B.Venkatesh Varma  
Counsellor(Pol)  
Embassy of India  
Moscow





**D.B. Venkatesh Varma**  
**Counsellor (Political)**

MOS/POL/125/11/90  
24 23/9/02

**Embassy of India**  
**6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo**  
**Polye, Moscow**  
**Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337**  
**Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. MOS/POL/125/11/90

23 September, 2002

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter No. 25/4/NGO-Vol. VIII dated 22 August 2002 regarding names and addresses of archives in Russia requested by the Justice Mukherjee Commission.

2. We had requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation for the requisite information. Please find attached list of names of archives along with addresses as provided by the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)

Shri Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary (CNV)  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi

72

**List of Archives**

1.	State Archive of the Russian Federation (GARF), 119817, Moscow, Bolshaya Pirogovskaya Street 17
2.	Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History (RGASPJ) 103821, Moscow, Bolshaya Dmitrovka Street, 15
3.	Central Archive of the Federal Security Bureau 101100, Moscow, Kuznetsky Most Street, 24
4.	President's Archive (APRF) 103132, Moscow, Staraya Square 4
5.	Russian State Archive of Modern History (RGANI) 103132, Moscow, Ilyinka Street, Entrance 8
6.	Archive of Foreign Policy of Russia – Historical Documentation Department of MFA of the Russian Federation (AVPRF) 121200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya Square, 32/34
7.	Central State Archives of the Defence Ministry of the Russian Federation 142100, Moscow region, Podolsk Town, Korova Street, House 74
8.	Russian State Archives of Audio-Photo Documents (RGACFD) 143400, Moscow region, Krasnogovsk town, Rechnaya Street, 1





विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

181

Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary(CNV)

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.VIII

26

Dated August 22, 2002

Dear Venkatesh,

Please refer to my letter of even number dated 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2002 regarding names and addresses of all Archives in Russia. The requisite information may please be sent to us at the earliest.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Vijay Gokhale)

Shri D.B.Venkatesh Varma  
First Secretary(Pol)  
Embassy of India  
Moscow



सत्यमेव जयते

180

EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

19

No. SA/116/02

July 16, 2002

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and has the honour to convey a request from the Justice Mukherjee Commission in India, appointed by the Government of India and inquiring into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, for the names and addresses of Archives in the Russian Federation. Embassy of India would be grateful for requisite information in this regard.

The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.



**Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Russian Federation,  
Moscow  
(Third Asia Department)**





विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

179

Vijay Gokhale  
Joint Secretary(CNV)

D.O. No. 25/4/NGO-Vol.VIII

Dated July 5, 2002

Dear Venkatesh,

The Justice Mukherjee Commission inquiring into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has asked for the names and addresses of all Archives in Russia. The requisite information may please be sent to us at the earliest.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Vijay Gokhale)

Shri D.B.Venkatesh Varma  
First Secretary(Pol)  
Embassy of India  
Moscow

МИНИСТЕРСТВО  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

№ 5726/ЗДА

178

19

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Республики Индии в Москве и, ссылаясь на ноты Посольства №SA/116/02 от 16 июля 2002 г. и №SA/170/02 от 12 сентября 2002 года, имеет честь передать список названий и адресов архивов Российской Федерации (прилагается на 1 л.), необходимых индийской стороне для расследования исчезновения Субхаса Чандра Боса.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству Республики Индии уверения в своем высоком уважении.



Москва, «17» сентября 2002 года

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНДИИ  
г.Москва

*Subhash Bose pl*  
230



## СПИСОК АРХИВОВ

1. ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АРХИВ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
(ГА РФ)  
119817, Москва, ул.Б.Пироговская, 17
2. РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АРХИВ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ИСТОРИИ (РГАСПИ)  
103821, Москва, ул.Б.Дмитровка, 15
3. ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ АРХИВ ФСБ  
101100, Москва, Кузнецкий мост, 24
4. АРХИВ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА (АП РФ)  
103132, Москва, Старая пл., 4
5. РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АРХИВ НОВЕЙШЕЙ ИСТОРИИ  
(РГАНИ)  
103132, Москва, ул. Ильинка, 12, подъезд 8
6. АРХИВ ВНЕШНЕЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РОССИИ – ИСТОРИКО-ДОКУМЕНТАЛЬНЫЙ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ МИД РОССИИ (АВП РФ)  
121200, Смоленская (Сенная пл.), 32/34
7. ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АРХИВ МИНИСТЕРСТВА  
ОБОРОНЫ РФ  
142100, Московская область, г.Подольск, ул.Кирова, 74
8. РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АРХИВ  
КИНОФОТОДОКУМЕНТОВ (РГАКФД)  
143400, Московская область, г.Красногорск. ул.Речная, 1



सत्यमेव जयते

EMBASSY OF INDIA  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye,  
Moscow  
Tel: 9163544 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

No. SA/170/02

12 September, 2002

The Embassy of India in Moscow presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and in continuation of its note verbale No. SA/116/02 dated 16 July 2002 has the honour to again request for the names and addresses of archives in the Russian Federation.

2. The Embassy of India would be grateful for requisite information in this regard.
3. The Embassy of India in Moscow avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Russian Federation,  
(Third Asia Department)  
**Moscow**



*Requested Mr. Maksut over telephone. tw.*

*1309*

*mukherjee commission file*

*Nho*

*SK*





175

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

Narinder Chauhan  
Director(CNV)

D.O. No.25/4/NGO – Vol.VI

Dated September 7, 2001

Dear *Sh. Verma,*

Please refer to your letter No. MOS/POL/125/1/90 dated 2.7.2001 forwarding therewith documents in Russian received from the Russian Foreign Office relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

The English translation of the aforesaid documents which were to be sent to us are still awaited. The Commission is pressing for these to be submitted to them.

I would be grateful if the translations are sent to us early to enable us forward them to the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry.

*These have been sent?*

*24/9*

*Amr*

*with best wishes,*

Yours sincerely,

*N. Chauhan*  
(Smt. Narinder Chauhan)

Shri D.B.Venkatesh Varma  
First Secretary(Pol)  
Embassy of India  
Moscow

*Sent vide letter dated 31-8-01  
on 13.9.01*

*Cl*

*Verma*

*Hi*

*24/9*

*15/11/01 a file*

142/POL/01  
11/9/01

174



**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Embassy of India**  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU

**D.B. Venkatesh Varma**  
**First Secretary (Pol)**

15

No.MOS/POL/125/11/90

July 2, 2001

Dear Sir,

This is with reference to letter No. 1260/JS(EF)/01 dated February 28, 2001 as well as Under Secretary (EE)'s letter No. W1/411/1/2000-EE dated 14 May, 2001 regarding request from the Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry looking into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for accessing archival documents in the Russian Federation. In accordance with this request we had approached the Russian Foreign Ministry for appropriate assistance.

2. Kindly find enclosed reply received from the Foreign Ministry enclosing documents, mostly in Russian, regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, which it received from the Russian State Archives of Recent History as well as Archives of the Foreign Intelligence Services of the Russian Federation and Archives of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

3. The same note also indicates that the Russian Foreign Ministry has been informed that the Central Archives of the Federal Security Service of Russia, Central State Archives of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, the Russian State Library, the State Archives of the Russian Federation, the Russian State War Archives and the Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East did not have archival material relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

4. While the enclosed material is being sent to you, a copy has been retained in this Mission for translation which would be forwarded in due course.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

*D.B. Venkatesh Varma*  
(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)

**Shri Anil Wadhwa,**  
**Joint Secretary (EE),**  
**Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi**

Copy, with enclosures, to:

Smt. Narinder Chauhan, Director (CNV),  
Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi

(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)  
First Secretary (Pol)

How do we  
organize  
translation? 11/8/01

8/17 8/17/01 M





**CONFIDENTIAL**

**D.B. Venkatesh Varma  
First Secretary (Pol)**

**Embassy of India  
6-8, Ulitsa Vorontsovo Polye, Moscow  
Tel: 2001239 Fax: 9752337  
Telex 413409 INDEMB-SU**

No. MOS/POL/125/1/90

August 31, 2001

In continuation of our letter of even number dated July 2, 2001 regarding request from Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry looking into alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and enclosing therewith documents received from the Foreign Ministry vide note verable No. 142/3 DA dated June 28, 2001, kindly find enclosed unofficial English translations of the same. The translations were undertaken in the Embassy. You may wish to have them double-checked at your end.

Encl.: a.a.

Yours sincerely,

(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)

**Shri Anil Wadhwa,  
Joint Secretary (EE),  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
South Block, New Delhi**

Copy, with enclosures, to:

Smt. Narinder Chauhan, Director (CNV),  
Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi

*With regard,*

*D.B. Venkatesh Varma*  
(D.B. Venkatesh Varma)  
First Secretary (Pol)

*QC*

Unofficial translation

No.142/3 DA

The Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of India in Moscow, and, with reference to the Note of the Embassy No. SA/3201 of 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2001, has the honour to submit the copy of documents concerning S.C.Boce, which have been received, as requested by the Ministry, from the State Archives of the Modern History, the Archives of RF External Intelligence Service and the Archives of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation.

The Ministry has also obtained answers for its requests from the Central Archives of FSB of Russia, Central State Archives of RF Defense Ministry, Russian State Library, the State Archives of the Russian Federation, the Russian State Military Archives and the Russian State Historical Archives of the Far East. The above-mentioned Archives don't have any documents concerning S.C.Bose.

The Ministry avails itself of this opportunity to resume to the Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

Moscow, 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2001

TO THE EMBASSY  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
Moscow



(131)

**Record of the conversation with Secretary of the German Mission - Schmidt**

15<sup>th</sup> March 1941

Schmidt came to get visa for Italian citizen Orlando Masera. Having thanked for the passport, Schmidt asked me a general question "What's new?"

I informed him about establishment of the normal diplomatic, trade and consular relations between USSR and Thai (?)

Schmidt told that he spoke with Envoy of the German Mission Pilger about purpose of his visit to Charge d'Affaires of Turkey Takhoni Riuchte Vach (see conversation of 3/II-41 with Secretary of the German Mission - Schmidt). The Turk would-be told Pilger that Turkey was not going to make war to Germany, and Turkish Government allegedly sent a letter to Hitler, in which stated its wish to keep neutrality in future. In connection with the fact that Turkey is not going to enter this war, the Afghan Government feels itself undisturbed as it should not, in any extent, render assistance to Turkey with which Afghanistan is tied by the Treaty.

The German told that in two-three days Yugoslavia would join the Trilateral Pact, and afterwards, by means of various methods of influence over Greece the latter should also join Germany. Thus, he continued, the position of Germany is strengthened with every passing day. Now the main task of Germany is organization of offensive against England to encircle it on every side. After England is defeated, the Germans will pay attention to Africa. In connection with the above, I asked him, whether it was true that Hitler had taken efforts to get permission from French Government to seize a number of ports in the north Africa for fighting with England, and whether France helped Germany. The German gave an evasive answer for the first question that this version was in general possible, and as regards assistance of France to Germany, such assistance was, indeed, received by Germany.

Schmidt, while speaking of the position of the British and of assistance they could receive from America, told the rear of the British was not safe, in particular, situation in India was rather tense for the British. And it will aggravate considerably with arrival in Germany of Subha Chandra Bose who was a very influential person in India. The Germans would make use of him for the propaganda against the British domination in India, and, in the long run,

everything would be done in such a way that the Indians would rise against their oppressors and turn them out of their country. The German said they planned to use Subha Chandra Bose by offering him the opportunity to speak by radio, not in Germany, but in Japan, then Schmidt told that temporary success of the British in Africa demonstrated itself only externally, as in reality the military units were supplied to Africa, thereby weakening the military power of Britain and its rear.

I told him that read in the English bulletins about arrival of the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs Matsuoka in the USSR, who was further to go to Germany and Rome, but that he would undoubtedly have talks with the Soviet Government. Then, Schmidt added with significance, that in recent time, comrade Molotov twice had been at the reception at the Japanese Mission in Moscow.

While leaving Schmidt told that Germans like our movies very much, and asked whether we received new films from the USSR.

I answered that in the next future we were going to organize the Soviet film show for the German Mission. Then he said that he was interested in it, because a friend of his, Schwarz by name, a very good person, working at the hospital, was well disposed towards us, and Schmidt also wanted him to be invited to the film show.

/KOZLOV/



164

№ 142 /З ДА

Приложение: упомянутое,  
на 96 лл.

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Республики Индии в Москве и, ссылаясь на ноту Посольства № SA/32/01 от 12 марта 2001 года, имеет честь приложить копии документов о С.Ч.Босе, полученные по запросу Министерства из Российского государственного архива новейшей истории, Архива Службы внешней разведки Российской Федерации и Архива внешней политики Российской Федерации.

Министерство также получило ответы на свои обращения из Центрального архива ФСБ России, Центрального государственного архива Министерства обороны Российской Федерации, Российской государственной библиотеки, Государственного архива Российской Федерации, Российский государственного военного архива и Российского государственного исторического архива Дальнего Востока. Вышеупомянутые архивы документами о С.Ч.Босе не располагают.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству уверения в своем высоком уважении.



Москва, «28» июня 2001 года

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ИНДИИ

г.Москва

168

**ЗАПИСЬ БЕСЕДЫ С СЕКРЕТАРЕМ НЕМЕЦКОЙ МИССИИ -  
КИМДТОМ.**

15 марта 1941 г.  
-----

Кимдт заявил за получением визы на итальянского гражданина Орландо Мазетта. Поблагодарив за оформление паспорта Кимдт задал мне общий вопрос, "что нового?"

Я сообщил ему об установлении нормальных дипломатических, торговых и консульских отношений между СССР и Ита.

Кимдт сказал, что он говорил с посланником немецкой миссии Пильгером относительно целей посещения <sup>(1)</sup> поверенным в делах Турции Талони Рикто Ван /см. моя беседа от 3/II-41 г: с секретарем немецкой миссии - Кимдтом/, Турок, якобы, сказал Пильгеру о том, что Турция не собирается поехать с Германией и якобы, турецкое правительство послало Гитлеру письмо, в котором выразило свое желание сохранять свой нейтралитет и в дальнейшем. В связи с тем, что Турция не собирается поступать в немецкую войну афганское правительство чувствует себя очень спокойно, так как оно не будет связано в какой бы то ни было мере оказать помощь Турции с которой Афганистан связан договором.

Немец заявил, что через два-три дня Греческая присоединится к троцкистскому палату, а вслед за этим посредством различного воздействия на Грецию последним также присоединится к Германии. Таким образом, продолжал немец,



позиция Германии укрепляется с каждым днем. Сейчас главной задачей Германии является организация наступления на Англию путем обхвата ее со всех сторон. После разгрома Англии на ее островах, немцы обратят внимание на Африку. В связи с этим я спросил его, правда ли, что Гитлер принимает меры для получения разрешения от французского правительства занять ряд портов в северной Африке для борьбы с Англией и помогает ли Франция Германии. На первый вопрос немец уклончиво ответил, что этот вариант вообще невозможен, что же касается помощи Франции Германии, то эту помощь действительно немцы получают от Франции.

Говоря о позиции англичан и о помощи которую они могут получить от Америки, сказал, что у англичан неспокойно, в частности положение в Индии в настоящее время для англичан создано весьма напряженное. Это напряженное положение резко усилится с прибытием в Германию Субха Чандра Боса, который является очень влиятельным лицом в Индии. Бос будет использован немцами для пропаганды против владычества англичан в Индии и в конечном итоге все будет сделано так, что индусы выступят против своих угнетателей и выгонят прочь их со своей территории. Немец сказал, что они хотят использовать Субха Чандра Боса предоставляя ему возможность выехать по радио, но не в Германию, а в Японию. Затем Гиммт сказал, что временные успехи англичан в Африке только имеют внешнюю сторону, так как по существу война затягивается в Африку, чем ослабляется военная мощь Англии и ее тыл.

Я сказал, что прочитал в английских бюллетенях о прибытии министра Иностранных дел Японии - Мацуока на территорию СССР для дальнейшего следования в Берлин и Рим. Гиммт заявил, что Мацуока едет не только в Берлин и Рим, но он безусловно будет иметь переговоры с советским правительством. Затем Гиммт многозначительно добавил, что за

последнее время, тов. Молотов был на приеме в Японской Миссии в Москве два раза.

Иходя Емидт сказав, что немцам очень нравятся наши фильмы, спросил меня, не получили ли мы новые фильмы из СССР.

Я ответил немцу, что в ближайшее время мы возможно организуем показ советского кино-фильма для немецкой миссии. Тогда Емидт сказал, что он интересуется этим вопросом еще и потому, что у него имеется один друг дома, очень хороший человек, хорошо расположенный к нам, фамилия его Шварц, работает он в настоящее время в госпитале. Емидт хотел бы, что он также был приглашен к нам на кино.



/КОЗЛОВ/



265 104  
Перевод с английского.

Токио, 16 ноября 1943 года.

ЕГО ПРЕВОСХОДИТЕЛЬСТВУ ПОСЛУ СССР,

Т о к и о.

Ваше Превосходительство,

Имею честь приложить при сем важное сообщение Правительству Вашего Превосходительства. Я буду весьма благодарен, если оно будет передано Его Превосходительству, Министру Иностранных Дел в Москве и затем будет получен его ответ.

С горячей благодарностью, остаюсь

уважающий Вас

Субха Гандра БОС.

Перевел

*Найшуров*

(Потрубач)

(164) 102

Tokyo, the 16th. November, 1943.

His Excellency the Ambassador of U.S.A.S.,  
Tokyo.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inclose, herewith,  
an important communication for Your Excellency's  
Government. I shall be greatly obliged if it is  
forwarded to His Excellency the Foreign Minister,  
at Moscow, and his reply thereto is obtained.

With warmest thanks, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

*Subhas Chandra Bose*



СУБХА ЧАНДРА БОС.

Токио, 16 ноября 1943 г.

Его Превосходительству,  
Министру Иностранных Дел СССР.

Ваше Превосходительство,

Имею честь сообщить Вашему Превосходительству о том, что в соответствии с желанием всех свободолюбивых индусов в Индии и за-  
границей, при полной поддержке всех индусов, проживающих в Восточ-  
ной Азии, число которых достигает трех миллионов, при поддержке  
их политической организации - Лиги Независимости Индусов, также  
как и при поддержке индийской национальной армии, находящейся сей-  
час в Восточной Азии, 21 октября 1943 г. было учреждено Временное  
Правительство Азад Хинд (Свободная Индия) со временным местопребы-  
ванием в Сингапуре.

Доводя эту информацию до сведения Вашего Превосходительства  
я пользуюсь этим случаем выразить свое искреннее желание, чтобы  
между нашими обоими Правительствами и нашими обеими нациями суще-  
ствовали самые сердечные отношения товарищества и дружбы.

Я также пользуюсь этим случаем, чтобы заверить Ваше Пре-  
восходительство в своем самом высоком уважении.

С. уважением

СУБХА ЧАНДРА БОС,  
Глава Государства, Премьер-Министр и Министр  
Иностранных Дел Временного Прави-  
тельства Азад Хинд.

Перевел-

*Потрубач*

(Потрубач)



Subhas Chandra Bose

107  
Tokyo, the 16th, November 1943

To  
His Excellency the Foreign Minister of the U S S R,

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with the will of all the freedom-loving Indians in India and abroad -- and with the fullest support of all Indians residing in East Asia who number close upon three millions, and of their political organisation, the Indian Independence League -- as well as with the backing of the Indian National Army now stationed in East Asia -- the Provisional Government of Azad Hind (Free India) was established on the 21st of October 1943, with its Headquarters temporarily at Syonan or Singapore.

In communicating this information to Your Excellency, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere desire that there should exist between our two Governments and our two nations the most cordial relations of amity and friendship.

I also take this opportunity of assuring Your Excellency of my warmest esteem.

Yours respectfully,

*Subhas Chandra Bose*

Head of the State, Prime Minister and  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the  
Provisional Government of Azad Hind.



Despite our disagreements with Bose, we were open-eyed to the exclusive capacities of his mentality and heart. Also, we were not disillusioned that his influence over the younger generation was great, he received the full support of their part. The society cannot forget the contributions of his for the welfare of his country.

Renunciation of the man known by everybody as a smart politician is like a bolt from the blue; only for those who attentively studied the life of this yearning nature, it was no wonder.

First, even in his young age Bose was much given to religion. When eighteen, he suddenly left for Garward to find the religious teacher, He came back home indignant with luxury his religious teacher indulged in.

Bose was not given a good health by the God. In the opinion of experts such state of health gives rise to permanent anxiety and extreme sensitivity. The plans of none of politicians failed like those of Bose. When a young man, he was dismissed from the College. He graduated from the religious College - but he has not devoted himself to religious service. He was more appealed by the voice of his country. His efforts to service at one of the Calcutta Departments ended in his arrest by the Government.

When he was elected Chairman of the Congress, he was not able to pursue his intentions. And now that, despite the intense struggle of the elder generation opposition, he was enthroned, they ousted him from the Congress.

Soon after Tripurian Session of the Congress he wrote as follows:

"Because of the detrimental moral atmosphere of Tripuri, I leave this place with such disgusting and hating feeling towards politics, which I have not experienced for the last 19 years. When in Djamadoba, I asked myself again and again: what is to come of our public life, if even in the higher circles there is so much malice and revengeful injuring. My thoughts ever returned to the yearning of my heart - appeal of the Himalaya. Gradually, a new spirit condescended upon my soul - my belief in myself and the fate and people of my Motherland came back" (The editorial does not mention the source).

"New events shook him once more. This time he decided to renounce and has done it. In any case, the Bose contribution to the country welfare could not be forgotten. Regretting his leaving the political arena, everybody would wish him success in his new pursuits.



Несмотря на наши разногласия с Босом, мы не закрывали глаз на исключительные качества его ума и сердца. Он также не обманывался на тот счет, что он пользовался безграничным влиянием среди молодого поколения, которое всецело поддерживало его. Общество не может забыть великие жертвы, которые он принес для блага страны. Его отлучение от мира является большим ударом, нанесенным политической жизни страны и это мнение разделяют даже те, кто не во всем соглашался с ним.

Самоотречение от мира человеком, которого все знают как босского политика, представляется громом среди ясного неба для широкой публики, но не является сюрпризом для того, кто внимательно изучал жизнь этой стремительной натуры.

Впервые, даже в свои молодые годы Бос был религиозно настроен. В восемнадцать лет он неожиданно покинул дом и ушел в Гардвар в поисках религиозного наставника. Вернулся он домой лишь исключительно потому, что был полон возмущения от той роскоши, которая окружала его религиозного наставника.

Босу не дано было свыше хорошее здоровье, а по заключению экспертов такое состояние здоровья вызывает постоянное беспокойство и чрезвычайную чувствительность таких личностей.

Ни у одного политика так не разбивались планы как у Боса. В молодости он был исключен из колледжа. Окончил духовный колледж - но не посвятил себя служению небес. Его больше звал голос страны. Его попытки служить в одном из департаментов Калькутты окончились тем, что правительство его арестовало.

Только когда он был избран председателем Конгресса, он не имел возможности выполнить свои намерения. И даже, когда, вопреки отчаянной борьбе оппозиции старших поколений, Бос снова был возведен на трон - его изгнали из конгресса.

Вскоре после трипурской сессии Конгресса он писал следующее :

"Вследствие наздоровой моральной атмосферы в Трипуре, покидаю это место с чувством отвращения и ненависти к политике, какого я не испытывал за последние 19 лет. Когда я метался в своей постели в Джамадоба день и ночь, спрашивал себя : снова и снова : что может стать с нашей несчастливой жизнью, если даже в борях так много злобы и жестокости. Мои мысли естественно возвращались к тому, что больше всего гнетло мое сердце - к зову Гималаев. Прополдил дни и ночи в моральных сомнениях и колебаниях. Постепенно новый дух овладел мной, я снова восстановил свою веру в судьбу и людей родины". /источник, страница не указывает. Ред./



"Новые события опять потрясли его. На этот раз он решил отречься от мира и сделал это.

... Верно, что иногда много мелких ударов, тяжелее сноситься, чем одно крупное ранение. Но было бы лучше, если бы он остался на своем посту, независимо от того удалось ли ему заставить большинство в стране разделять его политический образ мыслей.

Во всяком случае, дело, сделанное Басом для страны не может быть забыто. Сожалея о его уходе с политической арены, каждый пожелает ему успеха на новом поприще."

### НОВЫЙ ГЛАВНОКОМАНДУЮЩИЙ ВОЗДУШНЫМИ СИЛАМИ И Н Д И И .

По сообщению "Синд энд Милитери Газетт" от 28 января в Нью-Дели назначен 26 января новый главнокомандующий воздушными силами в Индии сэр Клауд Очинлек, который поручил командование от бывшего главнокомандующего сэра Роберта Касселла, направившегося в Кашмир.

### МОНЕТЫ АСТРОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ЧИСЛА .

Газета "Синд энд Мил. Газ." от 25 января сообщает о том, что монетный двор Бомбея печатает в астрономических количествах монеты. Монетный двор работает по 20 часов в сутки.

### ТОРГОВЛЯ ИНДИИ С АНГЛИЕЙ.

"Синд энд Мил. Газетт" от 29 января 1941 года сообщает следующие данные о торговле Индии с Англией.

Импорт из Англии в Индию в течение 1939-40 г. снизился на 4,87 лакхов рупий /лакх - 100000 рупий Руп./, то время, как экспорт в Англию увеличился на 16,62 лакха рупий или на 29 процентов.

Ввоз из Англии состоял, главным образом, из машин, фабричного оборудования, текстильных изделий, металлов, главным образом железа и стали. Все вместе это составило 40 процентов общей стоимости импорта из Англии.

В Англию были вывезены главным образом следующие товары: чай, джут /сырец и фабрикаты/ кожи и шкуры, хлопок сырец, маслянистые семена, металлы, шерсть - сырец, сураж; все эти товары вместе взятые составили 88 процентов всего экспорта в Англию из Индии, против 85 процентов в прошлом году.

Экспорт чая достиг 287 миллионов английских фунтов против 304 миллионов прошлого года, но зато поднялся в цене о



The meeting of Afghan King with Defense Minister "Bombay Chronicle" of 27<sup>th</sup> January informs from Peshawar: "The King Zahir Shakh had a meeting and conversed with Afghan Defense Minister for several hours.

Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, Defense Minister of Afghanistan, reported the results of his trip along the northern border. The Minister expressed the feelings of love and loyalty to the King on behalf of the peoples of northern provinces".

'SOVIET RUSSIA IS A SINGLE PEACE-AIMING COUNTRY'

"Lenin's day in Karachi"

("Tribune" of 25 January, 1941)

"Karachi" 22<sup>nd</sup> January

"It was held with great enthusiasm, the "Lenin's day" organized by the Synd trade union Committee. In the meeting of workers the resolution was adopted stating the protest against imperialist war. The resolution also states that Soviet Russia is a single country striving for peace and protecting interests of workers.

In another resolution the meeting appealed to the All-India Trade Union Committee with a claim to elaborate the program of general national struggle, because the Congress reduced the struggle to individual protests.

The policy of renegade Roi who mobilized forces to support imperialism, was resolutely condemned".

#### DISAPPEARANCE OF BOSE - LEADER OF "FORWARD-BLOCK"

According to radio and newspapers of 28<sup>th</sup> January, 1941, Subha Chandra Bose, released from prison early December, disappeared from his apartment. 4<sup>th</sup> February, 1941, the court should consider the case of Bose accused of voicing opposition speech in February 1940 and of his article "Day of Punishment".

In connection with Bose disappearance newspapers inform that several days before disappearing, from 16<sup>th</sup> January, Bose shut himself in his room, curtained the door and windows and plunged into religious silence. He asked not to come to his room, to leave food behind the curtain so that he could not see, once a day. He plunged into reading of religious books. 26<sup>th</sup> January it was discovered that food brought the previous day remained intact. There was no response for calls from his room. Having entered the room relatives discovered his disappearance. He was not found at anybody's of his relatives.



The acting Chairman of "Forward Block" Sardar Sardul Sinh Kashiwar, in his declaration for the press, told he was shocked by the news.

"A month ago - he said, -during my stay in Calcutta, we had had 3 long conversations about the internal and international situations. I saw that his disease made a great impact over his thinking.

- He was dispirited by the fact that at the present crucial moment the Congress leadership abandoned the country. I told him that under the pressure of the public influence, Gandhi shows willingness to take into account this particular situation. I also told him that hard and persevering work would make Congress accept the proper course. However, he was pessimistic on this subject.

Then, the present Chairman of "Forward Block" Sardul Kawishar declared that since Subha Bose was ill, he expressed such strange thoughts that only poverty-stricken monks of pilgrimages in the South India could save the country. ("Tribune", "Civil and Military Gazette" of 28<sup>th</sup> January).

"Tribune" of 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> January informs that the Government issued the Order to arrest Bose, wherever he be found. 3-hour search of his room, questioning of his relatives was done by the Police. Disappearance of Bose is the sensational news not only for the city of Calcutta, but for the whole India. The relatives of Bose are attacked by journalists, police bodies, telegrams coming from everywhere. The search for Bose is intensified.

Before disappearance of Bose, there were resolutions approved by many meetings held by "Forward Block" expressing wishes of the soonest healing of Bose disease and resuming political activity by him.

The editorial of "Tribune" of 29<sup>th</sup> January is devoted to disappearance of Bose (other newspapers only mention the fact of his disappearance).

The editorial emphasizes that Bose disappointed with political activity made the decision to leave the world, become monk and devote himself to religious service.

The editorial is cited below:

"Sudden disappearance of Bose from the political arena is much regretted even both by those who had not met him personally and those who considered his activity as rather improper.



# ВСТРЕЧА АФГАНСКОГО КОРОЛЯ С ВОЕННЫМ МИНИСТРОМ .

"Бомбей Кроникль" от 27 января сообщает из Пешавера :  
"Король Захир Шах имел встречу и разговор с афганским  
военным министром, продолжавшиеся несколько часов.

Сардар Шах Махмуд Хан, военный министр Афганистана,  
осветил результаты своей поездки по северной границе.  
Министр передал королю чувства любви и лояльности наро-  
дов северных провинций".

# "СОВЕТСКАЯ РОССИЯ - ЕДИНСТВЕННАЯ СТРАНА СТРЕМЯЩАЯСЯ К МИРУ " .

"ЛЕНИНСКИЙ ДЕНЬ В КАРАЧИ" .

/ "Трибун" 25 января 1941 года / .

"Кахачи" 22 января

"С большим энтузиазмом прошел "Ленинский день" организо-  
ванный Синдским комитетом профсоюзов. На митинге рабочих  
единогласно принята резолюция в которой выражен протест  
против империалистической войны. В резолюции говорится, что  
Советская Россия является единственной страной стремящейся  
к миру и защищающей интересы рабочих.

В другой резолюции собрание обратилось в Всеиндийскому ко-  
митету профсоюзов с требованием выработать программу обще-  
национальной борьбы, так как Конгресс с "узил борьбу, сведя  
ее к индивидуальным протестам.

Резко заклеявлена политика ренегата Роя мобилизующего  
силы для поддержки империализма".

# ИСЧЕЗНОВЕНИЕ БОСА-ЛИДРА "БОРВАРД БЛОКА" ✓

По сообщению радио и газет от 28 января 1941 года исчез  
из своей квартиры, освобожденный в начале декабря из тюрьмы,  
лидер "Борвард Блока" Субха Чандра Бос. С 4-го февраля  
1941 года в Алипоре над Бозом должен был состояться суд по  
обвинению его в произнесении в феврале 1940 г. речей непо-  
зиционного характера, а также в связи с его статьей "День  
Возмездия".

В связи с исчезновением Боса газеты сообщают, что с 16-го  
января, за несколько дней до исчезновения, Бос заперся в  
своей комнате завесил окна и двери и углубился в религиоз-  
ное молчание. Он просил никого не заходить в комнату, пищу  
ставил за занавесью, за пределами его видимости, один раз  
день. Он углубился в чтение религиозных книг. 26 января  
было обнаружено, что пища, поставленная накануне, осталась



нетронутой. Из комнаты, где находился Бос, не последовало никакого ответа на оклики. Войдя в комнату близкие обнаружили исчезновение Боса. Произведенные расследования обнаружили, что нигде у родственников Боса не оказалось.

Ныне исполняющий обязанности председателя "Форвард Блока" Сардар Сардул Синх Кашивар, в заявлении сделанном печати сказал, что он потрясен сообщением об исчезновении Боса.

"Месяц тому назад - сказал он, - во время моего последнего пребывания в Калькутте, я имел с ним три долгих беседы о внутреннем и международном положении. Я обнаружил тогда, что его болезнь оказала сильное действие на его мышление.

Он был очень удручен тем обстоятельством, что в нынешний критический момент руководство Конгресса покинуло страну на произвол судьбы. Я сказал ему, что, под давлением общественного воздействия, Ганди выказывает склонность к тому, чтобы учесть создавшуюся обстановку. Я также сказал ему, что постоянная и упорная работа приведет к тому, что Конгресс примет правильный курс. Но он высказывал пессимистические мысли по поводу этого.

Тогда нынешний председатель "Форвард Блока" Сардул Кашивар заявил, что вследствие своей болезни Субхас Бос высказывал такие странные мысли, что только бедствующие монахи приемных домов богомольцев в Южной Индии могут спасти страну. /"Трибун", "Сиб. энд Мил. Геральд" 28 января /.

"Трибун" от 28 и 29 января, сообщает о том, что правительство издало приказ об аресте Боса, везде где он будет обнаружен. В комнате где он находился, полицией произведен трехчасовой обыск. Полицией тщательно опрошены родные Боса и записаны их показания. Исчезновение Боса является сенсацией не только города Калькутты, но и всей Индии. Родные Боса озабочены вопросами журналисты, полицейские органы, отовсюду приходят телеграммы, и не перестают звонить телефонные звонки. Проводятся усиленные розыски Боса.

Перед исчезновением Боса на многих митингах проводимых "Форвард Блоком" выносились резолюции соболезнования по поводу болезни его с пожеланиями скорейшего возвращения к политической деятельности.

Газета "Трибун" от 29 января поместила передовицу, посвященную исчезновению Боса. /Другие газеты ограничиваются сообщениями фактов о его исчезновении/.

Передовица исходит из того, что Бос разочаровался в политической деятельности и решил уйти в монахи, отречься от мира, посвятив себя службе религии.

Приводим ниже передовицу:

арены

"Внезапное исчезновение Боса с политической деятельности вызовет искреннее сожаление даже тех, кто даже не встречался с ним лично, так и тех, кто считал его нынешнюю активность не совсем верной.



154

*[Signature]*

17/7  
P.S. (Pol)

to 88(10) 17(02)

PROPOSALS ON THE UNITED FRONT SUGGESTED BY BOSE  
AND REJECTED BY GANDHI

"Tribune" of 23<sup>rd</sup> February published correspondence between Gandhi and Bose, leader of "Forward Block", before the latter disappeared. As it comes from his letter, sent by Bose to Gandhi 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1941, he was not in so mystic and religious frame of mind as pictured in newspapers after he disappeared. In two letters of Bose sent to Gandhi, he suggested to him the united front and participation of the "Forward Block" members in the campaign of Satyagrakh. However, along with this he mentions the limited nature of Satyagrakh movement, being of the opinion that only mass struggle can bring victory. I thought - he writes - that You would declare the mass movement, like You have done in 1921, 30 and 32, though I knew that You only admit individual disobedience. It is evident now that movement initiated by You pursues not the goals of national liberation fight.

To the same extent this movement is not a mass fight.

In case the Government gave its consent to make anti-military speeches, You would have put an end to the movement.

Nevertheless, we wish, as far as our programme allows it, unite with You in this movement, despite its limited scale.

Despite our difference with higher authorities of the Congress, we propose unity without any special provisions. Simultaneously, we open our eyes for more broad objectives the country is faced. I beg You to accept our proposals concerning the united efforts".

Gandhi rejected these proposals stemming from the assumption that ways of movements guided by these leaders oppose each other.



Германия снабжает машинами и другим фабричным оборудованием, железными и стальными изделиями, медными и скобяными изделиями, аппаратами и частями, химикатами и медикаментами, моторизованным транспортом.

Ввозит преимущественно нить и связующие продукты.

Из Англии ввозятся машинное оборудование и инструменты, посуда и новостный товар, бумага, одежда, обувь, автомобили, химикаты, медикаменты и табак.

Более 60 процентов импорта Соединенных Штатов составляют автомобили, а в общем ввозятся машины, фабричное оборудование, аппаратура, инструменты, оборудование, медикаменты и химикаты.

Среди других стран, предоставляющими некоторую значимость по импорту, являются Ява, снабжающая сахаром, Чехословакия, ввозящая медные изделия и стеклянную посуду.

Китай снабжает главным образом чаем, шелковыми изделиями и суконной обувью.

### ПЕРВЫЙ АФГАНСКИЙ САХАРНЫЙ ЗАВОД

В БАГЛАНЕ .

/ "Бомбей Крикль" 18 февраля 1941 г./

"Пешавар 17 февр".

"Афганский первый сахарный завод, построенный в этом году в Баглане, может покрыть полугодовую потребность в сахаре страны. Завод расположен близко к главной дороге идущей от Пуль-и-Хумри к сердцу Кандагарской провинции, где имеется много пахотной земли, пригодной для посевов сахарной свеклы.

Земли Баглана пригодны для возделывания, разделены на мелкие поля. Среди призваны земледельцы со всех концов страны, для проведения работ по насаждению свекловичной культуры. С этой целью каждому приглашенному земледельцу дано поле и финансовый заем.

Афганские власти уверены в успехе начатых мероприятий. Производительность предприятия - 11,000 тонн сахара в год. Поощряется дальнейшая инвестиция капиталов в сахарную промышленность.

### ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ БОСА О ЕДИНОМ ФРОНТЕ

ОТВЕРГНУТЫ ГАНДИ .

В "Трибюн" от 23 февраля опубликована переписка между Ганди и лидером "Форвард Блок" Босом, перед его исчезновением. Как известно из письма Боса, отправленного Ганди 23 декабря 1941 года, Бос был настроен отнюдь не мистически-религиозно, как рисовали его настроили газеты, после его



исчезновения. Вое в двух своих письмах, посланных Ганди, предлагает ему единый фронт и участие членов организации "Бортерд Блок" в кампании сатьяграха. Однако наряду с этим он указывает на ограниченность движения сатьяграха, считает, что только массовая борьба может привести к победе. Я думаю - пишет он, что вы об"явите массовое движение, как вы сделали это в 1921, 30 и 32 годах, хотя я знал, что вы только допускаете индивидуальное неповиновение. Сейчас совершенно очевидно, что движение начатое вами преследует не цели национально-освободительной борьбы.

В такой же степени это движение не является массовой борьбой.

Если бы правительство согласилось разрешить выступления с анти-госными речами, движение было бы прекращено сразу.

Тем не менее, мы хотим, поскольку нам позволяет наша программа, об"единиться с вами в этом движении, несмотря на его ограниченный характер.

Несмотря на наши разногласия с вашим руководством конгресса, мы предлагаем единство, на столь никаких особых условий. Одновременно мы, конечно, не закрываем глаз на более широкие задачи стоящие перед страной. Прошу вас, примите наши предложения о единых действиях."

Ганди отверг эти предложения по тем мотивам, что пути течений, возглавляемых этими лидерами, противоположны.

#### НЕДОСТАТОК РИСА В ИНДИИ .

##### УГРОЗА ГОЛОДА .

"Бомбей Крикль" от 18 февраля под крупным заголовком, сообщает об угрозе голода в Индии. Бомбейская ассоциация рисоторговцев обратилась к правительству с заявлением, в котором указывает на ограниченное количество риса в стране в связи с неурожаем.

Согласно заявлению ассоциации, урожай риса в Бенгале на 40 лакхов английских тонн / 40 лакхов = 4,000,000 Род/ ниже нормального и на 18 лакхов английских тонн / 18 лакхов = 1,800,000 / ниже прошлогоднего. В других местах Индии урожай риса также далек от нормального. В Бирме купцами закуплен рис для Индии на десятки миллионов рупий, но он не может быть вывезен оттуда, так как правительство Индии мобилизовало для военных нужд не только британские, но и индийские суда, а для нужд гражданского населения предоставляется очень мало транспорта.

Одновременно газета "Сигил энд Милитери Газетт" от 23 февраля 1941 г. сообщает о недовыде риса в Бихаре. Урожай этого года исчисляется здесь в 32,860,200 английских центнеров против 52,433,100 английских центнеров прошлого года. Общая площадь под озимыми посевами риса исчисляется в 6,988,500 акров против 7,299,400 акров прошлого года.



(151)

ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ БРАТА СУБХА ЧАНДРА БОСА

1956, лист 57-0

КД.СК.973. ДЕЛИ, 13 сентября /ТАСС/. Как сообщает газета "Хиндустан стандарт", Суреш Бос, член комиссии, расследовавшей обстоятельства смерти индийского националистического лидера Субха Чандра Боса, погибшего в августе 1945 года на Тайване, заявил вчера в Калькутте, что Чандра Бос, старшим братом которого он является, не погиб и сообщения о его смерти было сфабриковано правительством Японии, чтобы скрыть от "взд Чандра Боса в Советский Союз". Суреш Бос утверждает, что к марту 1945 года Чандра Бос с помощью тогдашнего министра иностранных дел Японии Сигемицу установил определенный контакт с Советским правительством.

В докладе комиссии указывается, что Чандра Бос пытался установить контакт с тогдашним советским послом в Японии Маликом или другими советскими представителями, но это ему не удалось.

КРАТКИЕ СООБЩЕНИЯ

ГД.СК.973. ДЕЛИ, 13 сентября /ТАСС/. Как сообщает газета "Индиан экспресс", делегация в составе шести представителей племени нага выехала в Дели для встречи с премьер-министром Неру.

КЦ.СК.973. ДЕЛИ, 13 сентября /ТАСС/. Как сообщает агентство Пресс Трест оф Индия из Катманду, Непал официально предложил Индии пересмотреть индийско-непальский договор 1950 года о торговле.

Ксерокопия г.р.м.

495  
213  
184  
1



ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА ГИБЕЛИ ЧАНДРА БОСА

150  
J. 138-0

КП.РБ.961. ДЕЛМ, 1 сентября 1962 г. /ТАСС/. Сегодня Неру представил в Народную палату доклад правительственной комиссии по расследованию обстоятельств гибели Субхас Чандра Боса, который во время второй мировой войны командовал индийской национальной армией, действовавшей на оккупированной японцами территории.

Комиссия пришла к заключению, что Бос погиб во время авиационной катастрофы 18 августа 1945 года в Тайбэй на Формозе. В докладе указывается, что в последний период войны, когда поражение Японии стало очевидным, Бос готовился перенести центр своей борьбы из Юго-Восточной Азии в Россию. С этой целью он вылетел из Сингапура утром 16 августа, направляясь в Манчжурию через Бангкок, Сайгон, Тайбэй, где и произошла катастрофа.

Прах его покойся в настоящее время в храме "Ренкодзи" в Токио.

Старший брат Боса Суреш Чандра Бос, который был членом комиссии, не подписал доклада.

Комиссия была назначена в апреле 1956 года. Она выезжала в Японию, где вела расследование.

Ранее в индийской печати появлялись сообщения о том, что Бос жив и находится в Китае.

495  
213.  
184  
2

Ксерокопия



149

ак

6 июня 1956 года

ТАСС

РАССЕКРЕЧЕНО  
Секретно

Лит 77-0

К ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВАМ СМЕРТИ ЧАНДРА БОСА

НЗ.МЖ.8047. ДЕЛИ, 6 июня. Индийское информационное агентство передает:

184 Шах Наваз заявил 4 июня в Токио, что комиссия в составе трех человек, назначенная правительством Индии для расследования противоречивых сообщений о смерти Чандра Боса, представит свой отчет правительству примерно 30 июня.

Комиссия выедет в Индию 5 июня после завершения работы в Токио. По прибытии в Индию, комиссия будет заседать в Калькутте 8, 9 и 10 июня, а затем прервет свою работу на неделю, чтобы встретиться снова в Дели 17 июня.

Шах Наваз заявил, что комиссия просила допросить в Индии еще двух или трех свидетелей, включая Рамамурти и Кундан Синга, личного слугу Боса.

Во время своей работы в Токио комиссия допросила 30 свидетелей, в основном японцев, с самого северного острова Хоккайдо и с самого южного острова Кюсю, в Японии.

В их числе более дюжины человек были лица, предложенные японским правительством, заявил председатель. Другие добровольно предложили свои услуги комиссии или комиссия специально просила о том, чтобы они были добавлены к числу свидетелей. В то время как в Японии комиссия пользовалась полным сотрудничеством со стороны правительства и японцев, только три индийца выступили перед комиссией в Японии, - сказал Шах Наваз.

495  
213  
184  
3

148

чению рака будет 50 коек.

РАССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВ СМЕРТИ СУБХАС ЧАНДРА БОСА

л. 14-р

572-567

В Токио прибыла индийская миссия, которая расследует об-  
стоятельства смерти Субхас Чандра Боса. Сообщали, что Бос

/Продолжение следует/

Ксерокопия г. 1944

495  
213  
184  
4



тг

5 мая 1956 года

ТАСС

147  
РАССЕЧЕНО

Лист 15-Р

погиб во время авиационной катастрофы на Борнео в августе 1945 года. Руководитель миссии сказал, что они намерены опросить в Токио людей, которые имеют какие-то прямые доказательства смерти Боса. Он опроверг сообщение, будто миссия намерена заняться розысками драгоценностей, которые Бос якобы имел при себе в момент смерти. Считают, что стоимость этих драгоценностей по ценам военного времени составляла 4 млн. рупий. Драгоценности на сумму несколько меньше миллиона рупий были возвращены индийскому правительству.

Руководитель миссии сообщил, что они беседовали с различными лицами в Цели, Сайгоне и Бангкоке, но не нашли никаких документальных доказательств. В Токио миссия осмотрит хранящийся в одном из токийских храмов пепел, который называют пеплом Боса. Если это действительно пепел Боса, то миссия доставит его в Индию.

В заключение руководитель миссии сказал, что не питает особенно больших надежд, поскольку английская разведка, занимавшаяся детальным расследованием этого дела в 1945 году, решительно ничего не обнаружила.

495  
213  
184  
5

Рассекречено

ак

4 апреля 1956 года

ТАСС

146  
РАССОРЕШЕНО

Лист 101-0

СТОЛКНОВЕНИЕ В ТРИПОЛИ МЕЖДУ ДЕМОСТРАНТАМИ И ПОЛИЦИЕЙ

БИ.МЖ.105204. ЛОНДОН, 4 апреля. Корреспондент агентства Рейтер передает из Триполи:

4 апреля произошло столкновение между ливийской полицией и демонстрантами, которые направлялись по главной улице Триполи к французскому посольству, выкрикивая лозунги, враждебные политике Франции в Алжире. Полицейские дважды разгоняли демонстрантов, а другие полицейские охраняли тем временем посольство. У здания полицейского управления стояли подкрепления, готовые помочь разогнать демонстрантов.

ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ ЛИДЕРА ИНДИЙСКОЙ ПАРТИИ "ФОРВАРД БЛОК"

Лавс  
РБ.МП.371. ДЕЛИ, 4 апреля /ТАСС/. Как пишет газета "Хиндустан стандарт", член законодательного собрания штата Мадрас и заместитель председателя партии "Форвард блок" М.Тхевар заявил вчера на пресс-конференции в Дели, что он может представить конкретные доказательства того, что Субхэ Чандра Бос /известный индийский общественный деятель, погибший, как сообщалось, при таинственных обстоятельствах на острове Тайвань в конце войны/, жив, если индийское правительство назначит следственную комиссию. Тхевар утверждает, что в настоящее время Бос находится в китайской провинции Сикен на границе с индийским штатом Ассам и является представителем Индии в Армии освобождения Азии. Тхевар утверждал, что он встречался с Босом в 1951 году в Китае.

495  
213  
184  
6  
РАССОРЕШЕНО



145

О ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КОМИССИИ ПО РАССЛЕДОВАНИЮ  
ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВ СМЕРТИ СУБХА ЧАНДРА БОСА

КВ.ИЯ.25-Ю. НЬЮ-ЙОРК, 23 апреля. Корреспондент агентства Юнайтед Пресс передает из Дели:

Премьер-министр Индии Неру приказал провести расследование обстоятельств смерти в 1945 году индийского националистического лидера Субха Чандра Боса, чтобы раз и навсегда положить конец слухам о том, что Субха Чандра Бос еще жив.

Хотя имеется основательное доказательство, что Субха Чандра Бос погиб во время авиационной катастрофы на Формозе на пути в Японию через 4 дня после окончания войны, тем не менее в последнее время стали часто распространяться слухи о том, что он жив и находится в России, либо в Китае, либо в Монголии

/Продолжение следует/

495  
213  
184  
7

Ксерокопия документа